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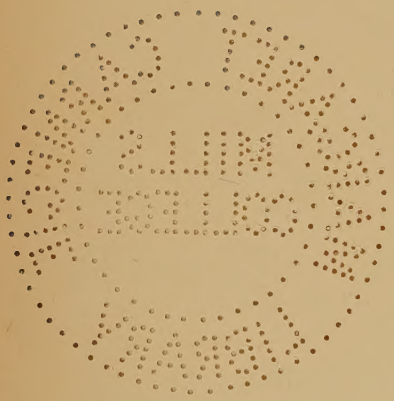

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GRAY. [See also GREY.]

GRAY, ANDREW, first LORD GRAY (1380?–1469), was the only son of Sir Andrew Gray of Fowlis, Perthshire, by his first wife, Janet, daughter of Sir Roger de Mortimer, whom he married in 1377. He is usually styled second Lord Gray, and the creation of the title is said to have taken place in 1437 in the person of his father. But this is now recognised as a mistake (BURKE, *Peerage*, voce 'Moray'). The title was not created until 1445. Sir Andrew Gray, who died before 17 July 1445, is referred to by his son Andrew in a charter of that date, as well as in a later deed, dated 16 Jan. 1449-50, as deceased, and under the designation merely of Sir Andrew Gray, knight, the rank he held at the time of his death (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, ii. No. 767; *Peerage of Scotland*, Wood's edit., i. 666).

Andrew Gray the younger of Fowlis was accepted in 1424 by the English government as one of the hostages for the payment of the ransom of James I of Scotland, apparently in place of his father, whose estate is estimated at the time as being worth six hundred merks yearly. His father presented a letter to the English government, in which the hostage is said to be his only son and heir, promising fidelity on behalf of his son, and also that he would not disinherit him on account of his acting as a hostage (*Fœdera*, Hague ed. iv. pt. iv. 112). Young Gray was then sent to the castle of Pontefract, and was afterwards committed to the custody of the constable of the Tower of London, with whom he remained until 1427, when he was exchanged for Malcolm Fleming, son of the laird of Cumbernauld. In 1436 he accompanied Princess Margaret of Scotland to France, on the occasion of her marriage to the dauphin. On 1 July 1445 occurs the first reference to him as Lord Gray of Fowlis (*Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, ii. 60; cf. *Exchequer Rolls*, v. 198). In June 1444 he is mentioned in the customs accounts as simply Sir Andrew Gray of Fowlis. As the title of Lord Gray occurs on the union roll of the Scottish peers immediately after that of Lord Saltoun, which was created on 28 June 1445, it may be presumed that Sir Andrew Gray was created a peer by the title of Lord Gray of Fowlis on the same occasion.

In 1449 Lord Gray was appointed one of a parliamentary committee to examine previous acts of parliament and general councils, and report to next parliament their existing validity. On various occasions between that year and 1460 he was employed as one of the Scottish ambassadors to negotiate treaties of peace and truce with England, and of these treaties he was generally appointed a conservator. He acted too in the capacity of warden of the marches. In 1451, along with the abbot of Melrose and others, he received a safe-conduct to enable him to make a pilgrimage to Canterbury, and in the following year he became master of the household to James II. On 26 Aug. 1452 the king granted him a license to build a castle on any part of his lands, and he built Castle Huntly on his estate of Longforgan in the carse of Gowrie. This castle was long the residence of the family. On being sold to the Earl of Strathmore in 1615, its name was changed to Castle Lyon. It was, however, repurchased in 1777 by George Paterson, who married Anne, daughter of John, eleventh baron Gray, and restored the original name to the castle.

Gray in 1455 was one of the nobles who sealed the process of forfeiture against the Earl of Douglas. In the following year the abbot of Scone sued him for paying the dues of Inchmartin in bad grain. He took an active part in parliamentary work, and in

1464 was appointed one of the lords auditors for hearing and determining civil causes. He accompanied James III to Berwick, by appointment of parliament, 5 March 1464–5, where he with others had the plenary authority of parliament to ratify the truce which was being negotiated between the Scottish and English ambassadors at Newcastle. He died in 1469, probably towards the end of that year, being mentioned as deceased in the precept of *clare constat* granted by David, earl of Crawford, to his grandson and successor, on 20 Jan. 1469–70.

He married, by contract dated 31 Aug. 1418, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss and Reres, with whom it was stipulated he should receive as dowry a 20*l.* land in Strathardle, Perthshire. Failure in observing this condition gave rise to litigation between the two families at a later date (*Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss*, by Sir William Fraser, i. 66, 67, 75). Elizabeth Wemyss survived Lord Gray. They had issue two sons and two daughters: (1) Sir Patrick Gray of Kinneff, who married Annabella, daughter of Alexander, lord Forbes, and obtained from his father certain lands in Kincardineshire; he predeceased his father, but left a son, Andrew, who succeeded his grandfather as second Lord Gray; (2) Andrew, ancestor of the families of Gray of Schives and Pittendrum; (3) Margaret, who married Robert, lord Lyle; and (4) Christian, who married James Crichton of Strathurd.

[Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, ii. 36–195, xii. 30; Acta Auditorum, pp. 3, 6; Registrum Magni Sigilli, vol. ii. passim; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vols. iv–viii.; Rotuli Scotiæ, ii. 245–458; Rymer's Fœdera, Hague ed., iv. pt. iv. 102–30, v. pt. ii. 11–89.] H. P.

GRAY, ANDREW (1633–1656), Scottish divine, was born in a house still standing on the north side of the Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, in August 1633 (bap. reg. 23). He was fourth son and eleventh child in a family of twenty-one, his father being Sir William Gray, bart., of Pittendrum (*d.* 1648), an eminent merchant and royalist, descended from Andrew, first lord Gray [q.v.] His mother was Geils or Egidia Smyth, sister to Sir John Smyth of Grothill, at one time provost of Edinburgh. Andrew in his childhood was playful and fond of pleasure; but while he was quite young his thoughts were suddenly given a serious turn by reflecting on the piety of a beggar whom he met near Leith. Resolved to enter the ministry, he studied at the universities both of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He graduated at the former in 1651. Gray was one of that band of youthful preachers who were powerfully influenced by the venerable Leighton. His talents and learning favourably impressed Principal Gillespie. He was licensed to preach in 1653, and was ordained to the collegiate charge of the Outer High Church of Glasgow on 3 Nov. 1653, although only in his twentieth year, notwithstanding some remonstrance. One of the remonstrants, Robert Baillie, refers in his 'Letters and Journals' to the 'high flown, rhetorical style' of the youthful preacher, and describes his ordination as taking place 'over the belly of the town's protestation.' His ministry proved eminently successful, and although only of three years' duration, in the profound impression produced during his lifetime, and the sustained popularity of his published works, Gray had few rivals in the Scottish church. He died on 8 Feb. 1656, after a brief illness, of a 'purple' fever, and was interred in Blackadder's or St. Fergus's Aisle, Glasgow Cathedral. On the walls of the aisle his initials and date of death may be seen deeply incised. Gray married Rachael, daughter of Robert Baillie of Jerviswood, and had a son, William, born at Glasgow in March 1655, who probably died young. He had also a daughter, Rachael, who was served heir to her father on 26 June 1669. His widow remarried George Hutcheson, minister at Irvine.

Many of Gray's sermons and communion addresses were taken down at the time of delivery, chiefly in shorthand by his wife, and were published posthumously. Some yet remain in unpublished manuscripts. Pre-Restoration editions are extremely rare, but a few are still extant. The following are the chief editions known: 1. 'The Mystery of Faith opened up: the Great Salvation and sermons on Death,' edited by the Revs. R. Trail and J. Stirling, Glasgow, 1659 (in possession of the writer), and London, 1660, 12mo (Brit. Mus.), both with a dedication to Sir Archibald Johnston, lord Warriston, afterwards suppressed; Glasgow, 1668, 12mo; Edinburgh, 1669, 1671, 1678, 1697, 12mo; ten editions in 12mo, Glasgow, between 1714 and 1766. The sermons on 'The Great Salvation' and on 'Death' appeared separately, the former edited by the Rev. Robert Trail, London, 1694, 16mo, the latter at Edinburgh, 1814, 12mo. 2. 'Great and Precious Promises,' edited by the Revs. Robert Trail and John Stirling, Edinburgh, 1669, 12mo (Brit. Mus.); Glasgow, 1669, 12mo; Edinburgh, 1671 and 1678; and six editions, Glasgow, in 12mo, between 1715 and 1764. 3. 'Directions and Instigations to the Duty of Prayer,' Glasgow, 1669, 12mo (Mitchell Library, Glasgow); Edinburgh, 1670, 1671, 1678; eight editions, Glasgow, between 1715 and 1771. 4. 'The Spiritual

Warfare,' Edinburgh, 1671, 12mo (in possession of the writer); London, 1673, 8vo, with preface by Thomas Manton; Edinburgh, 1678, 12mo; London, 1679, 12mo; Edinburgh, 1693, 1697; seven editions, Glasgow, in 12mo, between 1715 and 1764; Aberdeen, 1832, 12mo. 5. 'Eleven Communion Sermons,' with letter written by Gray on his deathbed to Lord Warriston, Edinburgh, 1716, 8vo (dedicated to John Clerk of Penicuik); five editions; 12mo, Glasgow, between 1730 and 1771.

The works here numbered 1 to 5 were reissued as 'The Whole Works of the Reverend and Pious Mr. Andrew Gray,' Glasgow, 1762, 1789, 1803, 1813, 8vo; Paisley, 1762, 1769, 8vo; Falkirk, 1789, 8vo; Aberdeen, 1839, 8vo (with preface by the Rev. W. King Tweedie).

From a manuscript collection of sixty-one other sermons, eleven were published as vol. i. of an intended series, with preface by the Rev. John Willison of Dundee, in 1746. The fifty remaining sermons appeared later in another volume as 'Select Sermons by . . . Mr. Andrew Gray,' Edinburgh, 1765, 8vo; Falkirk, 1792, 8vo. From the 1746 volume was reissued separately, with a Gaelic translation by J. Gillies (Glasgow, 1851, 12mo), the sermon on Canticles iii. 11. Two single sermons, not apparently published elsewhere, one on Exod. xxxiv. 6, the other on Job xxiii. 3, appeared respectively at Edinburgh in 1774 and at Glasgow in 1782.

[Parish Registers, Edinb. and Glasgow; Matricul. Reg., St. Andrews; Wodrow's Analecta, Retours, &c.; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scotic. pt. iii. p. 22; Baillie's Letters and Journals. A large collection of Gray's works is in the possession of the present writer.] W. G.

GRAY, ANDREW, seventh Lord Gray (*d.* 1663), was the eldest son of Patrick, sixth lord Gray [q. v.], better known as Master of Gray, and his second wife, Lady Mary Stewart. He succeeded as Lord Gray in 1612, and on 22 Feb. 1614 received a crown charter of the lands of Fowlis and others to himself and his wife, Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of Walter, lord Deskford, and relict of James, earl of Buchan. On the re-formation of the company of Scots gens d'armes in France in 1624, under the captaincy of Lord Gordon, earl of Enzie, Gray was appointed lieutenant, and rendered considerable service in the French wars of that period. On the outbreak of hostilities between England and France in 1627 he came to England, and there married Mary, lady Sydenham, widow of Sir John Sydenham, 'she being fourscore, and he four-and-twenty,' writes a correspondent to Edmund Parr (*State Papers*, Dom. 1628, p. 58). But the writer must have been mistaken, at least about the age of Gray. In the following year both Lord and Lady Gray were convicted of being popish recusants, and the lady's estates in Kent and Somersetshire were seized by the king, who decided to accept two-thirds thereof in payment of all forfeitures (*ib.* 1629, pp. 447, 522).

In 1628 Gray subscribed, with several other Scottish barons, a submission in reference to his teinds in favour of Charles I at Whitehall. He was also prevailed upon by the king to resign his hereditary sheriffship of Forfarshire for fifty thousand merks (about 2,900*l.* sterling), and obtained the king's bond for that sum, but the money was never paid. In 1628, also, Charles ordered the Scottish council of war to admit Gray as one of their number, whose affection to his service he attests; and in 1630 Gray sat as one of the Scottish parliamentary commissioners on the Fisheries Treaty. When Charles took arms against the Scots in 1639 he employed Gray, then on leave of absence from service in France, to obtain information about the progress of his opponents in Scotland. Gray met the king at York on his return, and reported the advance of the covenanters upon Berwick and their strength. On 29 May he received a passport 'to repair to his charge under the French king,' in whose service at that time he commanded a regiment of a thousand foot (W. Forbes Leith, *The Scots Men-at-Arms and Life Guards in France*, ii. 211). In the following August, however, he was again in England (*State Papers*, Dom. 1639, pp. 58, 67, 139, 247, 449).

Gray was a strong royalist, and was implicated with Montrose in some proceedings against the covenanters. He was excommunicated as an obdurate papist by the general assembly in 1649 (Lamont, *Diary*, p. 12). Under the Commonwealth he was fined 1,500*l.* sterling, by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, in 1654. The fine was reduced in the following year to 500*l.*, for payment of which, probably, he borrowed from his brother-in-law, David, second earl of Wemyss, the sum of ten thousand merks (about 556*l.* sterling); the earl wrote off that amount in 1677 as a 'desperate debt' (Sir William Fraser, *Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss*, i. 287). At the request of Charles II and his brother James, duke of York, while they were in exile in France, Gray resigned his lieutenancy of the Scots gens d'armes in favour of Marshal Schomberg, to the great regret of many of the Scots, as the office had always formerly been held by a Scotchman, and was never recovered. He lived in Scotland after the Restoration, and was in 1663 appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Perth. He died in the course of that year.

By his first marriage Gray had issue one son, Patrick, who was killed, between 1630 and 1639, at the siege of a town in France, and one daughter, Anna, who was styled Mistress of Gray. On his visit to Scotland in 1639 Gray married his daughter to William Gray, the son and heir of his kinsman, Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, and, resigning his honours and estates into the king's hands, obtained a new patent in favour of himself in life-rent and the heirs male of his daughter and her husband in fee; this arrangement was ratified by parliament in 1641. Gray, however, married again, his third wife being Catherine Cadell, and by her he had a daughter, Frances, who in 1661 was seized in London, on her way to France, at the instigation of Chancellor Glencairn, and sent to Newgate until she found bail, which she pleaded she could not do, being a stranger and destitute of friends (*State Papers*, Dom. 1661). She afterwards married Captain Mackenzie, son of Murdoch Mackenzie, bishop of Moray and Orkney. Gray was succeeded by his grandson, Patrick, the son of his daughter Anna.

[Acts of Parl. Scotl. vols. vi. vii.; Earl of Stirling's Reg. of Royal Letters, pp. 169, 253, 675; State Papers, Dom. 1628–61.] H. P.

GRAY, ANDREW (*d.* 1728), divine, of Scottish family, was the first minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters at Tintwistle in the parish of Mottram-in-Longdendale, Cheshire. He subsequently joined the church of England, and was appointed vicar of Mottram, and while there published a volume entitled 'A Door opening into Everlasting Life,' 1706, which was reprinted in 1810, with an introductory 'recommendation' by the Rev. M. Olerenshaw. Another book, 'The Mystery of Grace,' is also ascribed to him. He left Mottram about 1716, and died at Anglezark, near Rivington, Lancashire. His will was proved by his widow, Dorothy Gray, on 19 Feb. 1727–8, so that he died shortly before that date.

[Earwaker's East Cheshire, ii. 131; Nonconformity in Cheshire, ed. Urwick, 1864, p. 355.] C. W. S.

GRAY, ANDREW (1805–1861), Scottish presbyterian divine, born at Aberdeen, 2 Nov. 1805, went first to a school kept by Gilbert, father of Forbes Falconer [q. v.], and afterwards to Marischal College, where he graduated A.M. in 1824, and passed through the theological course (1824–8). He was licensed to preach by the Aberdeen presbytery 25 June 1829, and became minister of a chapel-of-ease at Woodside, near Aberdeen, 1 Sept. 1831. Gray was from the first an orthodox evangelical, a vigorous supporter of reform in the church of Scotland, and a pronounced enemy to all that savoured of Romish doctrine. He publicly defended the Anti-Patronage Society as early as 1825, and agitated for the Chapels Act, by which ministers of chapels-of-ease became members of presbyteries. In 1834 he was admitted under this act a member of the Aberdeen presbytery. On 14 July 1836 he was appointed minister of the West Church, Perth, where he remained till his death. Gray was a very energetic leader in the controversies which resulted in the disruption of 1843 and the foundation of the Free church. A pamphlet by him, 'The present Conflict between Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts examined,' Edinburgh, 1839, 8vo, had a wide circulation and great influence. On his secession from the church of Scotland nearly all his congregation followed him. His new church was opened 28 Oct. 1843.

In 1845 he drew up at the request of the Free church leaders 'A Catechism of the Principles of the Free Church' (1845 and 1848), which involved him in a controversy with the Duke of Argyll. In December 1841 Gray was commissioned to visit Switzerland to express the sympathy of the Free church with the suspended ministers of the Canton de Vaud; he extended his tour to Constantinople. In 1855 he was appointed convener of the Glasgow evangelisation committee, and he was always active in home missions and in spreading education. Failing health made another long continental tour necessary in 1859. He died at Perth 10 March 1861. He married, 23 July 1834, Barbara, daughter of Alexander Cooper. Robert Smith Candlish [q. v.] collected nineteen of Gray's sermons, with memoir and portrait, under the title 'Gospel Contrasts and Parallels,' Edinburgh, 1862.

[Dr. Candlish's Memoir, 1862; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Hew Scott's Fasti, pt. iv. p. 618.]

GRAY, CHARLES (1782–1851), captain in the royal navy and song-writer, was born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, on 10 March 1782. His education and early training fitted him for the sea, and in 1805, through the influence of a maternal uncle, he received a commission in the Woolwich division of the royal marines. He was thirty-six years in the service, and retired on a captain's full pay in 1841. He spent the remainder of his days in Edinburgh, devoting himself zealously to the production and the criticism of Scottish song. He had published in 1811 a volume entitled 'Poems and Songs,' which went into a second edition at the end of three years.

In 1813, on a visit to Anstruther, he had joined in the formation of a 'Musomanik Society,' a medium through which, in the four years of its existence, the members made original contributions to Scottish song.

All through his naval career, Gray had practised lyric composition, and when he retired his friends induced him in 1841 to publish his second volume, 'Lays and Lyrics.' Several of these were set to music by Peter M'Leod, and it is in one of them—'When Autumn has laid her sickle by'—which Gray himself liked to sing, that he makes almost the only pointed allusion to his life at sea. He contributed to Wood's 'Book of Scottish Song,' and he is one of the numerous lyrists in 'Whistle-Binkie.' He was a genial, humorous man, greatly beloved by many literary friends, and his best songs are social and sentimental. Besides his original verse Gray wrote some noteworthy criticism. About 1845 he contributed to the 'Glasgow Citizen' 'Notes on Scottish Song,' which include appreciative and discriminating passages on Burns. These papers have been largely utilised in illustrative notes to collections of Scottish lyrics. Gray married early, his wife, Jessie Carstairs, being sister of the Rev. Dr. Carstairs of Anstruther. She and one of her two sons predeceased Gray, at whose death, on 13 April 1851, the remaining son was a lieutenant in the royal marines.

[Conolly's Eminent Men of Fife; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Whistle-Binkie; Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland.] T. B.

GRAY, DAVID (1838–1861), Scotch poet, was born on 29 Jan. 1838 at Merkland, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire. He was the eldest of eight, his father being a hand-loom weaver. After leaving the parish school, he became a pupil-teacher in Glasgow, and managed to give himself a university career. His parents wished him to be a Free church minister, but he became a contributor to the poet's corner of the 'Glasgow Citizen,' and resolved to devote himself to literature. He made various metrical experiments—some of them in the manner of Keats, and one after the dramatic method of Shakespeare—and then settled to the composition of his idyllic poem, 'The Luggie,' named after the stream flowing past his birthplace. An expression of friendly interest in his work by Monckton Milnes (afterwards Lord Houghton) induced Gray to go to London in May 1860. Milnes strongly urged his return to Scotland and his profession, but, finding Gray resolved on staying, gave him some light literary work. Soon his health became troublesome, and a severe cold (probably contracted in Hyde Park, where he spent his first London night) gradually settled on his lungs. After revisiting Scotland, he went south again for the milder climate, sojourning first at Richmond, and then (through the intervention of Milnes) in the hospital at Torquay. Finding his health no better, and becoming hysterically nervous, he determined on going home at all hazards, and he returned finally to Merkland, January 1861. Lingering through that year, he wrote a series of sonnets, with the general title 'In the Shadows.' He died on 3 Dec. 1861, having the previous day been gladdened through seeing a proof of a page of 'The Luggie,' which was at length being printed. His friend, Mr. Robert Buchanan, who shared in his London hardships, tells his brief, pathetic story in 'David Gray and other Essays,' and worthily embalms their friendship in 'Poet Andrew' and 'To David in Heaven.' Another friend with whom Gray corresponded much, and whose exertions led to the publication of his poems, was Sydney Dobell. Lord Houghton's interest in Gray was generous and practical to the last, and he wrote the epitaph for his monument erected by friends in 1865 over his grave in Kirkintilloch churchyard.

'The Luggie,' with its sense of natural beauty, and its promise of didactic and descriptive power, constitutes Gray's chief claim as a poet, but his sonnets are remarkable in substance, and several of them are felicitous in structure and expression. 'The Luggie and other Poems' by Gray first appeared in 1862, with a memoir by Dr. Hedderwick of the 'Glasgow Citizen,' and a valuable prefatory notice by Lord Houghton. An enlarged edition was published in 1874, but unfortunately the editor, Henry Glassford Bell [q.v.], died before writing his projected introduction to the volume. An appendix contains the speech he delivered at the unveiling of Gray's monument.

[Gray's Works, as above; R. Buchanan's David Gray and other Essays; Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland.] T. B.

GRAY, EDMUND DWYER (1845–1888), journalist, second son of Sir John Gray [q. v.], was born at Dublin on 29 Dec. 1845. He was educated with a view to journalism, and on the death of his father succeeded him in the management of the 'Freeman's Journal.' In 1866, when only twenty years of age, Gray saved the lives of five persons in Dublin Bay, by swimming out through the dangerous surf to a wreck. Miss Chisholm (Caroline Agnes, daughter of Caroline Chisholm, 'the emigrant's friend' [q.v.]), was a witness of the scene; the two were introduced and were shortly afterwards married. For his gallant services Gray received

the Tayleur medal, the highest award in the gift of the Royal Humane Society.

Entering the Dublin municipal council about 1875, Gray led a vigorous crusade against various abuses then prevalent. He devoted special attention to the department of public health, and, becoming chairman of that committee, speedily revolutionised the municipal health system of the city. He also secured the passing of many important statutes bearing upon the public health. He unsuccessfully contested Kilkenny on his father's death in 1875. In 1877 he was returned to parliament for Tipperary, and continued to sit for that place until 1880. In the latter year he was unanimously elected lord mayor of Dublin. The lord-lieutenant (the Duke of Marlborough) declined to attend the banquet, to which he had previously accepted an invitation, because some resolutions passed at the City Hall in favour of the distressed peasantry of the west appeared to him to sanction resistance to the law. Gray summoned a meeting of the corporation, when it was resolved that no banquet should be held, and that the customary expenditure—about 500*l.*—should be devoted to the relief of the distress in the Irish capital. Gray also at this time organised a fund at the Dublin Mansion House, amounting to 180,000*l.*, for the relief of the famine districts, whose condition had been described by special commissioners in the 'Freeman's Journal.'

Gray was returned to the House of Commons for Carlow in 1880. The year following he retired from the Dublin corporation to mark his resentment at the action of a portion of that body in refusing to confer the distinction of honorary burgesses on Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, who were then lying in Kilmainham gaol. But the November elections of 1881 gave the nationalists a substantial majority in the council chamber, whereupon the freedom of the city was conferred on the nationalist leaders, and Gray re-entered the corporation as representative of the Arran Quay ward. In 1882 Gray was elected high sheriff of Dublin. During that year he was condemned by Mr. Justice Lawson to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 500*l.* for having allowed some comments upon the composition of the jury at the trial of Francis Hynes for murder to appear in the 'Freeman's Journal.' As he could not arrest himself, the city coroner conducted him to the Richmond Penitentiary at Harold's Cross, where he spent some six weeks as a prisoner. The severity of the sentence excited great surprise in Dublin, for the high sheriff 'was known as a man of moderate views and careful expression.' The fine was discharged by public subscription in a few days. Resolutions condemning the sentence and expressing sympathy with Gray were adopted by the great majority of the public bodies throughout the country, and the freedom of most of the incorporated cities and boroughs of Ireland was conferred upon the prisoner. In 1883 Gray's connection with the Dublin corporation ceased, but he continued to take a keen interest in questions specially affecting the masses of the people. He was appointed a member of the royal commission on the housing of the poor in 1884.

When the Parnell movement first began to acquire force, Gray held somewhat aloof, but he soon became a devoted follower of Mr. Parnell. In the House of Commons he displayed great judgment, and was esteemed by men of all parties. He disapproved of the socialistic tendencies of Mr. Davitt, and was a warm supporter of that portion of Mr. Gladstone's Irish home rule scheme which proposed to create in the Irish legislature an upper order to protect capital and culture.

In 1885 Gray contested the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin in opposition to Sir Edward Cecil Guinness, and after a severe fight was returned. He was also returned for Carlow, but elected to sit for Dublin. He was again returned for the St. Stephen's Green division in 1886 against Sir Edward Sullivan. It was chiefly owing to Gray's energy, and his powerful representations to the ministers of the crown, that the scheme for transferring the mail contracts from the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company to the London and North-Western Railway Company was defeated. The 'Freeman's Journal,' of which Gray had been the controlling spirit since 1875, was in 1887 converted into a limited liability company, and the capital of 125,000*l.* was subscribed six times over in less than two days. Gray continued to conduct the journal, but his health rapidly failed, and he died at Dublin 27 March 1888. His funeral at Glasnevin cemetery, on 31 March, was attended by an immense concourse of persons.

Gray had considerable literary gifts and a wide knowledge of commercial affairs. He not only successfully managed the 'Freeman,' but actively promoted the success of the 'Belfast Morning News,' a nationalist organ, of which he was also proprietor. He was generous and hospitable, and he earned the respect even of his political enemies.

[Freeman's Journal, 28 and 29 March and 2 April 1888; Dublin Daily Express, 29 March; Nation, 29 March; London Daily News, 28 March 1888.] G. B. S.

GRAY, EDWARD WHITAKER (1748–1806), botanist, was the youngest brother of Samuel Frederick Gray, the translator of Linnæus's 'Philosophia Botanica,' and consequently uncle of Samuel Frederick Gray [q.v.], author of 'The Practical Chemist.' He acted as librarian to the College of Physicians previously to 1773, in which year he became a licentiate. He graduated M.D., and became subsequently keeper of the department of natural history and antiquities in the British Museum, where he incurred criticism for arranging the natural history collections on the Linnæan system. He is stated to have been eminent as a botanist, and was made one of the first associates of the Linnean Society in 1788. In 1789 he contributed 'Observations on the . . . Amphibia' to the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, and of which in 1797 he became secretary. He died at the British Museum, 27 Dec. 1806, in his fifty-ninth year. His portrait by Calcott is at the Royal Society's apartments.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 298; Gent. Mag. 1807, vol. lxxvii. pt. i. p. 90.] G. S. B.

GRAY, EDWARD WILLIAM (1787?–1860), topographer, born about 1787, carried on the business of a cheese factor and mealman in Bartholomew Street, Newbury, Berkshire. At the passing of the Municipal Act in 1835 he was chosen member of the town council, served the office of mayor in 1840, and was subsequently appointed alderman and magistrate. He died at his residence, Woodspeen, on 19 June 1860, aged 73, and was buried on the 26th of that month in the family vault in Enborne churchyard, near Newbury. He edited anonymously 'The History and Antiquities of Newbury and its Environs, including twenty-eight Parishes situate in the County of Berks; also a Catalogue of Plants,' 8vo, Speenhamland, 1839, an excellent specimen of thorough workmanship. It was his original intention to publish the book in numbers, but after the appearance of the first number in 1831, he abandoned the plan.

[Reading Mercury, 23 and 30 June 1860; Pigot's London and Provincial Directory for 1823–4; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. iii. 554, 607.] G. G.

GRAY, GEORGE (1758–1819), painter, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1758, was son of Gilbert Gray, a well-known quaker of that town. He was educated at the grammar school, and was first apprenticed to a fruit-painter named Jones, with whom he resided some time at York. Besides painting, Gray studied chemistry, mineralogy, and botany. In 1787 he went to North America on a botanical excursion, and in 1791 he was sent on an expedition to report on the geology of Poland. In 1794 Gray settled in Newcastle as a portrait, fruit, or sign painter, and was employed as a drawing-master. He also occupied himself with numerous ingenious inventions, such as making bread from roots and weaving stockings from nettles. Gray's humour and originality made him popular. Late in life he married the widow of a schoolmaster, Mrs. Dobie, whom he survived. He died at his house in Pudding Chare on 9 Dec. 1819. A crayon portrait of John Bewick, by Gray, is in the museum of the Natural History Society at Newcastle.

[Mackenzie's Hist. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, ii. 377; Robinson's Life and Times of Thomas Bewick.] L. C.

GRAY, GEORGE ROBERT (1808–1872), zoologist, the youngest son of Samuel Frederick Gray [q. v.], was born at Chelsea July 1808, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School. At an early age he assisted John George Children [q.v.] in arranging his extensive collection of insects. In 1831 he became an assistant in the zoological department of the British Museum, and subsequently published various catalogues of sections of the insects and birds. He contributed to the entomological portion of the English edition of Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom,' and to the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society.' In 1833 appeared his 'Entomology of Australia.' In 1840 he printed privately a 'List of the Genera of Birds,' containing 1,065 genera, noting the type species on which each genus was founded; a second edition in 1841 extended the list to 1,232 genera; the third edition (1855) contained 2,403 genera and subgenera. In 1842 he and Prince C. L. Bonaparte assisted Agassiz in the 'Nomenclator Zoologicus.' Finally, near the end of his life, his great 'Hand-List of the Genera and Species of Birds' (1869–72) enumerated more than eleven thousand species, and recorded forty thousand specific names given by various authors. The utility of this work was marred by the want of references, and it rapidly passed out of date. His most valuable work was the 'Genera of Birds,' in three folio volumes, excellently illustrated by D. W. Mitchell and J. Wolf (1844-9); it brought the number of recorded species of birds up to date, and was a starting-point for much subsequent progress in ornithology. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1866, and was a member of the 'Academia Economico-Agraria dei Georgofili' of Florence. He died on 5 May 1872. His work lacked originality,

and he was over-sensitive to criticism, especially from younger men.

[Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 4th ser. ix. 480, 1872; Athenæum, 11 May 1872; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.] G. T. B.

GRAY, GILBERT (*d.* 1614), second principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, was appointed to that post in 1598. He was a pupil of Robert Rollock, the first principal of the university of Edinburgh, whose virtues and learning he extolled in a curious Latin oration which he delivered in 1611, entitled 'Oratio de Illustribus Scotiæ Scriptoribus.' Several of the authors eulogised in it are fictitious. Gray accepted literally 'the fabulous stories of Fergus the First having written on the subject of law 300 years B.C.; Dornadilla a century after composing rules for sportsmen; Reutha, the 7th king of Scotland, being a great promoter of schools and education; and King Josina, a century and a half before the Christian era, writing on botany and the practice of medicine.' Gray died in 1614.

[William Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 374; George Mackenzie's Lives and Characters of Writers of Scots Nation.] G. G.

GRAY, HUGH (*d.* 1604), Gresham professor of divinity, matriculated as a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in May 1574, was elected scholar, and in 1578–9 proceeded B.A. He was elected a fellow on 2 Oct. 1581, and commenced M.A. in 1582. On 8 Jan. 1586-7 he preached a sermon at Great St. Mary's, wherein he asserted that 'the church of England maintained Jewish music, and that to play at dice or cards was to crucify Christ; inveighed against dumbs in the church, and mercenary ministers; insinuated that some in the university sent news to Rome and Rheims; and asserted that the people celebrated the nativity as ethnics, atheists, and epicures.' For this sermon he was convened before the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges. He afterwards made a public explanation, denying the particular application of the passages excepted against (Cooper, *Annals of Cambr.* ii. 429). He proceeded B.D. in 1589, was created D.D. in 1595, and was in December 1596 an unsuccessful candidate for the Lady Margaret professorship of divinity in his university, receiving twelve votes, while twenty-eight were recorded for Dr. Playfere (*ib.* ii. 564). On 9 April 1597 he was elected a senior fellow of his college. On 5 Nov. 1600 he was collated to the prebend of Milton Manor in the cathedral of Lincoln, being installed on 12 Dec. following (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 190). He also held the rectory of Meon-Stoke in Hampshire. Gray succeeded Anthony Wotton as Gresham professor of divinity, which office he resigned before 6 July 1604. His death took place in the same month. By his will, dated 20 May 1604, he bequeathed to Trinity College 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to build a pulpit, and to Gresham College a piece of plate worth 5*l.*, to be in common among all the readers. The lectures which he had read at Gresham College he left to William Jackson, minister of St. Swithin's, London, to be disposed of as he pleased, but they do not appear to have been printed. His manuscript sermon upon Matt. xi. 21, 22, is in the library of the university of Cambridge, Dd. 15, 10 (*Cat.* i. 539).

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 392–3, 554; Ward's Gresham Professors, p. 44.] G. G.

GRAY, JAMES (*d.* 1830), poet and linguist, was originally master of the high school of Dumfries, and there became intimate with Burns. From 1801 till 1822 he was master in the high school of Edinburgh (*Edinburgh Almanack*, 1802, p. 106). In 1822 he became rector of the academy at Belfast. He subsequently took holy orders in the English church, and in 1826 went out to India as chaplain in the East India Company's service at Bombay (*East India Register*, 1826, 2nd ed., p. 289). He was eventually stationed at Bhuj in Cutch, and was entrusted by the British government with the education of the young Rao of that province, being, it is said, the first Christian who was ever honoured with such an appointment in the east. Gray died at Bhuj on 25 Sept. 1830 (*ib.* 1831, 2nd ed., p. 104; *Gent. Mag.* 1831, pt. i. p. 378). He married Mary Phillips of Longbridgemoor, Annandale, eldest sister of the wife of James Hogg [q. v.] His family mostly settled in India. He published anonymously 'Cona; or the Vale of Clwyd. And other poems,' 12mo, London, 1814 (2nd ed., with author's name, 1816); and edited the 'Poems' of Robert Fergusson, with a life of the poet and remarks on his genius and writings, 12mo, Edinburgh, 1821. He left in manuscript a poem on 'India.' Another poem, entitled 'A Sabbath among the Mountains,' is attributed to him. His Cutchee version of the gospel of St. Matthew was printed at Bombay in 1834. Hogg introduced Gray into the 'Queen's Wake' as the fifteenth bard who sang the ballad of 'King Edward's Dream.'

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 374–5.] G. G.

GRAY, JOHN (1807–1875), legal author and solicitor to the treasury, born at Aberdeen in 1807, was educated at Gordon's Hospital in that city. He entered the office

of Messrs. White & Whitmore, solicitors, London, was called to the bar in 1838, and joined the Oxford circuit. Appointed queen's counsel in 1863, he became solicitor to the treasury in 1870, and during his tenure of the office conducted the celebrated prosecution of Arthur Orton, the claimant to the Tichborne title and estates, in 1873. Gray died on 22 Jan. 1875. He was author of 'Gray's Country Attorney's Practice,' 1836, and 'The Country Solicitor's Practice,' 1837, which were at the time considered valuable text-books; each passed through several editions. He was also the author of 'Gray's Law of Costs,' 1853.

[Information from G. F. Crowdy, esq.]

GRAY, Sir JOHN (1816–1875), journalist, was third son of John Gray of Claremorris, co. Mayo, where he was born in 1816. He entered the medical profession, obtained the degree of M.D., and became connected with a hospital in Dublin in 1839. Gray contributed to periodicals and the newspaper press, and in 1841 became joint proprietor of the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal,' which was issued daily and weekly. He acted as political editor of that newspaper, and, as a protestant nationalist, supported O'Connell's movement for the repeal of the union with England. In October 1843, Gray was indicted, with O'Connell and others, in the court of queen's bench, Dublin, on a charge of conspiracy against the queen. In the following February Gray was condemned to nine months' imprisonment, but early in September the sentence was reversed. Gray became sole proprietor of the 'Freeman's Journal' in 1850, increased its size, reduced its price, and extended its circulation. He advocated alterations in the Irish land laws, and was in 1852 an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Monaghan in parliament. In the same year he was elected a councillor in the municipal corporation of Dublin, and took much interest in the improvement of that city. As chairman of the corporation committee for a new supply of water to Dublin, Gray actively promoted the Vartry scheme, in face of formidable opposition. On the occasion of turning the Vartry water into the new course in June 1863, Gray was knighted by the Earl of Carlisle, lord-lieutenant. In 1865 Gray was elected M.P. for Kilkenny city. He advocated the abolition of the Irish protestant church establishment, reform of the land laws, and free denominational education. Through the 'Freeman's Journal,' he instituted inquiries, in the form of a commission, as to the condition of the protestant church in Ireland. The results appeared from time to time in the 'Freeman.' He published in 1866 a volume entitled 'The Church Establishment in Ireland,' which included a detailed statement respecting disestablishment made by him in the House of Commons on 11 April 1866. In 1868 he was re-elected member for Kilkenny city, and in the same year he declined the office of lord mayor of Dublin, to which he had been elected. He frequently spoke in the house on Irish questions, and in 1869 delivered an address at Manchester on the land question. Gray was a ready and effective speaker. A public testimonial of 3,500*l.* was presented to him in acknowledgment of his labours in connection with disestablishment. He originated the legislation for abolition of obnoxious oaths, and promoted the establishment of the fire brigade and new cattle market at Dublin. In 1874 he was elected for the third time as member for Kilkenny. Gray died at Bath on 9 April 1875. A marble statue of him was erected in 1879 in Sackville or O'Connell Street, Dublin. His son, Edmund Dwyer Gray, is separately noticed.

[Freeman's Journal, 1844–1875; Report of Proceedings in case of the Queen against O'Connell and others, 1844; Return to order of House of Commons in relation to Water-supply of Dublin, 1865; The Church Establishment in Ireland, 1868; Reports of Municipal Council of Dublin, 1850–75; Life and Times of O'Connell, by C. M. O'Keeffe, 1864; Correspondence of O'Connell, ed. W. J. Fitzpatrick, 1888.] J. T. G.

GRAY, JOHN EDWARD (1800–1875), naturalist, born at Walsall, Staffordshire, 12 Feb. 1800, was the second son of Samuel Frederick Gray [q. v.], chemist, then of Walsall. He was a weakly child, and for some years was unable to eat meat. He was intended for the medical profession. His father moved to London, and when he was eighteen he entered the laboratory of a chemist in Cripplegate. Before this he had been elected by his fellow-students to lecture on botany at the Borough School of Medicine, the regular lecturer, apparently Richard Anthony Salisbury [q. v.], being incapacitated. Shortly afterwards he entered the medical schools of St. Bartholomew's and the Middlesex hospitals, and the classes held by Mr. Taunton in Hatton Garden and Maze Pond. He taught the principles of Jussieu, in conjunction with his father, at the Middlesex Hospital and at Sloane Street Botanical Garden, for a few years before 1821. In that year the 'Natural Arrangement of British Plants' was issued under his father's name, though the synoptical portion, by far the larger part of the work, was due to Gray, with the assistance of Salisbury, Edward and John Joseph Bennett, De Candolle, and Dunal. About this time he had been introduced to Dr.

Leach, keeper of the zoological department of the British Museum, and, through him, to Sir Joseph Banks, in whose library he transcribed many zoological and botanical notes for his father's use; but he suggests that Robert Brown, then Banks's librarian, was rather reluctant to assist him. In 1822 he was proposed by Haworth, Salisbury, and others, for election into the Linnean Society, but was blackballed, the alleged reason being the disrespect shown to the president, Sir J. E. Smith, by his references in the 'Natural Arrangement' to Smith and Sowerby's 'English Botany' as 'Sowerby's "English Botany."' It was not until 1857 that Gray was elected a fellow of the society. Piqued by his rejection, Gray turned his attention mainly to zoology. In 1819 he had joined the London Philosophical Society, and he now became fellow and secretary of the Entomological Society, and in 1824 was engaged by John George Children [q. v.], Dr. Leach's successor, to assist in preparing a catalogue of the British Museum collection of reptiles. In 1826 he married Maria Emma [see Gray, Maria Emma], the widow of a cousin. From the date of his entering the British Museum began his remarkable activity in contributing to scientific literature, especially on zoological subjects. Between 1824 and 1863 he had written no fewer than 497 papers, the titles of which occupy twenty-eight columns of the Royal Society's Catalogue, while a privately printed 'List of Books, Memoirs, and Miscellaneous Papers,' completed down to the date of his death, enumerates 1,162. His interests were not by any means confined to zoology, or even to natural history; for he took an active part in questions of social, educational, and sanitary reform. The establishment of public playgrounds, coffee-taverns, and provincial museums engaged his attention; he was a promoter of the Blackheath Mechanics' Institution, one of the earliest institutions of the kind; he was a strong advocate for the more frequent opening of museums free of charge, and spent many of his vacations in visiting continental museums to inspect their organisation; he was a strenuous opponent of the decimal system of coinage; and he claimed to have been the first to suggest (in 1834) a uniform rate of letter-postage to be prepaid by means of stamps. In 1862 he published a 'Hand-catalogue of Postage-stamps,' which has since run into several editions.

Among his earlier zoological publications were 'Spicilegia Zoologica,' 1828–40; 'The Zoological Miscellany,' edited by him, 1831–1845; 'Illustrations of Indian Zoology,' 1832–1834; an edition of Turton's 'Land and Fresh-water Shells,' 1840; the zoology of the voyages of Captain Beechy, 1839, H.M.S. Sulphur, 1843, H.M.S. Erebus and Terror, 1844, and the vertebrata in that of H.M.S. Samarang, 1848; and the privately printed 'Gleanings from the Menagerie and Aviary at Knowsley,' 1846. In 1832 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; he was an original member of the Zoological, Royal Geographical, Royal Microscopical, Entomological, and Palæontographical Societies; served for many years as vice-president of the first named; and was also president of the Botanical and Entomological Societies. In 1840 he succeeded J. G. Children as keeper of the zoological department of the British Museum, a post which he retained until the December preceding his death. Though subsequently to 1840 he issued several independent zoological works, such as the 'Synopsis of British Mollusks,' 1852, the great work of his life was the increasing the collection in his charge, and the organisation and editing of the splendid series of descriptive catalogues of its treasures. Many of these he wrote himself, including those of seals and whales, monkeys, lemurs, and fruit-eating bats, carnivorous, pachydermatous, edentate, and ruminant mammals, lizards and shield-reptiles; and in 1852 the university of Munich sent him the diploma of doctor of philosophy, for having formed 'the largest zoological collection in Europe.' Much of his later zoological work is said to have been detrimental to the science on account of the needless number of genera and species which he introduced. His strenuous endeavours to improve the national zoological collection in face of great opposition and often at his own expense deserve the highest praise. Returning in later life to the studies of his youth, he in 1864 published a 'Handbook of British Waterweeds or Algæ;' and in 1866 issued an unpublished fragment by his former teacher, R. A. Salisbury, 'The Genera of Plants,' an interesting early experiment in natural classification. In 1870 Gray was attacked by paralysis of the right side, and at the close of 1874, after fifty years' service, resigned his position at the Museum, but had not quitted his official residence before his death on 7 March following. Though his strongly outspoken hatred of all shams made him enemies, his generosity, integrity, and industry gained him general respect.

[Athenæum, 13 March 1875; List of Books, Memoirs . . . with a few Historical Notes, 1872–1875; Portraits of Men of Eminence, 1863, with photographic portrait; Journal of Botany, xiii. 127; Gardener's Chronicle, 1875, i. 335; Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. xii. 409.] G. S. B.

GRAY, MARIA EMMA (1787–1876), conchologist and algologist, was born in 1787 at Greenwich Hospital, where her father, Lieutenant Henry Smith, R.N., was then resident. She married in 1810 Francis Edward Gray, who died four years later, and had by him two daughters, who survived her. In 1826 she married his second cousin, John Edward Gray [q. v.] She greatly assisted her second husband in his scientific work, especially by her drawings. Between 1842 and 1874 she published privately five volumes of etchings, entitled 'Figures of Molluscan Animals for the use of Students,' and she mounted and arranged most of the Cuming collection of shells in the British Museum. She was also much attached to the study of algæ, arranging many sets for presentation to schools throughout the country so as to encourage the pursuit of this subject. Her own collection was bequeathed to the Cambridge University Museum, and her assistance in this branch of his studies was commemorated by her husband in 1866 in the genus *Grayemma*. He also had a bronze medallion struck in 1863, bearing both their portraits, a copy of which is in the possession of the Linnean Society. Mrs. Gray survived her husband a year, dying 9 Dec. 1876.

[Athenæum, 16 Dec. 1876; Journal of Botany, 1876, p. 32; Gardener's Chronicle, 1876, ii. 789.]

G. S. B.

GRAY, PATRICK, of Buttergask, fourth Lord Gray (*d.* 1582), was connected with the English historic family of Grey, the earliest settler of the name in Scotland being a younger son of Lord Grey of Chillingham, Northumberland, who in the reign of William the Lion received from his father the lands of Broxmouth, Roxburghshire. The Scottish branch afterwards had their chief seat at Castle Huntly, Forfarshire. Patrick, fourth lord Gray, was the eldest son of Gilbert Gray of Buttergask, second son of Andrew, second lord Gray, lord justice-general of Scotland [see under Andrew Gray, first Lord Gray]. His mother was Egidia, daughter of Sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father's half-brother Patrick, third lord Gray, in April 1541, and he also received the hereditary office of sheriff of Forfar, with an annual rent out of the customs of Dundee. On 25 Nov. 1542 he was taken prisoner at the rout of Solway, but, after remaining a short time in the custody of the Archbishop of York, was sent home, along with other lords, on paying a ransom of 500*l.*, it being also understood that he would favour the betrothal of the young Prince Edward to Mary, daughter of James V. Knox represents Gray as at this time frequenting 'the companie of those that professed godlinesse' (*Works*, i. 111), and Sadler reports that on 13 Nov. the governor and Cardinal Beaton had gone into Fife and Forfar to gain Gray and others to their party either by 'force or policy' (*Papers*, i. 340). With Gray at Castle Huntly were the Earl of Rothes and Henry Balnaves [q. v.] Suspecting Beaton's hostile intentions, they collected a force to prepare for resistance, but were inveigled into a conference at Perth, where they were immediately apprehended and sent to the castle of Blackness (Knox, *Works*, i. 114–16, where, however, the occurrence is represented as taking place previous, instead of subsequent, to the conflict with Ruthven). They remained at Blackness till the arrival of the fleet of Henry VIII in the following May. A few months after this Gray was brought over to the support of the cardinal's party through his jealousy of Lord Ruthven, the quarrel being promoted by a clever stratagem on the part of Beaton. Beaton induced John Charteris of Kinfauns to accept the provostship of Perth by 'donation of the governor,' in opposition to the wishes of the people. At the time (1544) the office was held by Lord Ruthven, whom Beaton 'hated' for 'his knowledge of God's word' (*ib.* i. 111). Ruthven, with the aid of the townspeople, resolved to hold the office by force, whereupon Charteris obtained the aid of Gray, who agreed to undertake the command of the hostile force. The conflict for the provostship took place on 22 July 1545 on the narrow bridge over the Tay, when Ruthven, without the loss of a man, succeeded in holding the bridge, while forty of those under Gray were slain, in addition to many others taken prisoners or wounded (*ib.* p. 115; *Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 34). On 16 Oct. following Gray received from Beaton a grant of part of the lands of Rescobie, Forfarshire, for his 'ready and faithful help and assistance in these dangerous times of the church.' He was one of those who entered the castle of St. Andrews after the murder of Cardinal Beaton (May 1546), and on 11 March (1546–7) he signed special and separate articles in which he promised to do all he could to promote the marriage of Prince Edward with the Scottish queen and also to give up the castle of Broughty, in consideration that the English should assist him to recover the town of Perth. He agreed that the English king should retain in his hands the principal strength of the town, called the Spey or Spy Tower (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. i. 61; Keith, *History*, i. 143). On this account Gray was not present at the battle of Pinkie

on 10 Sept. 1547, and on the 24th of the same month Broughty Castle was surrendered to the English fleet (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. i. 66). On 13 Nov. he wrote a letter to Somerset advising the capture of Perth and St. Andrews for the advancement of the king's cause (*ib.* p. 70). After the surrender of Dundee he took an oath of allegiance to the English (*ib.* p. 72), and displayed great activity in preparing for the defence of the town against Argyll, whom the English subsequently employed him to bribe (*ib.* p. 78). Ultimately the attitude of Gray both towards the Reformation and towards England underwent a complete change. After various ambiguous answers he refused to sign the contract with England in July 1560 (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1560–1, entry 454). He was taken prisoner, but on giving sureties of 1,000*l.* was permitted to return to Scotland. On 21 April 1561 he was called to make his entry into ward in England (*ib.* 1561–2, entry 127). Mary Queen of Scots wrote to Elizabeth on his behalf, 29 May 1562 (*ib.* 1562, entry 110), and on 7 July he was permitted again to return home under sureties of 1,000*l.* (*ib.* entry 286). Gray did not take a prominent part in connection with the Darnley and Bothwell episodes of Queen Mary's reign. He attended the first parliament of the regent Moray after the queen's abdication, and in 1569 he voted for the queen's divorce from Bothwell (*Reg. Privy Council*, ii. 8), but afterwards joined the queen's lords, and in March 1570 signed the letter asking help from Elizabeth (Letter in Calderwood, ii. 547–50). When the estates met for the election of a regent after the death of Mar, Atholl and Gray sent a letter asking that the election should be delayed, but no attention was paid to their request. Gray gave in his submission to Morton after the pacification of Perth, but more than once came into conflict with the authorities in connection with the administration of his estates (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* ii. 189, 354). When Morton resigned the regency in 1577, Gray was one of the council extraordinary chosen to assist the king. He died in 1582. By his wife, Marion, daughter of James, lord Ogilvie of Airlie, he had six sons and six daughters. He was succeeded in the peerage by his son Patrick, father of Patrick, sixth lord, master of Gray [q. v.]

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 670–1; Diurnal of Occurrents (Bannatyne Club); Histories of Knox, Leslie, Calderwood, and Keith; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser.; ib. For. Ser. reign of Elizabeth; Sadler State Papers; Appendix to the Papers of Patrick, Master of Gray (Bannatyne Club); Reg. Privy Council of Scotland, vols. i. ii. iii.] T. F. H.

GRAY, PATRICK, sixth Lord Gray (*d.* 1612), commonly known as the 'Master of Gray,' was the eldest son of Patrick, fifth Lord Gray, by his wife Barbara, fourth daughter of William, lord Ruthven. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, where he 'professed the true [protestant] religion, and communicated with the faithful at the table of the Lord' ('Discourse of the Injuries and Wrongs used against the Noblemen distressed' in Calderwood, *History*, iv. 253). Not long after leaving the university he married Elizabeth, second daughter of Lord Glamis, chancellor of Scotland, 'whom he repudiated like as his father also cast away his mother' (*ib.*) The separation took place within a year of his marriage, and the Master of Gray then went to France, where through Friar Gray, probably a relation of his own, he was introduced to James Beaton, the exiled archbishop of Glasgow, and was received into the inner circle of the friends of Mary Queen of Scots. For his supposed services to the French cause in Scotland he was highly rewarded by the Duke of Guise, of whose ambitious schemes he was probably one of the chief inspirers. The Spanish ambassador resident at Paris also presented him with 'a cupboard of plate,' to the 'value of five or six thousand crowns' (Davison to Walsingham, 23 Aug. 1584, in *Gray Papers*, p. 3). He returned to Scotland either in the train of Esme Stuart, afterwards Duke of Lennox, or shortly after the fall of Morton (1581). Being reputed a catholic he was dealt with by the ministers of the kirk and 'promised to renounce papistrie and embrace the true Christian religion' (Calderwood, iv. 253), but before the day appointed to subscribe the articles he had returned to France. There he remained for about a year, probably returning to Scotland after the escape of the king to the catholic lords at St. Andrews, on 27 June 1583. By the king he was sent to convey the son of the Duke of Lennox to Scotland, and landed at Leith with his charge on 13 Nov. (*ib.* iii. 749; *Historie of James the Sext*, p. 192).

James Stuart, earl of Arran, who had been recently reconciled to the king, was now the reigning favourite. Gray, who had a previous acquaintance with Arran, became his special confidant. He was, however, too able in diplomacy to be the tool of any man, and his ability in intrigue was only equalled by his utter blindness to honourable obligations. He was reputed the handsomest man of his time, though his beauty was of a rather feminine cast; he possessed a brilliant wit and fascinating manners, and by long

experience in France had acquired a comprehensive knowledge of men and affairs. He had been commissioned by Mary to represent her interests at the court of her son, and he commended himself to James by betraying her secrets. The king bestowed on him in 1584 the commendatorship of the monastery of Dunfermline. Gray was acting in concert with Arran, who deemed it for his own interest that Mary should remain a prisoner in England. With this view negotiations were entered into for James's reconciliation with Elizabeth, and a proposal was made to send the Master of Gray to London to arrange a treaty with the king of Scots, from which his mother should be excluded. On 20 Aug. Elizabeth expressed her consent to receive the Master of Gray, although she doubted 'greatly of his good meaning' (Burghley to Hunsdon, *Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. p. 484). After considerable delay, Gray received his commission as ambassador, 13 Oct. 1584 (*Gray Papers*, pp. 9–10). He also brought with him a letter from the king to Burghley, intimating that he had been commissioned to 'deell mast specially and secreitly with you nixt the quene, our dearest sister' (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. p. 489; printed in full in Froude's *History of England*, cab. ed. xi. 521–2). As Elizabeth cherished naturally a strong prejudice against Gray, Arran introduced him in October to Lord Hunsdon at Berwick. To Hunsdon, Gray appeared in the character of an exemplary protestant. 'But for his papistrie,' writes Hunsdon, 'I wish all ours were such; for yesterday being Sunday he went to the church with me, having a service-book of mine; sitting with me in my pew he said all the service, and both before the sermon and after he sang the psalms with me as well as I could do' (Hunsdon to Burghley, 19 Oct., *Gray Papers*, p. 12). The avowed purpose of the mission was to obtain the extradition or expulsion from England of the banished lords, on which condition Gray was prepared to reveal to Elizabeth the offers made to his master by the catholics, and to propose a defensive league between the two countries (Instructions from the Earl of Arran to the Master of Gray, 14 Oct. 1584, in *Gray Papers*, p. 11). The instructions contained no reference to Queen Mary, while the main purpose of the embassy was to secure her exclusion from the league with Elizabeth. Since Gray had been one of Mary's principal agents he could reveal to Elizabeth undoubted facts of such a character as irretrievably to damage her cause. He now wrote to Mary that to disarm suspicion it was necessary that in the first instance the young king, her son, should treat solely for himself, and that after he gained Elizabeth's confidence he might negotiate for her liberty. Mary indignantly replied that any one who proposed such a separation between her interests and those of her son must be her enemy, whereupon Gray philosophically advised her against giving 'way to violent courses' (*Papers of the Master of Gray*, pp. 30–7). Gray could not long conceal the double part he was now acting. On 5 Jan. 1584–5 Mary wrote to Fontenay that from communications made to her by Elizabeth she suspected Gray had been unfaithful (Labanoff, vi. 80). When she finally learned that James had expressly repudiated her proposed association with him in the Scottish crown, she invoked the malediction of heaven on the Master of Gray, and her 'fils dénaturé' (Mary to Mauvissière, 12 March 1585; Labanoff, vi. 123).

Gray had also begun to betray his associates. His revelations of Mary's secrets helped to bring her to the block; but already he was mooting a proposal for the assassination of Arran. Sir James Melville, who refers to the Master of Gray as at this time his 'great friend,' states that before his departure to England Gray had begun to suspect that Arran was jealous of his influence with the king (*Memoirs*, p. 330). Gray had determined to supplant Arran. He had no preference for the interests of Mary or the interests of James, except as they affected his own. Arran was the person who now stood between him and his interests. It curiously happened that nothing was more fitted to win the confidence of Elizabeth than an expression of distrust in Arran; for this distrust was the reason why she had looked coldly upon the proposed negotiations. Gray seems to have succeeded in rendering her, at least for the time, oblivious to the double treachery of which she must have known him to be guilty. At all events it suited her purpose that Arran should be ruined; and when Gray proposed that in order to effect this the exiled lords should be sent to Scotland to hurl Arran from power, she expressed her high pleasure at the proposal, and Gray, before the league had been completed, was permitted to return to Scotland to put the plot into execution. For the special purpose of assisting Gray in his designs, Sir Edward Wotton was chosen to succeed Davison as ambassador in Scotland. Wotton affected the character rather of a pleasant companion than a grave ambassador. Sir James Melville vainly warned the king that under his careless manner he hid deep and dangerous designs. He and the king were soon almost inseparable companions.

The king and Arran were convinced that the mission of Gray had been an entire success. To deepen this impression the banished lords had been commanded to remove from Newcastle towards Cambridge or Oxford (Letter of Colville, 31 Dec. 1584). Wotton meanwhile co-operated with Gray in a plot against Arran, and in preparing the recall of the banished lords. With the approval of Elizabeth, Gray contrived a plot for Arran's assassination, but when it was about to be put into execution, Elizabeth deprecated recourse to violence. Gray replied that unless his own life was in danger he would do nothing violently against his enemies (Gray to Walsingham, 31 May 1585, *Cal. State Papers*, Scottish Ser. p. 496).

Gray and Arran gradually became aware that each was conspiring against the other. On 22 June Robert Carvell informs Sir John Forster that there had been great 'disdaining' between Arran and the Master of Gray (*ib.* p. 498). All attempts to 'draw Arran from the king' were, however, vain (several letters of Wotton, *ib.* pp. 498–9), and finally on 30 June Wotton intimated that proceedings against him were to be deferred till after the conclusion of the league (*ib.* p. 500). An attempt at a reconciliation between Arran and Gray (*ib.*) followed, and they were reported to be 'carrying a better countenance towards each other' (Wotton to Walsingham, 8 July, *ib.*) Lord Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was soon afterwards killed in a border affray by Kerr of Ferniehirst, an intimate friend of Arran. Wotton expressed his strong suspicion that this 'brave young English nobleman' owed his death to Arran's instigation, and the king agreed to commit Arran to the castle of St. Andrews. But the ruin of his enemy at this particular stage of the proceedings did not suit the purpose of Gray, and with a daring stroke of policy, which amounted to genius, he persuaded the king to transfer Arran from his close imprisonment in the castle of St. Andrews to nominal confinement in Kinneil House. With an admirable pretence of penitence for his folly, Gray admitted to Wotton that the large bribes of Arran had been more than his virtue could resist; and Wotton, from the hopes he entertained of 'recovering him [Gray] thoroughly,' represented to Walsingham 'the expedience of overlooking his fault' (Wotton to Walsingham, 6, 7, and 9 Aug. *Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. p. 504). Gray's affected kindness to Arran was a ruse to influence Elizabeth. To deliver Elizabeth prematurely from her fear of Arran was to deprive her of one of her chief motives for coming to terms with James. He saw that it was only by the return of the banished lords that he could hope to overthrow the influence of Arran with the king. The Duke of Guise, during the suspension of negotiations, had, at the instance of Arran, entered into negotiations with the Scottish king. On 25 Aug. 1585 Wotton informed Walsingham that the Master of Gray was of opinion that they were running a wrong course in seeking to disgrace Arran with the king, and that the only method certain of success was to 'let slip' the banished lords, who would be able to take Arran and seize on the person of the king. The ministers of Elizabeth were unanimous in approving of the proposal, but as usual Elizabeth hesitated. At last Gray plainly informed Wotton that if another fortnight were allowed to elapse 'he would shift for himself,' and accept the offers of France (Wotton to Walsingham, 22 Sept.) The threat decided Elizabeth. The plot was now developed by Gray and Wotton with a rapidity and skill which completely outwitted Arran and the king. The universal hatred that prevailed in Scotland against Arran assured its complete success. On the movement of the lords in England becoming known, Wotton made his escape to Berwick. Arran breaking from Kinneil denounced the Master of Gray, then absent in Perthshire collecting his followers, as the author of the conspiracy. The king sent a summons to Gray to appear and answer the charge. It was probably part of Gray's plan to be present with the king when the lords should appear, and with marvellous audacity he resolved not to be baulked of his purpose by the accusation of Arran. He could plead that he had stood Arran's friend against the accusations of the English ambassador, and when he indignantly denied all knowledge of the plot, his denial was at once accepted by the king. In despair Arran and his friends had determined as their last hope to stab Gray to death, even in the king's presence, when news arrived that the banished lords had already reached St. Ninians, within a mile of Stirling (*Relation of the Master of Gray*, p. 59). Thereupon Arran escaped in disguise by the water-gate. The king also stole down unobserved to a postern gate, but Gray had taken care to have it locked. Gray was now employed by the king to arrange terms with the conspirators, with whom he was acting in concert. These he conducted in such a manner as at the same time to divert any suspicion that he was concerned in the conspiracy, and to secure the gratitude of the king. He was able to announce to Elizabeth that the banished lords were in as good favour as ever they enjoyed (Gray to

Walsingham, 6 Nov. 1585), that the king bore no grudge to Elizabeth for what had happened, and that a league might be immediately concluded. His assurances were completely fulfilled, and at a meeting of the estates held at Linlithgow in December, the league with England was finally ratified (*Acta Parl. Scot.* iii. 381).

In April of the following year Gray intimated to the Earl of Leicester his intention to raise a body of troops to assist him in the Low Countries (Leicester to Gray, 6 April 1586), and in May communications on this subject were opened with Elizabeth (Gray to Walsingham, 5 May; Archibald Douglas to Walsingham, 6 May; Randolph to Walsingham, 9 May, *Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. p. 519). Gray began to levy soldiers for the expedition, but after he had proceeded so far, Elizabeth and Leicester changed their minds, and, though willing to accept the aid of the troops, preferred that Gray, if he came to the Low Countries, should do so in a private capacity (Walsingham to Gray, 4 June, *ib.* p. 523). After various changes of plan the queen on 11 Aug. gave her consent, proposing to advance to him 2,000*l.* (*ib.* p. 532); but the matter went no further than the sending of troops by Gray to the aid of Leicester, 140 of whom were captured on the coast of Flanders (*Gray Papers*, p. 112).

After the condemnation of Mary Queen of Scots, Gray was sounded by Walsingham as to the attitude of James towards her proposed execution, and was fain to confess that the king was not disposed to relish the proposal (Gray to Walsingham, 6 Nov. 1586, *Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. p. 536). He did the utmost that was consistent with prudence to temper the objections of the king, and recommended an increase in James's pension, and a parliamentary recognition of his title. Gray's appointment, along with Sir Robert Melville, as the king's commissioner to London, placed him in a difficult dilemma. As he himself expressed it, the king, 'if she die, will quarrel with me. Live she, I shall have double harm' (Gray to Douglas, 27 Nov.) Before setting out from Scotland he endeavoured to find a way out of his difficulty by recommending that Mary should be put to death by poison (Courcelles to Henry III, 31 Dec. 1586), and he also proposed to Elizabeth that if her life was not to be spared he should 'be stayed by the way or commanded to retire.' The instructions of King James were of a mild kind (*Gray Papers*, pp. 120–5), or, as Gray himself expressed it, his mission was 'modest, not menacing.' Indeed, the representations of Gray had so modified the attitude of James, and Gray's secret wishes had so modified his representations to Elizabeth, as practically to render his remonstrances against the execution of Mary little more than formal.

The general belief in Scotland was that Gray had privately advised the death of Mary, and from this time, though he retained the king's favour, he ceased to have any influence in political affairs. Not long after his return he was accused by Sir William Stewart of having confessed that he himself, the secretary Maitland, and others, had been concerned in the action at Stirling in November 1585, but he denied on oath that he had ever made such a statement (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* iv. 164). Notwithstanding this he was committed to ward in the castle of Edinburgh, and on 15 May 1587 he was formally accused before the convention (1) of having trafficked with Spain and the pope for the injury of the protestant religion in Scotland; (2) of having planned the assassination of the vice-chancellor Maitland; (3) of having counterfeited the king's stamp, and made use of it to prevent the king's marriage; and (4) of having for rewards in England consented to Queen Mary's death (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* iv. 166; *Gray Papers*, pp. 149–51; Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, i. 157–8; *Historie of James the Sext*, p. 227). After his voluntary confession of sedition, and of having sought to impede the marriage of the king with Anne of Denmark, he was pronounced a traitor, but at the intercession of the estates, especially of Lord John Hamilton (Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 63), his life was spared by the king, no doubt gladly enough. In several of the charges on which Gray was condemned the king was deeply implicated; the prevalent suspicion, 'that there was some mystery lurking in the matter' (Calderwood, iv. 613), was fully justified. Gray was commanded to leave the country within a month under a penalty of 40,000*l.*; but probably no break occurred in his friendship with the king. He continued in the possession of the rents of his estates, only being deprived of the abbacy of Dunfermline, which the king found it convenient to bestow on the Earl of Huntly. Gray left Scotland on 7 June 1587, and on the 17th the cause of his banishment was proclaimed at the market cross of Edinburgh (*ib.* iv. 614). He went to Paris, and afterwards to Italy. Through the interposition of Walsingham he was permitted in 1589 to return (Memorial of instructions to intercede for the Master of Gray, April 1589), and on the last day of May arrived in Scotland from England, along with Lord Hunsdon (Calderwood, v. 59). On 27 Nov. he took his seat in the privy council (*Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* iv. 441).

In June 1585 Gray had been appointed master of the wardrobe, and not long after his return he was again restored to that office. In 1592, along with Francis Stewart Hepburn, fifth earl of Bothwell [q. v.], he tried to capture the king at Falkland, but on resistance being offered they retired, after having plundered the king's stables of the best horses (*Historie of James the Sext*, p. 250). The same year he brought an accusation against the presbyterian minister, Robert Bruce (1554–1631) [q. v.], of having schemed with Bothwell against the king (CALDERWOOD, v. 190). Meantime Gray had promised Bothwell to secure for him the king's favour on condition that Bothwell supported his accusation against Bruce, but Bothwell, fearing treachery, failed to appear at the court. Gray, having therefore no evidence, 'left the court for shame,' and afterwards 'denied all accusation of Mr. Robert Bruce, and offered to fight his honest quarrel in that behalf with any man' (*ib.*) After James ascended the English throne Gray acted frequently in a lawless manner, and more than once was summoned to answer for his conduct before the council or the estates. He, however, always retained the favour of the king. On 11 July 1606 the members of the privy council appointed by the king to inquire into the sums due by him to the Master of Gray found them to amount to 19,983*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Scots, which was ordered to be paid him (*Reg. Privy Council Scotland*, vii. 745). He succeeded his father as sixth Lord Gray in 1609, and died in 1612. By his first wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Lord Glamis, from whom he soon separated, he had no issue. By his second wife, Lady Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of Robert, earl of Orkney, whom he married in July 1585 (*Cal. State Papers*, Scottish Series, p. 501), he had two sons (Andrew, sixth lord Gray, and William) and six daughters.

[Relation of the Master of Gray (Bannatyne Club); Gray Papers (Bannatyne Club; not by any means exhaustive, and provided neither with introduction nor index); Calderwood's Hist. of the Church of Scotland, Historie of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Melville's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Keith's Hist. of Scotland; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser.; Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, vols. ii–vii.; Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i.; Labanoff's Correspondence of Mary Queen of Scots, vols. vi. and vii.; Leicester Correspondence (Camden Soc.); Teulet's Relations Politiques de la France et de l'Espagne avec l'Écosse, passim; Correspondence of Elizabeth and James VI (Camden Soc.); Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 671; Histories of Tytler, Burton, and Froude; Mignet's Mary Queen of Scots; Hosack's Mary Queen of Scots; Cal. Hatfield MSS. iii. passim.] T. F. H.

GRAY, PETER (1807 ?–1887), writer on life contingencies, born at Aberdeen about 1807, was educated at Gordon's Hospital, now Gordon's College, in that city, from which he was sent on account of his promise and industry for two years to the university. Here he developed a taste for mathematics, and, with the sole desire to assist the studies of a friend, afterwards took a special interest in the study of life contingencies. He became an honorary member of the Institute of Actuaries, and his contributions to the 'Journal' of that society were numerous and valuable. He undertook, purely as a labour of love, the task of organising and preparing for publication the tables deduced from the mortality experience issued by the institute. Gray specially constructed for Part I. of the 'Institute Text Book' an extensive table of values of log 10 $(1+i)$, appending thereto an interesting note on the calculations. He was a fellow of the Royal Astronomical and Royal Microscopical Societies, and was distinguished by his knowledge of optics and of applied mechanics. Gray died on 17 Jan. 1887, in his eightieth year. With Henry Ambrose Smith and William Orchard he published 'Assurance and Annuity Tables, according to the Carlisle Rate of Mortality, at three per cent.,' 8vo, London, 1851, and contributed a preliminary notice to William Orchard's 'Single and Annual Assurance Premiums for every value of Annuity,' 8vo, London, 1856. His separate writings are: 1. 'Tables and Formulæ for the Computation of Life Contingencies; with copious Examples of Annuity, Assurance, and Friendly Society Calculations,' 8vo, London, 1849. 2. 'Remarks on a Problem in Life Contingencies,' 8vo, London, 1850. 3. 'Tables for the Formation of Logarithms and Anti-Logarithms to twelve Places; with explanatory Introduction,' 8vo, London, 1865; another edition, 8vo, London, 1876.

[Journal of the Institute of Actuaries, xxvi. pt. i. 301–2, 406; Monthly Notices of the Royal Astron. Soc. xlviii. 163.] G. G.

GRAY, ROBERT (1762–1834), bishop of Bristol, born 11 March 1762, was the son of Robert Gray, a London silversmith. Having entered St. Mary Hall, Oxford, he graduated B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787, B.D. 1799, and D.D. 1802. His first literary undertaking was his 'Key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha; or, an Account of their several Books, their Contents and Authors, and of the Times in which they were respectively written;' a work compiled on the plan of Bishop Percy's 'Key to the New Testament,' first published in 1790, and repeatedly re-

printed. Soon after he was presented to the vicarage of Faringdon, Berkshire. In 1793 he published 'Discourses on various subjects, illustrative of the Evidence, Influence, and Doctrines of Christianity;' and in 1794, 'Letters during the course of a Tour through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, in 1791 and 1792.' In 1796 he was appointed Bampton lecturer, and his discourses were published the same year, under the title of 'Sermons on the Principles upon which the Reformation of the Church of England was established.' Through the favour of Shute Barrington [q.v.], bishop of Durham, he was promoted, in 1800, to the rectory of Crayke, Yorkshire, when he resigned Faringdon; in 1804 he was collated by Barrington to the seventh stall in Durham Cathedral, and again, in 1805, to the rectory of Bishopswearmouth, when he resigned Crayke. He held this living (in which he had succeeded Paley) until his elevation, in 1827, to the bishopric of Bristol.

He was an efficient and liberal bishop, and distinguished himself by firmness in the Bristol riots of 1831. When one of the minor canons suggested a postponement of divine service, as the rioters were masters of the city, Gray replied that it was his duty to be at his post. The service was held as usual, and he was himself the preacher. Before the close of the evening his palace was burned to the ground, and the loss which he sustained (besides that of his papers) was estimated at 10,000*l.* (Southey, *Life and Correspondence*, vi. 167). His wife was Elizabeth, sister of Alderman Camplin of Bristol, by whom he had a numerous family. One son, Robert [q.v.], became bishop of Cape Town and metropolitan of Africa. He died at Rodney House, Clifton, 28 Sept. 1834, and was buried in the graveyard attached to Bristol Cathedral. A half-length portrait of him, in his episcopal robes, painted by Wright and engraved by Jenkins, was published in 1833. A marble monument by Edward H. Bayly, R.A., was erected in the cathedral by the clergy and laity of Bristol. It has a good medallion likeness. And a large memorial window, with an inscription, was erected by his family in the chancel of Almondsbury Church, near Bristol.

Besides the above works, Gray published some separate sermons, and the following: 1. 'Religious Union,' a sketch of a plan for uniting Roman catholics and presbyterians with the established church, 1800. 2. 'A Dialogue between a Churchman and a Methodist,' 1802, 5th edit. 1810. 3. 'Theory of Dreams,' 2 vols., 1808, anonymous. 4. Discourse at Bishopswearmouth, 1812, upon the assassination of Perceval. 5. 'The Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of the Jewish and Heathen Authors, particularly that of the Classical Ages,' &c., 2 vols., 1816; 2nd edition 1819.

[Gent. Mag. 1834, new. ser. ii. 645; Annual Register, 1834, lxxvi. Chron. 242; Brit. Mag. 1834, vi. 583; Cat. of Oxford Graduates, p. 270; Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, iv. 4; Pryce's Hist. of Bristol, pp. 91, 112, 114, 566; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., Bohn's ed., ii. 930; Life of Robert Gray, Bishop of Cape Town, i. 4, 30, 33.]

B. H. B.

GRAY, ROBERT (1809–1872), bishop of Cape Town, and metropolitan of Africa, son of Robert Gray [q. v.], bishop of Bristol, was born on 3 Oct. 1809. He entered as a commoner at University College, Oxford, in 1827, and took his B.A. degree in 1831, gaining an honorary fourth class in classics. Soon after taking his degree he visited the continent, and travelled in France, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily. In 1833 he was ordained deacon by his father, and in the following year priest by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. He first held the small living of Whitworth, Durham, and afterwards that of Stockton, to which he was presented in 1845. In the interval he had married Miss Myddleton of Grinkle Park, Saltburn, Yorkshire, who till death was his constant help and companion. Archbishop Howley soon afterwards pressed him to accept the bishopric of Cape Town, and he sacrificed his own inclinations to what he recognised as a call of duty. He was consecrated 29 June 1847. He arrived at his diocese at the commencement of the following year. He found it in a most forlorn condition, other denominations of Christians having done more for the propagation of their religion than churchmen. But his presence was felt immediately, and in about six years he succeeded in dividing his unwieldy diocese into three parts, two new bishoprics being erected at Graham's Town and Natal. After he had been twelve years bishop of Cape Town, the island of St. Helena was erected into a separate bishopric (1859). It was chiefly owing to his suggestions that the universities mission to Central Africa was set on foot, and a bishop consecrated to superintend it 1 Jan. 1861.

Until November 1853 Gray had been simply bishop of Cape Town and a suffragan of Canterbury; but in this month he formally resigned his see, in order to forward its reconstitution as a metropolitical see, with jurisdiction over Graham's Town and Natal, which it was in contemplation to erect into distinct bishoprics. On the following 8 Dec. he was reappointed bishop of Cape Town by letters patent. By his firmness Gray gained the

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respect, and by his gentleness the affections, of all classes of people. All things seemed to have gone on smoothly till 1856, when, upon his resolving to hold a synod of his diocese, he issued summonses to the clergy and certain delegates of the laity. Mr. Long, one of his clergy, refused to attend, and repeated the refusal in 1860, when a second synod was proposed to be held. It was alleged that Gray had no authority either from the crown or the local legislature to hold any such synod; and on 8 Jan. 1861 the offending clergyman was suspended by Gray from the cure of souls, and in March following he was deprived by the withdrawal of his license. In an action brought by the clergyman and his churchwardens before the supreme court of the colony, the judges decided in favour of Gray, on the ground that though no coercive jurisdiction could be claimed by virtue of the letters patent of 1853, when he was constituted metropolitan, because they were issued after a constitutional government had been established at the Cape, yet the clergyman was bound by his own voluntary submission to acquiesce in the decision of the bishop. From this judgment Mr. Long appealed to the judicial committee of the privy council, who on 24 June 1863 reversed the sentence of the colonial court, the judicial committee agreeing with the inferior court that the letters patent of 1847 and those of 1853 were ineffectual to create any jurisdiction, but denying that the bishop's synod was in any sense a court. The dispute between Gray and Mr. Long was therefore to be treated as a suit between members of a religious body not established by law, and it was decided that Mr. Long had not been guilty of any offence which by the laws of the church of England would have warranted his deprivation. Accordingly Mr. Long was restored to his former status. In the same year (1863) Gray was engaged in another lawsuit. One of his suffragans, Dr. Colenso [q. v.], bishop of Natal, was presented to him by the dean of Cape Town and the archdeacons of George and Graham's Town, on the charge of heresy. Bishop Colenso protested against the jurisdiction of his metropolitan, and offered no defence of his opinions, but admitted that he had published the works from which passages had been quoted, and alleged that they were no offence against the laws of the established church. Accordingly on 16 Dec. 1863 Gray pronounced the deposition of the Bishop of Natal, to take effect from 16 April following, if the bishop should not before that time make a full retractation of the charges brought against him, in writing. This judgment, however, was reversed, on appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council, on the ground that the crown had exceeded its powers in issuing letters patent conveying coercive jurisdiction on its sole authority. The principal point in the judgment is contained in the following words: 'No metropolitan or bishop in any colony having legislative institutions can by virtue of the crown's letters patent alone (unless granted under an act of parliament or confirmed by a colonial statute) exercise any coercive jurisdiction or hold any court or tribunal for that purpose.'

It is a remarkable fact that the judge who presided at the pronouncement of this judgment, Lord-chancellor Westbury, was the very person who, as attorney-general, had drawn the letters patent which he now pronounced to be null and void in law. The result of the whole litigation was that the Bishop of Natal continued to hold religious services in his cathedral, while the dean also held other services at a different hour, and this state of things continued till the death of the deprived Bishop of Natal, which occurred in 1883. Meanwhile Gray made his appeal to the bishops of the English church to give him their countenance and support, as a bishop of a free and independent church. His anxious desire was that the church of England, through her bishops and convocations, should sanction his proceedings and concur with him in appointing a new bishop for the see, after passing the sentence of excommunication on Colenso, 16 Dec. 1863. The debates on the subject which ensued in the upper house of convocation do not give a very high idea of the intellectual power of the bishops, but upon the whole the upper as well as the lower house of convocation of Canterbury agreed in supporting Gray in his project of consecrating a new bishop for the diocese, taking a different name and title. In 1867 the matter was also brought before the Pan-Anglican Synod, which had been summoned to meet at Lambeth, and which all the bishops in communion with the Anglican church had been invited to attend. Here, owing to the attitude of the American bishops, Gray carried his point, viz. 'that this conference accepts and adopts the wise decision of the convocation of Canterbury as to the appointment of another bishop to Natal.' This was carried with three dissentients only, although only two days before, on 25 Sept., the archbishop had refused to put the question: 'That this conference, while pronouncing no opinion upon any question as to legal rights, acknowledges and accepts the spiritual sentence pronounced by the metropolitan of South Africa upon the Rt. Rev. J. W. Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal.' Gray, in deference to the Archbishop of Canterbury,

acquiesced in his decision; but after the conference was over fifty-five bishops joined in the following declaration: 'We the undersigned bishops declare our acceptance of the sentence pronounced upon Dr. Colenso by the metropolitan of South Africa, with his suffragans, as being spiritually a valid sentence.' The debates, though not published, may be seen in the archives at Lambeth Library.

Gray's next step was to find a person willing to accept the bishopric, and who would be acceptable to all parties concerned. The see to which he was to be appointed was designated that of Pietermaritzburg. After many refusals the Rev. W. K. Macrorie in January 1868 accepted the post, and the next difficulty that arose was as to the place of consecration, it being found that there were legal difficulties as to a consecration taking place without the queen's mandate in any place where the Act of Uniformity was in force. The new bishop was finally consecrated at Cape Town on 25 Jan. 1869 by Gray, assisted by the bishops of Graham's Town, St. Helena, and the Free State.

The incessant work in which Gray had been engaged was now beginning to tell upon him, and his anxieties were increased by domestic afflictions. In 1870 he lost a daughter, and in the spring of the following year his wife died. He also sensibly felt the loss of the Bishop of Graham's Town, who had in the same year been induced to accept the bishopric of Edinburgh. The bishopric of Graham's Town being thus vacant, Gray had the satisfaction of consecrating for the see his old and tried friend, Archdeacon Merriman.

Gray died on 1 Sept. 1872, his death being supposed to have been accelerated by a fall from his horse about three weeks before. Up to this time he had been engaged incessantly in work in all parts of his large diocese, and before he died had been the means of adding to the South African church five new bishoprics, to which others have been added since his death. Perhaps Gray's most remarkable characteristic was his tenacity of purpose in carrying to the end what he judged to be his duty.

Gray published, besides many pamphlets and some charges, journals of visitations held in 1848 and 1850 (London, 1852), in 1855 (London, 1856), in 1864 (London, 1864), and in 1865 (London, 1866).

[Life of Bishop Gray, by H. L. Farrer, afterwards Lear, edited by the bishop's son; Chronicle of Convocation; Lambeth Archives.] N. P.

GRAY, ROBERT (1825–1887), ornithologist, born at Dunbar on 15 Aug. 1825, was the son of Archibald Gray, a merchant of the place. He was educated at the parish school, and at the age of fifteen (information received from the late William Sinclair) he became an apprentice in the branch of the British Linen Company Bank. Five years afterwards he went to Glasgow, where he entered the head office of the City of Glasgow Bank. Here he attained the position of inspector of branches, an appointment which had an important influence upon his scientific pursuits. From early years he had been addicted to the study of natural history. He soon adopted ornithology as his specialty, and wrote largely on the subject. During his frequent journeys for the inspection of the branch offices of the bank, he diligently availed himself of his extended opportunities for studying bird-life and adding to his collection of specimens. The note-books, which he filled in remote country inns during evening hours, after the day's work was ended, and their illustrations by his skilful pencil, formed the basis of his 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' published in 1871, a work, now out of print and scarce, which embodies in an eminently pleasant and readable form the results of years of observation.

Not less worthy of remembrance are Gray's labours in connection with various learned societies. In 1851 he was one of the founders of the Natural History Society of Glasgow. He contributed to the 'Proceedings' of that body, was its treasurer from 1854 to 1856, and was elected its secretary in 1858, a post which he resigned in 1871, when he was appointed agent of the branch of the City of Glasgow Bank in St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. On 8 April 1856 he had married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Anderson of Girvan, a lady much interested in science, who formed an extensive and valuable geological collection illustrative of the fossils of the silurian rocks of the south of Scotland, and materially aided her husband in his ornithological pursuits. In March 1874 Gray entered the service of the Bank of Scotland as superintendent of branches, Edinburgh, and eight years later he became cashier there, an appointment which he retained during the rest of his life. In Edinburgh he again devoted himself to the interests of science. In 1882 he was elected vice-president of the Royal Society there; but it was in connection with the Royal Physical Society that he made his influence most distinctly felt. This society, one of the oldest scientific bodies in Edinburgh, had 'fallen into one of its periodic fits of depression,' when, in 1877, Gray accepted its secretaryship. He entered on his duties with great energy, and, by his courtesy and singular charm of manner

not less than by his power of organisation and his excellent business faculty, he was successful in introducing needed reforms, in attracting new members and inspiriting old ones, and, finally, in placing the society upon a satisfactory footing as an active scientific body, issuing printed 'Proceedings.' At the time of his death, which occurred suddenly in Edinburgh on 18 Feb. 1887, Gray was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. William Evans, upon a volume dealing with the birds of the east coast of Scotland.

[Obituary notice by Dr. R. H. Traquair, F.R.S., in Proceedings of the Royal Soc. Edinb. vol. xv.; Minute Book of Royal Soc. Edinb.; Parochial Register of Dunbar; obituary notice in Proceedings of Natural Hist. Soc. of Glasgow, vol. ii., new ser.; information received from Gray's family and personal information.]

J. M. G.

GRAY, SAMUEL FREDERICK (*fl.* 1780–1836), naturalist and pharmacologist, was the posthumous son of Samuel Frederick Gray, the anonymous translator of Linnæus's 'Philosophia Botanica' for James Lee's 'Introduction to Botany.' Born after his patrimony had been distributed, he was entirely dependent on his own industry, and from 1800 to his death suffered from disease of the lungs. He became a pharmaceutical chemist at Walsall in Staffordshire, where his second son, John Edward Gray [q. v.], was born; but soon after this removed to London, his son George Robert Gray [q. v.] having been born at Chelsea. In 1818 he published a 'Supplement to the Pharmacopœia,' which went through five later editions (1821, 1828, 1831, and 1836), and was rewritten by Professor Redwood in 1847. Having studied Ray's tentative natural system of classification of plants, and never adopted the artificial system of Linnæus, Gray was much fascinated by the method of Jussieu, and arranged the plants in his supplement to the 'Pharmacopœia' (London, 1818) in accordance with it, this being the first English work in which it was adopted. Having become a contributor to the 'London Medical Repository,' he was in 1819 invited to become joint editor, and acted as such until 1821. Besides unsigned articles he contributed to this journal papers on the metamorphoses of insects, on worms, on indigenous emetic plants, on generation in imperfect plants (cryptogamia), &c. About this time he gave lectures on botany, upon the Jussieuan system, partly in conjunction with his son J. E. Gray, at the Sloane Street Botanical Garden and at Mr. Taunton's medical schools at Hatton Garden and Maze Pond. In 1821 he published 'A Natural Arrangement of British Plants,' in two volumes, the introductory portions only being by him, the synoptical part being the work of his son J. E. Gray, though not bearing his name. This valuable work was much decried by Sir J. E. Smith, Dr. George Shaw, and other extreme votaries of the Linnæan system, the alleged reason being that 'English Botany' was quoted as 'Sowerby's' and not as 'Smith's.' In Lindley's 'Synopsis,' printed in 1829, Gray's work is deliberately ignored, so that it has seldom received its due credit as our first flora arranged on the natural system. In 1823 Gray published 'The Elements of Pharmacy,' and in 1828 'The Operative Chemist,' both practical works of a high order of merit.

[Memoirs, by Dr. J. E. Gray, 1872–5; London Medical Repository, 1819–21; and other works above named.]

G. S. B.

GRAY, STEPHEN (*d.* 1736), electrician, was a pensioner of the Charterhouse in London. Thomson, the historian of the Royal Society, observes that the absence of any further biographical details is remarkable; but Desaguliers intimates that Gray's 'character was very particular, and by no means amiable.' Priestley, in his 'History of Electricity,' avers that no student of electricity ever 'had his heart more entirely in the work.' His passionate fondness for new discoveries exposed him to many self-deceptions; but his researches led to very valuable results bearing upon the communication, the conduction, and the insulation of electricity. He was the first to divide all material substances into electrics and non-electrics, according as they were or were not subject to electric excitation by friction. He also discovered that non-electrics could be transformed into the electric state by contact with disturbed and active electrics. Gray's manifold experiments led to the division of substances into conductors and non-conductors. Du Fay recognised the value of Gray's discoveries, and was one of the earliest men of science to apply them. Gray was led from experiments made with a glass tube and a down-feather tied to the end of a small stick to try the effect of drawing the feather through his fingers. He found that the small downy fibres of the feather were attracted by his finger. The success of this experiment depended upon principles not then in Gray's mind; but he was encouraged to proceed, and found that many other substances were electric. He discovered that light was emitted in the dark by silk and linen, and in greater degree by a piece of white pressing paper. He thus gradually mastered the principle of the communication of electric power from

native-electrics to other bodies. In 1729 Gray, after many fruitless attempts to make metals attractive by heating, rubbing, and hammering, recollected an earlier suspicion of his own, that as a tube communicated its light to various bodies when rubbed in the dark, it might possibly at the same time convey an electricity to them. He tried experiments with an ivory ball and a feather, and, by studying their attraction, ultimately discovered that electricity could be carried any distance perpendicularly by a thread or other communicator, and (in conjunction with Mr. Wheeler) that a silken line carried at right angles horizontally would continue to conduct the generated electricity to great lengths from the perpendicular course. Gray pursued his investigations alone and with Wheeler, and paved the way for Musschenbroeck's invention of the Leyden phial, the formation of electric batteries, &c. He was the author of several practical papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' having been elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1732. He died on 25 Feb. 1736.

[Thomson's Hist. of Royal Soc.; Priestley's Hist. of Electricity; Phil. Trans.] J. B–y.

GRAY, Sir THOMAS (*d.* 1369?), author of the 'Scala-chronica,' was the son of Sir Thomas Gray of Heaton, Norhamshire, Northumberland. His mother seems to have been Agnes de Beyle (Kellaw, *Reg.* i. 1170, iv. 310; cf. Raine, *N. Durham*, p. 86; Stevenson, Preface, xxvii). Sir Thomas Gray the elder was left for dead upon the field when Wallace (May 1294) attacked the English sheriff at Lanark (*Scala-chron.* p. 124; Stevenson, Pref. p. xv). He was taken prisoner to Bannockburn (*Scala-chron.* pp. 141–2; cf. Trivet, p. 355), was constable of Norham Castle (1319), and seems to have died about 1344, for his son, Sir Thomas, was ordered seizin of his father's lands 10 April 1345 (Raine, p. 45; Kellaw, iii. 368–71, iv. 310–11). Sir Thomas Gray the younger thus became lord of Heaton Manor and warden of Norham Castle (*ib.*) He had already been ordered to accompany William de Montacute, the earl of Salisbury, abroad (10 July 1338), and in March 1344 the wardenship of the manor of Middlemast-Middleton was granted to 'Thomas de Grey le Fitz' for his service beyond the sea (Rymer, ii. 1048; Stevenson, proofs, No. 19). He fought at Neville's Cross (October 1346), and was called to the Westminster council of January 1347 (Stevenson, p. xxviii; cf. Rymer, iii. 92, 97). When the Scottish truce was over he was ordered to see to the defence of the borders (30 Oct. 1353). He was taken prisoner during a sally from Norham Castle (August 1355), and with his son Thomas (or William, according to one Scotch account), whom he knighted just before the engagement, was carried off to Edinburgh. Here he 'became curious and pensive,' and began 'à treter et à translater en plus court sentence les cronicles del Graunt Bretaigne et les gestez des Englessez' (*Scala-chron.* p. 2; Stevenson, p. xxix; cf. Wyntoun, bk. viii. ll. 6543–82, and Bower, ii. 350–1). Before 25 Nov. 1356 he wrote to Edward III, begging help towards paying his ransom; but he had been released by 16 Aug. 1357, when he was appointed guardian to one of King David's hostages (Rymer, iii. 343, 366). He probably accompanied the Black Prince to France in August 1359 (*ib.* p. 443); he was made warden of the east marches in 41 Edward III (1367), and is said to have died in 1369 (Stevenson, p. xxxii). His wife was Margaret, daughter of William de Presfen or Presson. By her he left a son, Thomas, aged ten, who appears to have died about 30 Nov. 1400, seized of Wark, Howick, Heaton, and many other manors. His grandson, John Grey (*d.* 1421), earl of Tankerville, is noticed separately.

The 'Scala-chronica' opens with an allegorical prologue, and is divided into five parts. Of these part i., which relates the fabulous history of Britain, is based on 'Walter of Exeter's' Brut (i.e. on Geoffrey of Monmouth); part ii., which reaches to Egbert's accession, is based upon Bede; part iii., extending to William the Conqueror, on Higden's 'Polychronicon;' and part iv. professes to be founded on 'John le vikeir de Tilmouth que escript le Ystoria Aurea.' There are several difficulties connected with the prologue; the chief are its distinct allusions to Thomas Otterburn, who is generally supposed to have written early in the next century (*Scala-chron.* pp. 1–4). According to Mr. Stevenson many incidents in part iv. are not to be found in the current editions of Higden. Mr. Stevenson considers the book to assume some independent value with the reign of John; but its true importance really begins with the reign of Edward I. It is specially useful for the Scottish wars, and narrates the exploits of the author's father in great detail (*Scala-chron.* pp. 123, 127, 138, &c.) The author is tolerably minute as to Edward II's reign (pp. 136–53), and the rest of the book (pp. 153–203) is devoted to Edward III. The detailed account of the French wars from 1355–61 suggests the presence of the writer (pp. 172–200). The history breaks off in 1362 or 1363.

The principal manuscript of the 'Scala-chronica' is that in Corpus Christi College,

Cambridge. The question of authorship is settled by the verse anagram in the prologue which forms the words 'Thomas Gray' (Prol. pp. 1, 2). The title 'Scala-chronica' and the allegory in the prologue with its series of ladders point to the scaling 'ladder' in the Gray arms (STEVENSON, p. iii, *n.* b). In the sixteenth century Dr. Wotton made extracts from the 'Scala-chronica.' The whole work has never been printed, but Mr. Stevenson edited the latter half (from 1066 A.D.) and the prologue for the Maitland Club in 1836. This edition is prefaced by an elaborate introduction and a series of important documents relating to the Grays. It also includes the abstract which Leland made of the 'Scala-chronica' when it was in more perfect state than now, and a short analysis of a French work which seems to have borne a close relation to the 'Scala-chronica' (*ib.* pp. xxxv, xxxvi, 259–315).

[Scala-chronica, ed. Stevenson (Maitland Club), 1836; Rymer's Fœdera, ed. 1821; Kellaw's Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense, ed. Hardy (Rolls Series); Escheat Rolls; Tanner, p. 338; Nasmith's Catal. of Manuscripts of Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, ed. 1777; Raine's Hist. of North Durham; Wyntoun, ed. Laing (1872), ii. 485–6; Trivet, ed. Hog (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Bower's Scoti-chronicon, ed. Goodall (1759), ii. 350–1; Planta's Cat. of Cotton. MSS.] T. A. A.

GRAY, THOMAS (1716–1771), poet, son of Philip Gray, 'money scrivener,' born 27 July 1676, by his wife Dorothy Antrobus, was born in his father's house in Cornhill, London, 26 Dec. 1716. The mother belonged to a Buckinghamshire family, but at the time of her marriage kept a milliner's shop in the city with an elder sister, Mary. Another sister, Anna, was married to a retired attorney, Jonathan Rogers, who lived in Burnham parish. She had two brothers, Robert and William. Robert, who was at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1702, M.A. 1705), and elected a fellow of his college in 1704, lived at Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and vacated his fellowship, probably by death, in January 1730; William was at King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1713, M.A. 1717), a master at Eton, and afterwards rector of Everton, Northamptonshire, where he died in 1742 (HARWOOD, *Alumni*, ii. 290). Philip Gray was a brutal husband. A curious paper, written by Mrs. Gray in 1735, to be submitted to a lawyer, was discovered by Haslewood, and published by Mitford. She states that Gray had 'kicked, punched,' and abused his wife, with no excuse but an insane jealousy. The shop had been continued by the two sisters, in accordance with an ante-nuptial agreement, and Mrs. Gray had found her own clothes and supported her son at school and college. Gray now threatened to close the shop. No legal remedy could be suggested, and Mrs. Gray continued to live with her husband. She had borne twelve children, all of whom, except Thomas, the fifth, died in infancy. His life was saved on one occasion by his mother's bleeding him with her own hand. He was sent to his uncle Robert Antrobus at Burnham. About 1727 he was sent to Eton as an oppidan and a pupil of his uncle William. Here he formed a 'quadruple alliance' with Horace Walpole (born 24 Sept. 1717), Richard West, and Thomas Ashton [q. v.] This intimacy was cemented by common intellectual tastes. Walpole, West, and Gray were all delicate lads, who probably preferred books to sport. Less intimate friends were Jacob Bryant [q. v.] and Richard Stonehewer, who maintained friendly relations with Gray till the last, and died in 1809, 'auditor of the excise.' On 4 July 1734 Gray was entered as a pensioner at Peterhouse, and admitted 9 Oct. in the same year. Walpole entered King's College in March 1735; while West was sent to Christ Church, Oxford. Ashton, who entered Trinity College in 1733, was less intimate than the others with Gray. Walpole and Gray kept up a correspondence with West, communicating poems, and occasionally writing in French and Latin. All three contributed to a volume of 'Hymeneals' on the marriage of Frederick, prince of Wales, in 1736. Gray also wrote at college a Latin poem, 'Luna Habitabilis,' published in the 'Musæ Etonenses,' ii. 107. The regular studies of the place were entirely uncongenial to Gray. He cared nothing for mathematics, and little for the philosophy, such as it was, though he apparently dipped into Locke. He was probably despised as a fop by the ordinary student of the time. His uncle Rogers, whom he visited at Burnham in 1737, despised him for reading instead of hunting, and preferring walking to riding. The 'walking' meant strolls in Burnham Beeches, where he managed to discover 'mountains and precipices.' His opinion of Cambridge is indicated by the fragmentary 'Hymn to Ignorance,' composed on his return. He left the university without a degree in September 1738, and passed some months at his father's, probably intending to study law. Walpole, who had already been appointed to some sinecure office, invited Gray to accompany him on the grand tour. They crossed from Dover 29 March 1739, spent two months in Paris, then went to Rheims, where they stayed for three months, and in September proceeded to Lyons. At the end of the month they made an excur-

sion to Geneva, and visited the 'Grande Chartreuse,' when both travellers were duly affected by the romantic scenery, which it was then thought proper to compare to Salvator Rosa. In the beginning of November they crossed and shuddered at Mont Cenis, Walpole's lapdog being carried off by a wolf on the road. After a short stay at Turin they visited Genoa and Bologna, and reached Florence in December. In April they started for Rome, and after a short excursion to Naples returned to Florence 14 July 1740. Here they lived chiefly with Mann, the English minister, afterwards Walpole's well-known correspondent. Gray apparently found it dull, and was detained by Walpole's convenience. They left Florence 24 April, intending to go to Venice. At Reggio a quarrel took place, the precise circumstances of which are unknown. One story, preserved by Isaac Reed, and first published by Mitford (Gray, *Works*, ii. 174), is that Walpole suspected Gray of abusing him, and opened one of his letters to England. Walpole's own account, given to Mason, is a candid confession that his own supercilious treatment of a companion socially inferior and singularly proud, shy and sensitive, was the cause of the difference. Walpole had made a will on starting, leaving whatever he possessed to Gray (Walpole, *Letters*, v. 443); but the tie between the fellow-travellers has become irksome to more congenial companions. Gray went to Venice alone, and returned through Verona, Milan, Turin, and Lyons, which he reached on 25 Aug. On his way he again visited the 'Grande Chartreuse,' and wrote his famous Latin ode. Johnson (Piozzi, *Anecdotes*, p. 168) also wished to leave some Latin verses at the 'Grande Chartreuse.' Gray was at London in the beginning of September. He had been a careful sight-seer, made notes in picture-galleries, visited churches, and brushed up his classical associations. He observed, and afterwards advised, the judicious custom of always recording his impressions on the spot.

Gray's father died on 6 Nov. 1741. Several letters addressed to him by his son during the foreign tour show no signs of domestic alienation. Mrs. Gray retired with her sister, Mary Antrobus, to live with the third sister, Mrs. Rogers, whose husband died on 31 Oct. 1742. The three sisters now took a house together at West End, Stoke Poges. Gray had found West in declining health. They renewed their literary intercourse, and Gray submitted to his friend the fragment of a tragedy, 'Agrippina.' West's criticism appears to have put a stop to it. On 1 June 1742 West died, to the great sorrow of his friend, whose constitutional melancholy was deepened by his friendlessness and want of prospects. He thought himself, it is said, too poor to follow the legal profession. Unwilling to hurt his mother's feelings by openly abandoning it, he went to Cambridge to take a degree in civil law, and settled in rooms at Peterhouse as a fellow-commoner in October 1742. He never became a fellow of any college. He proceeded LL.B. in the winter of 1743. He preferred the study of Greek literature to that of either civil or common law, and during six years went through a severe course of study, making careful notes upon all the principal Greek authors. He always disliked the society of Cambridge and ridiculed the system of education. The place was recommended to him by its libraries, by the cheapness of living, and, perhaps, by an indolence which made any change in the plan of his life intolerable.

Cambridge was Gray's headquarters for the rest of his life. The university was very barren of distinguished men. He felt the loss of Conyers Middleton (*d.* 28 July 1750), whose house, he says, was 'the only easy place he could find to converse in.' He took a contemptuous interest in the petty intrigues of the master and fellows of Pembroke, where were most of his friends; but he had few acquaintances, though he knew something of William Cole, also a friend of Walpole, and a few residents, such as Keene, master of Peterhouse from 1748 to 1756, and James Browne, master of Pembroke from 1770 to 1784. Among his Cambridge contemporaries was Thomas Wharton (B.A. 1737, M.D. 1741; see also Munk, *Roll*, ii. 197), who was a resident and fellow of Pembroke till his marriage in 1747. He afterwards lived in London, and in 1758 settled in his paternal house at Old Park, Durham, where he died, aged 78, 15 Dec. 1794 (Gray, *Works*, iv. 143). A later friend, William Mason (*b.* 1725), was at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he attracted Gray's notice by some early poems, and partly through Gray's influence was elected a fellow of Pembroke in 1749. He became a warm admirer and a humble disciple and imitator. About 1754 he obtained the living of Aston in Yorkshire. Gray occasionally visited Wharton and Mason at their homes, and maintained a steady correspondence with both. In the summer he generally spent some time with his mother at Stoke Poges. His aunt, Mary Antrobus, died there on 6 Nov. 1749. His mother died on 11 March 1753, aged 62. He was most tenderly attached to her, and placed upon her tomb an inscription to the 'careful tender

mother of many children, one of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her.'

The friendship with Horace Walpole had been renewed in 1744, at first with more courtesy than cordiality, although they afterwards corresponded upon very friendly terms. Gray was often at Strawberry Hill, and made acquaintance with some of Walpole's friends, though impeded by his shyness in society. Walpole admired Gray's poetry and did much to urge the timid author to publicity. His first publication was the 'Ode on a distant prospect of Eton College,' written in 1742, which, at Walpole's desire, was published anonymously by Dodsley in the summer of 1747. It made no impression. In the following year he began his poem on the 'Alliance of Education and Government,' but was deterred from pursuing it by the appearance of Montesquieu's 'Esprit des Lois,' containing some of his best thoughts. In 1748 appeared the first three volumes of Dodsley's collection, the second of which contained Gray's Eton ode, the 'Ode to Spring,' and the poem 'On the Death of a Favourite Cat' (sent to Walpole in a letter dated 1 March 1747). The 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard' had been begun in 1742 (*Works*, i. xx), and was probably taken up again in the winter of 1749, upon the death of his aunt Mary (see Gosse, p. 66). It was certainly concluded at Stoke Poges, whence it was sent to Walpole in a letter dated 12 June 1750. Walpole admired it greatly, and showed it to various friends, among others to Lady Cobham (widow of Sir Richard Temple, afterwards Viscount Cobham), who lived at Stoke Manor House. She persuaded Miss Speed, her niece, and a Mrs. Schaub, who was staying with her, to pay a visit to Gray at his mother's house. Not finding him at home they left a note, and the visit led to an acquaintance and to Gray's poem of the 'Long Story' (written in August 1750, Gosse, p. 103). In February 1751 the publisher of the 'Magazine of Magazines' wrote to Gray that he was about to publish the 'Elegy.' Gray instantly wrote to Walpole to get the poem published by Dodsley, and it appeared accordingly on 16 Feb. 1751. It went through four editions in two months, and eleven in a short time, besides being constantly pirated (see *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. vii. 142, 252, 439, 469, viii. 212 for the first appearance. Many parodies are noticed in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. vols. i. and ii.) Gray left all the profits to Dodsley, declining on principle to accept payment for his poems. At this time Richard Bentley (1708–1782) [q. v.] was on very intimate terms with Walpole. He made drawings or illustrations of Gray's poems, by which Gray himself was delighted. In March 1753 appeared 'designs by Mr. R. Bentley for six poems by Mr. T. Gray.' The poems included those already published, 'Spring,' on Walpole's cat, the Eton ode, the 'Elegy,' and, for the first time, the 'Long Story' and the 'Hymn to Adversity.' A portrait of Gray is introduced in the frontispiece and in the design for the 'Long Story,' where are also Miss Speed and Lady Schaub. Gray withdrew the 'Long Story' from later editions of his works.

By the end of 1754 Gray was beginning his 'Pindaric Odes.' On 26 Dec. 1754 he sent the 'Progress of Poesy' to Dr. Wharton. Walpole was setting up his printing-press at Strawberry Hill, and begged Gray to let him begin with the two odes. They were accordingly printed and were published by Dodsley in August 1758, Dodsley paying forty guineas to Gray, the only sum he ever made by writing. The book contained only the 'Progress of Poesy' and the 'Bard.' The 'Bard' was partly written in the first three months of 1755, and finished in May 1757, when Gray was stimulated by some concerts given at Cambridge by John Parry, the blind harper. The odes were warmly praised and much discussed. Goldsmith reviewed them in the 'Monthly Review,' and Warburton and Garrick were enthusiastic. Gray was rather vexed, however, by the general complaints of their obscurity, although he took very good-naturedly the parody published in 1760 by Colman and Lloyd, called 'Two Odes addressed to Obscurity and Oblivion.' 'Obscurity' was not yet a virtue, and is not very perceptible in Gray's 'Bard.' According to Mason, Gray meant his bard to declare that poets should never be wanting to denounce vice in spite of tyrants. He laid the poem aside for a year because he could not find facts to confirm his theory. Ultimately the bard had to content himself with the somewhat irrelevant consolation that Elizabeth's great-grandfather was to be a Welshman. The poem is thus so far incoherent, but the 'obscurity' meant rather that some fine gentlemen could not understand the historical allusions and confounded Edward I with Cromwell and Elizabeth with the witch of Endor.

Gray was now in possession of the small fortune left by his father, which was sufficient for his wants. His health, however, was weakening. After a visit in 1755 to his and Walpole's friend, Chute, in Hampshire, he was taken ill and remained for many weeks laid up at Stoke. In January 1756 he ordered a rope-ladder from London. He was always morbidly afraid of fire and more than

once in some risk. His house in Cornhill had been burnt in 1748, causing him some embarrassment, and his state of health increased his nervousness. Some noisy young gentlemen at Peterhouse placed a tub of water under his windows and raised an alarm of fire. Gray descended his ladder and found himself in the tub. (Archibald Campbell (*fl.* 1767) [q. v.] tells this story in his *Sale of Authors*, 1767, p. 22.) The authorities at Peterhouse treated the perpetrators of this ingenious practical joke more leniently than Gray desired. He thereupon moved to Pembroke, where he occupied rooms 'at the western end of the Hitcham building.'

In December 1757 Lord John Cavendish, an admirer of the 'Odes,' induced his brother, the Duke of Devonshire, who was lord chamberlain, to offer the laureateship, vacated by Cibber's death, to Gray. Gray, however, at once declined it, though the obligation to write birthday odes was to be omitted. In September 1758 his aunt, Mrs. Rogers, with whom his paternal aunt, Mrs. Olliffe, had resided since his mother's death, died, leaving Gray and Mrs. Olliffe executors. Stoke Poges now ceased to be in any sense a home. In the beginning of 1759 the British Museum first opened. Gray settled in London in Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, to study in the reading-room. He did not return to Cambridge except for flying visits until the summer of 1761. His friend Lady Cobham died in April 1760, leaving 20*l.* for a mourning-ring to Gray and 30,000*l.* to Miss Speed. Some vague rumours, which, however, Gray mentions with indifference, pointed to a match between the poet and the heiress. They were together at Park Place, Henley (Conway's house), in the summer, where Gray's spirits were worn by the company of 'a pack of women.' According to Lady Ailesbury, his only words at one party were: 'Yes, my lady, I believe so' (Walpole, *Letters*, iii. 324). Miss Speed in January 1761 married the Baron de la Peyrière, son of the Sardinian minister, and went to live with her husband on the family estate of Viry in Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva. This sole suggestion of a romance in Gray's life is of the most shadowy kind.

After his return to Cambridge Gray became attached to Norton Nicholls, an undergraduate at Trinity Hall. Nicholls afterwards became rector of Lound and Bradwell, Suffolk, and died in his house at Blundeston, near Lowestoft, 22 Nov. 1809, in his sixty-eighth year. He was an accomplished youth, and attracted Gray's attention by his knowledge of Dante. During Gray's later years Nicholls was among his best friends, and left some valuable reminiscences of Gray, and an interesting correspondence with him. Gray resided henceforward at Cambridge, taking occasional summer tours. In July 1764 he underwent a surgical operation, and in August was able to visit Glasgow and make a tour in the Scottish lowlands. In October he travelled in the south of England. In 1765 he made a tour in Scotland, visiting Killiecrankie and Blair Athol. He stayed for some time at Glamis, where Beattie came to pay him homage, and was very kindly received. He declined the degree of doctor of laws from Aberdeen, on the ground that he had not taken it at Cambridge. In 1769 he paid a visit to the Lakes. His journal was fully published by Mason, and contains remarkable descriptions of the scenery, then beginning to be visited by painters and men of taste, but not yet generally appreciated. In other summers he visited Hampshire and Wiltshire (1764), Kent (1766), and Worcestershire and Gloucestershire (1770).

His enthusiasm had been roused by the fragments of Gaelic poetry published by Macpherson in 1760. He did his best to believe in their authenticity (*Works*, iii. 264) and found himself in rather uncongenial alliance with Hume, whose scepticism was for once quenched by his patriotism. Gray's interest probably led him to his imitations from the Norse (*Walpole's Letters*, iii. 399, written in 1761) and Welsh. The 'Specimens of Welsh Poetry,' published by Evans in 1764, suggested the later fragments. He states also (*ib.*) that he intended these imitations to be introduced in his projected 'History of English Poetry.' In 1767 Dodsley proposed to republish his poems in a cheap form. Foulis, a Glasgow publisher, made a similar proposal through Beattie at the same time. Dodsley's edition appeared in July 1768, and Foulis's in the following September. Both contained the same poems, including the 'Fatal Sisters,' the 'Descent of Odin,' and the 'Triumphs of Owen,' then first published. Gray took no money, but accepted a present of books from Foulis.

In 1762 Gray had applied to Lord Bute for the professorship of history and modern languages at Cambridge, founded by George I in 1724, and now vacant by the death of Hallett Turner. An unpublished letter to Mr. Chute (communicated by Mr. Gosse) refers to this application. Laurence Brockett, however, was appointed in November. Brockett was killed 24 July 1768 by a fall from his horse, when returning drunk from a dinner with Lord Sandwich at Hinchinbroke. Gray was immediately appointed to the vacant post by the Duke of Grafton, his warrant being signed 28 July. His salary was 371*l.*, out

of which he had to provide a French and an Italian teacher. The Italian was Agostino Isola, grandfather of Emma Isola, adopted by Charles and Mary Lamb. Gray behaved liberally to them; but the habits of the time made lecturing unnecessary. Gray's appointment was suggested by his old college friend Stonehewer, who was at this time secretary to the Duke of Grafton.

In January 1768 Gray had a narrow escape from a fire which destroyed part of Pembroke. In April 1769 he had to show his gratitude to Grafton, who had been elected chancellor of the university, by composing the installation ode. It was set to music by J. Randall, the professor of music at the university, and performed 1 July 1769.

Gray lived in great retirement at Cambridge; he did not dine in the college hall, and sightseers had to watch for his appearance at the Rainbow coffee-house, where he went to order books from the circulating library. His ill-health and nervous shyness made him a bad companion in general society, though he could expand among his intimates. His last acquisition was Charles Victor de Bonstetten, an enthusiastic young Swiss, who had met Norton Nicholls at Bath at the end of 1769, and was by him introduced to Gray. Gray was fascinated by Bonstetten, directed his studies for several weeks, saw him daily, and received his confidences, though declining to reciprocate them. Bonstetten left England at the end of March 1770. Gray accompanied him to London, pointed out the 'great Bear' Johnson in the street, and saw him into the Dover coach. He promised to pay Bonstetten a visit in Switzerland (for Bonstetten see Ste.-Beuve, *Causeries du Lundi*, xiv. 417–79, reviewing a study by M. Aimé Steinlen). Nicholls proposed to go there with Gray in 1771, but Gray was no longer equal to the exertion, and sent off Nicholls in June with an injunction not to visit Voltaire. Gray was then in London, but soon returned to Cambridge, feeling very ill. He had an attack of gout in the stomach, and his condition soon became alarming. He was affectionately attended by his friend, James Browne, the master of Pembroke, and his friend Stonehewer came from London to take leave of him. He died 30 July 1771, his last words being addressed to his niece Mary Antrobus, 'Molly, I shall die.' He was buried at Stoke Poges on 6 Aug., in the same vault with his mother.

His aunt, Mrs. Olliffe, had died early in the same year, leaving what she had to Gray. Gray divided his property, amounting to about 3,500*l.*, besides his house in Cornhill, rented at 65*l.* a year, among his cousins by his father's and mother's side, having apparently no nearer relatives; leaving also 500*l.* apiece to Wharton and Stonehewer, and 50*l.* to an old servant. He left his papers to Mason, Mason and Browne being his residuary legatees.

Portraits of Gray are (1) a full-length in oil by Jonathan Richardson at the age of thirteen, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge; (2) a half-length by J. G. Eckhardt, painted for Walpole in 1747. An engraving of this was intended to be prefixed to Gray's poems in 1753, but the plate was destroyed in deference to his vehement objection. It is engraved in Walpole's 'Letters' (Cunningham), vol. iv.; (3) a posthumous drawing by Benjamin Wilson, from his own and Mason's recollections, now in Pembroke, from Stonehewer's bequest. It was engraved for the 'Life' (4to) by Mason. Walpole (*Correspondence*, vi. 67, 207) says that it is very like but painful; (4) a drawing by Mason himself, now at Pembroke, was etched by W. Doughty for the 8vo edition of the life. From it were taken two portraits by Sharpe of Cambridge and Henshaw, a pupil of Bartolozzi. This was also the original of the medallion by Bacon upon the monument in Westminster Abbey, erected at Mason's expense in 1778. A bust by Behnes in the upper school at Eton is founded on the Eckhardt portrait. Walpole says that he was 'a little man, of a very ungainly appearance' (*Walpoliana*, i. 95).

In 1776 Brown and Mason gave 50*l.* apiece to start a building fund in honour of Gray. It accumulated to a large sum, and the college was in great part rebuilt between 1870 and 1879 by Mr. Waterhouse. In 1870 a stained glass window, designed by Mr. Madox Brown, and executed by Mr. William Morris, was presented to the college hall by Mr. A. H. Hunt. In 1885 a subscription was promoted by Lord Houghton and Mr. E. Gosse, and a bust by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, A.R.A., was placed in the hall, and unveiled on 20 May, when addresses were delivered by Mr. Lowell, Sir F. Leighton, Lord Houghton, and others.

A character of Gray, written by W. J. Temple, friend of Gray in his later years and also an intimate friend of James Boswell, appeared in the 'London Magazine' (March 1772), of which Boswell was part proprietor. Temple says that Gray was perhaps 'the most learned man in Europe.' Mason says that he was a competent student in all branches of human knowledge except mathematics, and in some a consummate master. He had a very extensive knowledge of the classical writers, reading them less as a critic than as a student of thought and manners. He made elaborate notes upon Plato, upon Strabo, a

selection from the 'Anthologia Græca,' with critical notes and translations; and at Christmas 1746 compiled elaborate chronological tables which suggested Clinton's 'Fasti.' About 1745 he helped Ross in a controversy about the epistles of Cicero, begun by Middleton and Muckland. Gray's Latin poems, except the college exercises, were not prepared for publication by himself. The most important was the 'De Principiis Captandi,' written at Florence in the winter of 1740–1. They were admired even by Johnson, though not faultless in their latinity, especially the noble ode at the Grande Chartreuse. Gray was also a careful student of modern literature. He was familiar with the great Italian writers, and had even learnt Icelandic (see Gosse, pp. 160–3). He was a painstaking antiquary, gave notes to Pennant for his 'History of London,' and surprised Cole by his knowledge of heraldry and genealogy. He had learnt botany from his uncle Antrobus, made experiments on the growth of flowers, was learned in entomology, and studied the first appearance of birds like White of Selborne. A copy of his 'Linnæus,' in five volumes, with copious notes and water-colour drawings by Gray, belonging to Mr. Ruskin, was exhibited at Pembroke on the memorial meeting in 1885. This brought 42*l.* at the sale of Gray's library, 27 Nov. 1845. (For an account of the books sold see *Gent. Mag.* 1846, i. 29, 33.) He was a good musician, played on the harpsichord, and was especially fond of Pergolesi and Palestrina. He was a connoisseur in painting, contributed to Walpole's 'Anecdotes,' and made a list of early painters published in Malone's edition of Reynolds's works. Architecture was a favourite study. He contributed notes to James Bentham [q. v.] for his 'History of Ely' (1771), which gave rise to the report that he was the author of the treatise then published. They were first printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' April 1784, to disprove this rumour.

These multifarious studies are illustrated in the interesting commonplace books, in 3 vols. fol., preserved at Pembroke. Besides his collections on a great variety of subjects, they contain original copies of many of his poems. Some fragments were published by Mathias in his edition of Gray's works. Gray had formed a plan for a history of English poetry, to be executed in conjunction with Mason, to whom Warburton had communicated a scheme drawn up by Pope. Gray made some preparations, and a careful study of the metres of early English poetry. He tired, however, and gave his plan to Warton, who was already engaged on a simlar scheme. The extent of Gray's studies shows the versatility and keenness of his intellectual tastes. The smallness of his actual achievements is sufficiently explained by his ill-health, his extreme fastidiousness, his want of energy and personal ambition, and the depressing influences of the small circle of dons in which he lived. The unfortunate eighteenth century has been blamed for his barrenness; but probably he would have found any century uncongenial. The most learned of all our poets, he was naturally an eclectic. He almost worshipped Dryden, and loved Racine as heartily as Shakespeare. He valued polish and symmetry as highly as the school of Pope, and shared their taste for didactic reflection and for pompous personification. Yet he also shared the tastes which found expression in the romanticism of the following period. Mr. Gosse has pointed out with great force his appreciation of Gothic architecture, of mountain scenery, and of old Gaelic and Scandinavian poetry. His unproductiveness left the propagation of such tastes to men much inferior in intellect, but less timid in utterance, such as Walpole and the Wartons. He succeeded only in secreting a few poems which have more solid bullion in proportion to the alloy than almost any in the language, which are admired by critics, while the one in which he has condescended to utter himself with least reserve and the greatest simplicity, has been pronounced by the *vox populi* to be the most perfect in the language.

His letters are all but the best in the best age of letter-writing. They are fascinating not only for the tender and affectionate nature shown through a mask of reserve, but for gleams of the genuine humour which Walpole pronounced to be his most natural vein. It appears with rather startling coarseness in some of his Cambridge lampoons. One of these, 'A Satire upon the Heads, or never a barrel the better herring,' was printed by Mr. Gosse in 1884, from a manuscript in the possession of Lord Houghton. Walpole said (*Walpoliana*, i. 95) that Gray was 'a deist, but a violent enemy of atheists.' If his opinions were heterodox, he kept them generally to himself, was clearly a conservative by temperament, and hated or feared the innovators of the time.

The publication of the poems in Gray's lifetime has been noticed above. Collected editions of the poems, with Mason's 'Memoir,' appeared in 1775, 1776, 1778, &c.; an edition with notes by Gilbert Wakefield in 1786; works by T. J. Mathias (in which some of the Pembroke MSS. were first used) in 1814; 'English and Latin Poems,' by John Mitford, in 1814, who also edited the works in the Aldine edition (1835–43), and the Eton

edition (1845). The completest edition is that in four vols. by Mr. Edmund Gosse in 1882.

[Mason's Life and Letters of Gray (1774), in which the letters were connected on a plan said to have been suggested by Middleton's Cicero, was the first authority. Mason took astonishing liberties in altering and rearranging the letters. Johnson's Life, founded entirely on this, is the poorest in his series. The life by the Rev. John Mitford was first prefixed to the 1814 edition of the poems. Mitford's edition of Gray's works, published by Pickering, 1835–40, gave new letters and the correct text of those printed by Mason. In 1843 a fifth volume was added, containing the reminiscences of Nicholls, Gray's correspondence with Nicholls, and some other documents. In 1853 Mitford published the correspondence of Gray and Mason, with other new letters. Mr. Gosse's Life of Gray, giving the results of a full investigation of these and other materials, preserved at Pembroke, the British Museum, and elsewhere, is by far the best account of his life. See also Walpole's Correspondence; Walpoliana, i. 27, 29, 46, 95; and Bonstetten's Souvenirs, 1832. A part of a previously unpublished diary for 1755–6 of little interest is in Gent. Mag. for 1845, ii. 229–33. The masters of Peterhouse and Pembroke have kindly given information.]

L. S.

GRAY, THOMAS (1787–1848), the railway pioneer, son of Robert Gray, engineer, was born at Leeds in 1787, and afterwards lived at Nottingham. As a boy he had seen Blenkinsopp's famous locomotive at work on the Middleton cogged railroad. He was staying in Brussels in 1816, when the project of a canal from Charleroi for the purpose of connecting Holland with the mining districts of Belgium was under discussion. In connection with John, son of William Cockerill [q.v.], he advocated the superior advantages of a railway. Gray shut himself up in his room to write a pamphlet, secluded from his wife and friends, declining to give them any information about his studies except that they would revolutionise the world. In 1820 Gray published the result of his labours as 'Observations on a General Railway, with Plates and Map illustrative of the plan; showing its great superiority . . . over all the present methods of conveyance. . . .' He suggested the propriety of making a railway between Liverpool and Manchester. The treatise went through four editions in two years. In 1822 Gray added a diagram, showing a number of suggested lines of railway connecting the principal towns of England, and another in like manner bringing together the leading Irish centres. Gray pressed his pet scheme, 'a general iron road,' upon the attention of public men of every position. He sent memorials to Lord Sidmouth in 1820, and to the lord mayor and corporation of London a year later. In 1822 he addressed the Earl of Liverpool and Sir Robert Peel, and petitioned government in 1823. His Nottingham neighbours declared him 'cracked.' William Howitt, who frequently came in contact with Gray, says: 'With Thomas Gray, begin where you would, on whatever subject, it would not be many minutes before you would be enveloped in steam, and listening to a harangue on the practicability and the advantages to the nation of a general iron railway.' In 1829, when public discussion was proceeding hotly in Britain as to the kinds of power to be permanently employed on the then accepted railway system, Gray advocated his crude plan of a greased road with cog rails. He ultimately fell into poverty, and sold glass on commission. He died, broken-hearted it is said, 15 Oct. 1848, at Exeter.

[Great Inventors, 1864; Smiles's Lives of the Engineers, iii. 181, 256; Gent. Mag. 1848, ii. 662.]

J. B–y.

GRAY, WILLIAM (1802?–1835), miscellaneous writer, born about 1802, was the only son of James Gray of Kircudbright, Scotland (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, ii. 554). He matriculated at Oxford on 30 Oct. 1824 as a gentleman commoner of St. Alban Hall, but on the death of the principal, Peter Elmsley, to whom he was much attached, he removed in 1825 to Magdalen College, where he graduated B.A. on 25 June 1829, and M.A. on 2 June 1831. While at Oxford he occasionally contributed to the 'Oxford Herald.' His account of Elmsley in that journal was transferred to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for April 1825. He edited the 'Miscellaneous Works of Sir Philip Sidney, with a Life of the Author and Illustrative Notes,' 8vo, Oxford, 1829 (another edition, 8vo, Boston, U.S.A., 1860). In 1829 he projected an 'Oxford Literary Gazette,' of which six numbers only appeared. Gray was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple on 10 June 1831; but ill-health prevented him from practising. His last work was an 'Historical Sketch of the Origin of English Prose Literature, and of its Progress till the Reign of James I,' 8vo, Oxford, 1835. He died at Dumfries on 29 Nov. 1835 (*Gent. Mag.* 1836, i. 326–7).

[Authorities as above.]

G. G.

GRAYDON, JOHN (*d.* 1726), vice-admiral, in a memorial dated 12 April 1700 described himself as having served in his majesty's navy for twenty years and upwards. In June 1686 he was appointed lieutenant of the Charles galley; in May 1688 first lieu-

tenant of the Mary, and in October was advanced to the command of the Soldado. In her he took part in the action of Bantry Bay on 1 May 1689, and was shortly afterwards promoted to the Defiance, which he commanded in the battle off Beachy Head, 30 June 1690. In 1692 he commanded the Hampton Court in the battle off Cape Barfleur, and with the grand fleet through 1693. From 1695 to 1697 he commanded the Vanguard, also with the grand fleet. In April 1701 in the Assistance he convoyed the trade to Newfoundland, and seeing the trade thence into the Mediterranean was back in England by the spring of 1702. In June, while in command of the Triumph at Portsmouth, he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue, and ordered out to join Sir George Rooke on the coast of Spain. He was with him in the attempt on Cadiz, and in the destruction of the enemy's ships at Vigo; and having his flag in the Lancaster returned home in company with Sir Clowdisley Shovell in charge of the prizes. The following January he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the white, and appointed commander-in-chief of a squadron sent out to the West Indies. He sailed with special orders to make the best of his way out, to collect such force, both of ships and troops, as might be available, and going north to reduce the French settlement of Placentia. A few days after he sailed, on 18 March, he fell in with a squadron of four French ships of force clearly inferior to the five with him. Graydon, however, considered that he was bound by his instructions to avoid all chances of delay; he allowed them to pass him unhindered, and did not pursue. He arrived at Barbadoes on 12 May, and at Jamaica on 4 June; but the necessity of refitting, the crazy condition of several of the ships, some of which had been long on the station, the utter want of stores, and the ill feeling which sprang up between Graydon and 'some of the chief persons of Jamaica,' all combined to delay the expedition, so that it did not reach Newfoundland till the beginning of August. From that time for thirty days it was enveloped in a dense fog; it was 3 Sept. before the fleet was again assembled, and then a council of war, considering the lateness of the season, the bad condition of the ships, the sickly state of the men, the want of provisions, and the strength of the enemy at Placentia, decided that the attack ought not to be made. On 24 Sept. the fleet accordingly sailed for England; the weather was very bad, the ships were scattered, and singly and in much distress reached home in the course of October. The expedition had been such an evident failure, and the neglect to engage the French squadron passed on the outward voyage appeared so culpable, that a committee of the House of Lords, with little or no examination, reported that Graydon by his conduct 'had been a prejudice to the queen's service and a great dishonour to the nation,' and recommended that he should 'be employed no more in her majesty's service,' all which was agreed to. He was not tried, but was condemned on hearsay by an irregular process which might almost be compared to a bill of attainder; but Burchett, who was secretary of the admiralty at the time, is of opinion that, so far as the French squadron off Ushant was concerned, Graydon's conduct was fully warranted by his instructions and the pressing necessities before him; and the very crazy condition in which the ships returned to England seems to warrant the decision of the council of war at Newfoundland. Graydon, however, was virtually cashiered, his pension was stopped, and he was not reinstated. He died on 12 March 1725–6. His portrait, a half-length by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, to which it was presented by George IV.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. ii. 158; Burchett's Transactions at Sea, p. 600; Lediard's Naval History, p. 763; Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, iii. 52; Official Correspondence in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

GRAYLE or GRAILE, JOHN (1614–1654), puritan minister, was the son of John Grayle, priest, of Stone, Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1614. At the age of eighteen he entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, as a batler, and proceeded B.A. in 1634 and M.A. on 15 June 1637. Wood states that in 1645 he succeeded George Holmes as master of the free school, Guildford, but this is erroneous. The John Grayle who then became master held the post until his death, at the age of eighty-eight, in January 1697–8, and was buried in Guildford Church (Aubrey, *Hist. of Surrey*, iii. 302). Brook (*Lives of the Puritans*, iii. 229) states that Grayle, having married, in the end of 1645, a daughter of one Mr. Henry Scudder, went in the next year, probably as minister, to live at Collingbourne-Ducis, Wiltshire. He subsequently became rector of Tidworth in the same county, 'where,' says Wood, 'he was much followed by the precise and godly party.' He was a man of much erudition, and a 'pious, faithful, and laborious minister,' much beloved by his parishioners. While a strict presbyterian Grayle was apparently charged with Arminianism, and defended his principles in a work, which was published after his death with a preface by Constantine Jessop, minister

at Wimborne, Dorsetshire, entitled 'A Modest Vindication of the Doctrine of Conditions in the Covenant of Grace and the Defenders thereof from the Aspersions of Arminianism and Popery which Mr. W. Eyre cast on them,' London, 1655. The preface (dated 15 Sept. 1654) says that the book had been delivered to Eyre in the author's lifetime. Grayle died, aged 40, early in 1654, after a lingering illness. He was buried in Tidworth Church, and a neighbouring minister, Dr. Humphry Chambers, preached his funeral sermon 'before the brethren, who were present in great numbers.' It is published with the 'Modest Vindication.'

A son of the same names, educated at Exeter College, Oxford, was rector of Blickling, Norfolk, and published many sermons.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 362, iv. 501.] E. T. B.

GRAYSTANES, ROBERT DE (*d.* 1336?), a fourteenth-century chronicler of the church of Durham, describes himself as 'Doctor Theologicus.' He had been sub-prior of St. Mary's for twenty-six years or more when Louis de Beaumont, bishop of Durham [q. v.], died, 24 Sept. 1333 (*Hist. Dun.* pp. 119–20; WHARTON, i. Pref. p. xlix). On 15 Oct. he was elected to the vacant see, after the king's permission had been obtained. William Melton, the archbishop of York, promised to confirm the election; but in the meanwhile (31 Oct.) Robert, who had visited Edward III at 'Lutogersale' (Ludgershall in Wiltshire or Buckinghamshire?), had been told that the pope had given the see 'by provision' to Richard de Bury, 'the king's clerk' [q. v.] The archbishop, however, after consulting his canons and lawyers, consecrated Robert (Sunday, 14 Nov.), with the assistance of the bishops of Carlisle and Armagh. The new bishop was installed at Durham on 18 Nov., and then, returning to the king to claim the temporalities of his see, was refused an audience and referred to the next parliament for an answer. Meanwhile (14 Oct.) the temporalities had been granted to Richard de Bury, who, having the archbishop now on his side, received the oath of the Durham clergy (10 Jan. 1334). Robert, knowing that his convent was too poor to oppose the king and the pope (*Hist. Dun.* pp. 120–3), refused to continue the struggle. He seems to have resumed his old office, and to have died about 1336 (WHARTON, Pref. p. xlix; TANNER, p. 340; *Hist. Dun.* p. 121). Surtees says that he 'survived his resignation scarcely a year' (*Hist. of Durh.* p. 46), and died of disappointment (*ib.*; cf. WHARTON, p. xlix). Richard de Bury, upon hearing of his death, apologised for the grief he showed by declaring that Graystanes was better fitted to be pope than he was to hold the least office in the church (CHAMBRE, p. 129). Graystanes was buried in the chapter-house. Hutchinson has preserved his epitaph:

De Graystanes natus jacet hic Robertus humatus,
Legibus armatus, rogo sit Sanctis sociatus.

His birthplace was perhaps Greystanes three miles south-west of Sheffield.

Graystanes continued the history of the church of Durham, which had been begun by Simeon of Durham, an anonymous continuator, and Geoffrey de Coldingham [q. v.] He takes up Coldingham's narrative with the election of King John's brother Morgan (1213), and carries it down to his own resignation. According to Wharton, however, he has copied his history as far as 1285 (1283?) A.D. from the manuscript now called Cotton Julius, D. 4 (WHARTON, p. xlix; cf. PLANTA, p. 15). His work is of considerable value, especially as it nears the writer's own time. The 'Historiæ Dunelmensis Scriptores Tres'—including Galford, Graystanes, and William de Chambre—was first printed with excisions by Wharton in 1691. The best edition is that of Raine for the Surtees Society (1839). The chief manuscripts are (1) that in the York Cathedral Library (xvi. 1–12), which belongs to the fourteenth century; (2) the Bodleian MS. (Laud 700, which Hardy assigns to the same century), and the Cotton. MS. (Titus A. ii.) Leland had seen another manuscript in the Carmelite Library at Oxford (*Collectanea*, iii. 57). Wharton followed the Cotton and Laud MSS.

[Robert de Graystanes and William de Chambre, ed. Raine, with preface; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 732–67, and Pref. pp. xlix–l; Surtees's Hist. of Durham, i. xliv–v; Hutchinson's Durham, i. 287; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy, iii. 289–90; Hardy's Manuscript Materials for English History, iii. 33; Planta's Cat. of Cotton. MSS. p. 511; Leland's Collectanea, iv. 59; Tanner.] T. A. A.

GREATHEAD, HENRY (1757–1816), lifeboat inventor, was a twin child, born at Richmond, Yorkshire, on 27 Jan. 1757. His father, who was in the civil service, removed to Shields in 1763. Greathead was at first apprenticed to a boatbuilder, and subsequently went to sea as a ship's carpenter. In 1785 he returned to South Shields, and set up in business on his own account as a boatbuilder, marrying in the following year. The ship Adventure of Newcastle stranded in 1789 on the Herd Sands, a shoal off Tynemouth Haven, not far from Greathead's home. The crew were all lost in sight of many spectators, and

Greathead resolved to construct a lifeboat. Luken had written a pamphlet upon 'insubmergible boats,' and took out a patent in 1785. Wouldhave, parish clerk of South Shields, had also studied the subject. A public subscription was now got up to offer a reward for the best lifeboat. Greathead won it against the competition of Wouldhave and many others. Dr. Hayes in a letter to the Royal Humane Society described Greathead's boat in minute detail. It was 30 feet long by 10 feet in width, and 3 feet 4 inches deep. The whole construction much resembled a Greenland boat, except that it was considerably flatter, and lined inside and out with cork. Greathead's was a ten-oared boat, and although of very light draft, it could carry twenty people. It succeeded admirably. Greathead made his first lifeboat for the Duke of Northumberland, who presented it to North Shields. Numerous learned societies awarded honours to Greathead, and voted him money grants. The Trinity House gave him handsome recognition, as did also the Society of Arts, and eventually government paid him 1,200*l.* in consideration of the value of his invention to the nation. Dr. Trotter, physician to the fleet, wrote an adulatory ode. Greathead published 'The Report of Evidence and other Proceedings in Parliament respecting the Invention of the Lifeboat. Also other Documents illustrating the Origin of the Lifeboat, with Practical Directions for the Management of Lifeboats,' London, 1804. He died in 1816. There is an inscription to his memory in the parish church of St. Hilda, South Shields.

[Tyne Mercury, 29 Nov. 1803; European Mag. (which gives a fine portrait of Greathead), vols. xliii. xlvi.; Public Characters of 1806 (upon information from Greathead); Romance of Life Preservation.] J. B–y.

GREATHED, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE HARRIS (1826–1878), major-general, C.B., royal engineers, the youngest of the five sons of Edward Greathed of Uddens, Dorsetshire, was born at Paris 21 Dec. 1826. He entered the military college of the East India Company at Addiscombe in February 1843, and received a commission in the Bengal engineers on 9 Dec. 1844. In 1846 he went to India, and was attached to the Bengal sappers and miners at Meerut. The following year he was appointed to the irrigation department of the north-west provinces, but on the outbreak of the second Sikh war in 1848 he joined the field force before Mooltan. He took part in the siege, and at the assault of the town, on 2 Jan. 1849, he was the first officer through the breach. After the capture of Mooltan he joined Lord Gough, and was present at the battle of Guzerat, 21 Feb. 1849. This concluded the campaign, and he at once resumed his work in the irrigation department, taking a furlough in 1852 to England for two years. On his return to India he was appointed executive engineer in the public works department at Barrackpore, and in 1855 he was sent to Allahabad as government consulting engineer in connection with the extension of the East India railway to the upper provinces. He was here when the mutiny broke out at Meerut, followed by the seizure of Delhi in May 1857. As soon as the catastrophe at Delhi was known, John Russell Colvin [q.v.], lieutenant-governor of the north-west provinces, who had formed a very high opinion of Greathed's character and capacity, summoned him to Agra, attached him to his staff, and employed him to carry despatches to the general at Meerut, and to civil officers on the way. In spite of the disorder of the country and the roaming bands of mutineers, Greathed succeeded not only in reaching Meerut, but in returning to Agra. He was then despatched in command of a body of English volunteer cavalry to release some beleaguered Englishmen in the Doab, and a month later was again sent off with despatches from Colvin and Lord Canning to the general commanding the force which was moving against Delhi. A second time he ran the gauntlet and reached Meerut in safety. On his first visit he was the first traveller who had reached Meerut from 'down country' since the mutiny broke out; on this occasion he remained the last European who passed between Alygurh and Meerut for four months. From Meerut he made his way across country and joined Sir H. Barnard beyond the Jumna. Appointed to Sir H. Barnard's staff, Greathed took part in the action of Badlee-ka-Serai (8 June), which gave the Delhi field force the famous position on the ridge it held so long. When the siege was systematically begun, Greathed was appointed director of the left attack. He greatly distinguished himself in a severe engagement on 9 July on the occasion of a sortie in force from Delhi. Towards the end of the day he and Burnside of the 8th regiment were with their party in a 'serai' surrounded by Pandees. They resolved on a sudden rush, and, killing the men immediately in front with their swords, led the way out, saved their little party, and put the enemy to flight. Greathed had two brothers with him at Delhi, Hervey Greathed, the civil commissioner attached to the force, and Edward (now Sir Edward), colonel of the 8th regiment. When the morning of the assault of 14 Sept. came, he found himself senior engineer of the column

commanded by his brother Edward. As they approached the edge of the ditch he fell severely wounded through the arm and lower part of the chest. On recovering from his wounds he joined in December, as field engineer, the column under Colonel Seaton, which marched down the Doab, and he took part in the engagements of Gungeree, Pattialee, and Mynpoory. His next services were rendered as directing engineer of the attack on Lucknow, under Colonel R. Napier (afterwards first Lord Napier of Magdala), where he again distinguished himself. On the capture of Lucknow he returned to his railway duties. His services in the mutiny were rewarded by a brevet majority and a C.B. In 1860 he accompanied Sir Robert Napier as extra aide-de-camp to China, was present at the battle of Senho, at the capture of the Taku forts on the Peiho, and took part in the campaign until the capture of Pekin, when he was made the bearer of despatches home. He arrived in England at the end of 1860, was made a brevet lieutenant-colonel on 15 Feb. 1861 for his services in China, and in March was appointed to succeed his friend lieutenant-colonel (now Sir Henry) Norman as assistant military secretary at the Horse Guards. That post he held for four years. In 1863 he married Alice, daughter of the Rev. Archer Clive of Whitfield, near Hereford. In 1867, after serving for a short time at Plymouth and on the Severn defences, he returned to India, and was appointed head of the irrigation department in the north-west provinces. In 1872, when at home on furlough, he read a paper before the Institute of Civil Engineers on 'The Irrigation Works of the North-West Provinces,' for which the council awarded him the Telford medal and premium of books. On his return to India he continued his irrigation duties, and two great works, the Agra canal from the Jumna, and the Lower Ganges canal, are monuments of his labours. He commanded the royal engineers assembled at the camp of Delhi at the reception of the Prince of Wales in December 1875 and January 1876, and this was the last active duty he performed. In 1875 he had been ill from overwork, and his malady increasing he left India in July 1876. He lived as an invalid over two years longer, during which he was promoted major-general. He died on 29 Dec. 1878. He had a good service pension assigned to him in 1876. He had been honourably mentioned in eighteen despatches, in ten general orders, in a memorandum by the lieutenant-governor of the north-west provinces, and in a minute by Lord Canning, viceroy of India. He received a medal and three clasps for the Punjab campaign, a medal and three clasps for the mutiny, and a medal and two clasps for China.

[Corps Records; Private Memoir.] R. H. V.

GREATHEED, BERTIE (1759–1826), dramatist, born on 19 Oct. 1759 (*Gent. Mag.* 1759, p. 497), was the son of Samuel Greatheed (1710–1765) of Guy's Cliffe, near Warwick, by his wife Lady Mary Bertie, daughter of Peregrine, second duke of Ancaster. When residing in Florence he became a member of the society called 'Gli Oziosi' and a contributor to their privately printed collection of fugitive pieces entitled 'The Arno Miscellany,' 8vo, Florence, 1784. The following year he contributed to 'The Florence Miscellany,' 8vo, Florence, 1785, a collection of poems by the 'Della-Cruscans,' for which he was termed by Gifford the Reuben of that school in the 'Baviad' and 'Mæviad.' A blank-verse tragedy by him called 'The Regent' was brought out at Drury Lane Theatre on 1 April 1788, but, though supported by John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, was withdrawn after trying the public patience for some nine nights (Genest, *Hist. of the Stage*, vi. 477–8). The epilogue was furnished by Mrs. Piozzi. The author afterwards published it with a dedication to Mrs. Siddons, who had once been an attendant upon his mother, and was his frequent guest at Guy's Cliffe. The play is less foolish than might be supposed; though Manuel, the hero, requests Gomez to 'go to the puddled market-place, and there dissect his heart upon the public shambles.' Greatheed died at Guy's Cliffe on 16 Jan. 1826, aged 66 (*Gent. Mag.* 1826, pt. i. pp. 367–8). His only son, Bertie, who died at Vicenza in Italy on 8 Oct. 1804, aged 23 (*ib.* 1804, pt. ii. pp. 1073, 1236), was an amateur artist of some talent. The younger Greatheed had married in France, and his only daughter became, on 20 March 1823, the wife of Lord Charles Percy, son of the Earl of Beverley.

[Baker's Biographia Dramatica, 1812, i. 296, iii. 197.] G. G.

GREATOREX, RALPH (*d.* 1712?), mathematical instrument maker, is mentioned in Aubrey's 'Lives' (ii. 473) as a great friend of Oughtred the mathematician. He is also briefly referred to in Aubrey's 'Natural History of Wilts' (ed. Britton, p. 41), and in the 'Macclesfield Correspondence' (i. 82). Evelyn met Greatorex on 8 May 1656 (*Diary*, i. 314), and saw his 'excellent invention to quench fire.' His name appears in Pepys's 'Diary.' On 11 Oct. 1660, when several engines were shown at work in St. James's Park, 'above all the rest,' says Pepys, 'I liked that

which Mr. Greatorex brought, which do carry up the water with a great deal of ease.' On 24 Oct. Pepys bought of Greatorex a drawing-pen, 'and he did show me the manner of the lamp-glasses which carry the light a great way, good to read in bed by, and I intend to have one of them. And we looked at his wooden jack in his chimney, that goes with the smoake, which indeed is very pretty.' On 9 June and 20 Sept. 1662 and 23 March 1663 ('this day Greatorex brought me a very pretty weather-glasse for heat and cold') Pepys met the inventor; the last entry, 23 May 1663, refers to his varnish, 'which appears every whit as good upon a stick which he hath done, as the Indian.' Among the wills of the commissary court of London is that of one Ralph Greatorex, gentleman, of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, signed 1710, and proved 1713. It supplies, however, no direct evidence of the testator's identity with the mathematical instrument maker. Twenty pounds is left to Elizabeth Caron, widow, of the same parish (probably his landlady), and the residue to his 'loving friend, Sarah Fenton,' parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

[Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. viii. 284.]

L. M. M.

GREATOREX, THOMAS (1758–1831), organist and conductor of music, was born at North Wingfield, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, 5 Oct. 1758: the pedigree compiled by Hayman in the 'Reliquary' (iv. 220 et seq.) shows his descent from Anthony Greatrakes of Callow, of a family that has flourished for upwards of five centuries in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth, Derbyshire. Greatorex's father Anthony, by trade a nailer, was a self-taught musician, and became an organist. The doubtful story that the elder Greatorex constructed an organ with his own hands after he was seventy may refer to that built by John Strong, the blind weaver, and bequeathed to the elder Greatorex. Martha, the eldest daughter, was thirteen when chosen the first organist of St. Martin's, Leicester. She pursued her calling with so much success that her earnings bought her a little estate at Burton-on-Trent.

The family moved to Leicester when Thomas was eight years old. He was remarkably grave and studious, with a 'strong bias to mathematical pursuits, but, living in a musical family, his ear was imperceptibly drawn to the study of musical sounds' (Gardiner). Greatorex studied music under Dr. Benjamin Cooke in 1772; two years later, after meeting the Earl of Sandwich and Joah Bates [q. v.], he was enabled to increase his knowledge of church music by attending the oratorio performances at Hinchinbrook. Afterwards he became an inmate of Lord Sandwich's household in town and country, and for a short time succeeded Bates as Sandwich's musical director. Greatorex sang in the Concerts of Ancient Music, established in 1776, but his health obliged him to seek a northern climate, and he accepted the post of organist of Carlisle Cathedral in 1780. Here in his leisure hours he studied science and music, and two evenings in each week enjoyed philosophical discussions with the dean of Carlisle (Dr. Percy), Dr. C. Law, Archdeacon Paley, and others. Greatorex left Carlisle for Newcastle in 1784. In 1786 he travelled abroad, provided with introductions, and was kindly received by English residents; among them Prince Charles Edward, who bequeathed to him his manuscript volume of music. While in Rome Greatorex had singing lessons from Santarelli. At Strasburg Pleyel was his master.

At the end of 1788 Greatorex settled in London, and, once launched as a professor, made large sums ('in one week he had given eighty-four singing lessons at a guinea'). Much of this lucrative business had to be renounced when, in 1793, he accepted the conductorship of the Ancient Concerts, in succession to Bates. His appointment as organist of Westminster Abbey, after the death of Williams in 1819, crowned his honourable career as a musician.

Accounted the head of the English school, Greatorex in 1801 revived the Vocal Concerts. He was a professional member of the Madrigal Society, the Catch Club (from 1789 to 1798), and of the Royal Society of Musicians (from 1791). He was also one of the board at the Royal Academy of Music on its establishment (1822), and was its chief professor of the organ and pianoforte. No important oratorio performance in town or country was thought complete without his co-operation as conductor or organist. Pohl records his accompanying on the Glockenspiel a chorus from 'Saul' as early as 1792 at the Little Haymarket. The fatigues of the provincial musical festivals in his latter years, when gout had attacked him, hastened his end. A cold caught while fishing was the immediate cause of his death at Hampton on 18 July 1831, in his seventy-fourth year. His body was laid near that of Dr. Cooke in Westminster Abbey; Croft's Burial Service and Greene's 'Lord let me know mine end' were sung during the ceremony, which was attended by a vast concourse of people. Greatorex was survived by his widow, six sons, and one daughter.

Greatorex's organ-playing was masterly.

'His style was massive,' writes Gardiner; 'he was like Briareus with a hundred hands, grasping so many keys at once that surges of sound rolled from his instrument in awful grandeur.' In another place the same writer remarks: 'Although Mr. Greatorex was a sound musician and a great performer, he never appeared to me to have a musical mind; he was more a matter-of-fact man than one endowed with imagination.' As a teacher he was admirable, and when conducting, his thorough knowledge of his art, his cool head and sound judgment secured careful performances. During the thirty-nine years that Greatorex held the post of conductor of the Ancient Concerts, it is said that he never once was absent from his duty, or five minutes after his time at any rehearsal, performance, or meeting of the directors. Little but Handel's music was heard at these concerts, in accordance with the taste of George III and other patrons. Greatorex, too, had conservative ideas in artistic matters. He remarked that 'the style of Haydn's "Creation" was too theatrical for England,' and pretended that he could not play it 'because it was so unlike anything he had seen.' Although he could harmonise and adapt with great ease, he did not attempt original work. A few songs and ballads were converted by him into glees, and were popular at the Vocal Concerts; 'Faithless Emma' was one of these pieces. At various meetings his orchestral parts to Marcello's psalm, 'With songs I'll celebrate,' and to Croft's 'Cry Aloud,' were used. Of his published works, 'Parochial Psalmody,' containing a number of old psalm tunes newly harmonised for congregational singing, appeared in 1825; his 'Twelve Glees from English, Irish, and Scotch Melodies' were not printed until about 1833, after his death. In science he discovered a new method of measuring the altitude of mountains, which gained him the fellowship of the Royal Society; he was also a fellow of the Linnean Society. He was keenly interested in chemistry, astronomy, and mathematics; and was a connoisseur of paintings and of architecture. After his death his library, telescopes, &c., were sold; the Handel bookcase and contents (the works of the master in the handwriting of J. C. Smith) fetched 115 guineas. Warren's manuscript collection of glees, which fetched 20*l.*, included a manuscript note in Greatorex's hand, commenting on the manners of earlier times, illustrated by the grossness of the poetry then habitually chosen for musical setting. Greatorex's town house was 70 Upper Norton (now Bolsover) Street, Portland Place; in the country he had a beautifully situated house on the banks of the Trent.

[Cradock's Memoirs, i. 117; Gardiner's Music and Friends, i. 8 et seq.; Harmonicon, 1831, pp. 192, 231; Quarterly Musical Review, vi. 12; Oliphant's Madrigal Society; Pohl's Haydn in London, p. 23; Harleian Society's Registers, x. 504; British Museum Catalogues of Music.]

L. M. M.

GREATRAKES, VALENTINE (1629–1683), whose name is also written GREATRAK'S, GRATRICK, GRETRAKES, GREATRACKS, &c., 'the stroker,' belonged to the old English family of Greatorex, but his father, William, was settled in Ireland on his estate at Affane in the county of Waterford. Here Valentine was born 14 Feb. 1628–9; the day suggested his christian name. His mother was Mary, third daughter of Sir Edward Harris, knt., chief justice of Munster. He was educated, first at the free school of Lismore till he was about thirteen, and was then intending to continue his studies at Dublin, when the death of his father and the breaking out of the Irish rebellion in 1641 led his mother to bring him to England. Here he remained about six years, for a time in the house of his mother's brother, Edmund Harris, and on his uncle's death with John Daniel Getsius [q. v.] at Stoke Gabriel, Devonshire, who directed his reading. He returned to Ireland about 1647, and for a year led a retired and contemplative life at the castle of Cappoquin; but when Cromwell opened his campaign in Ireland he joined the parliamentary forces, and served in the regiment of Colonel Robert Phaire, the regicide, under Roger Boyle, lord Broghill [q. v.], afterwards first earl of Orrery. He married, and when the army was disbanded in 1656 became a county magistrate, registrar for transportations, and clerk of the peace for county Cork, through the influence of Phaire, then governor of Cork. At the Restoration in 1660 he was deprived of his offices, and betook himself to a life of contemplation, giving 'himself up wholly to the study of goodness and sincere mortification' (DR. HENRY MORE). In 1662 the idea seized him that he had the power of curing the king's evil (or scrofula). He kept the matter a secret for some time, but at last communicated it to his wife, who 'conceived it to be a strange imagination,' and jokingly told him that he had an opportunity of testing his power at once on a boy in the neighbourhood, William Maher or Meagher of Salterbridge in the parish of Lismore. Greatrakes laid his hands on the affected parts with prayer, and within a month the boy was healed. Several similar cases of scrofula were partially or entirely cured in the same way, and Greatrakes was encouraged to undertake the treatment of ague

and other diseases with the like success. The reports of these extraordinary cures brought him a vast number of patients during the next three years from various parts of Ireland and also from England. He set apart three days each week for the exercise of his cure. The dean and bishop of Lismore remonstrated with him in vain for practising medicine without a license from his ordinary. On 6 April 1665 he visited his old friend Phaire at Cahirmore, co. Cork, and cured him of acute ague. To this there is independent testimony in unpublished letters by Phaire's son, Alexander Herbert. Among his patients in Ireland in 1665 was Flamsteed the astronomer [q. v.], then a young man suffering from chronic rheumatism and other ailments. Flamsteed derived little or no benefit from the stroking. Greatrakes spent July 1665 in Dublin (cf. *Newes*, 5 July 1665). There he received an invitation through Sir George Rawdon from Viscount Conway to come to Ragley to cure his wife [see CONWAY, ANNE] of perpetual headaches. Henry More, the Cambridge platonist, and George Rust, dean of Connor, had recommended the application to Greatrakes. Greatrakes hesitated at first, but at last consented. He embarked for Bristol in January 1666, and after exercising his skill on many patients by the way arrived at Ragley, near Alcester, in Warwickshire, 24 Jan. He stayed at Ragley about three weeks, and though he did not relieve Lady Conway many persons in the neighbourhood benefited by his treatment. From Ragley he was invited to Worcester (13 Feb.), and in the accounts of that city there is an item of 10*l.* 14*s.* for 'the charge of entertainment of Mr. Gratrix' (*Notes and Queries*, June 1864, p. 489). By direction of Lord Arlington, secretary of state, and by persuasion of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey [q. v.], he almost immediately moved on to London. There he stayed for several months in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and treated a great number of patients gratuitously with varied success. He failed at Whitehall before the king and his courtiers. At the end of February 1665–6 Henry Stubbe, a physician of Stratford-on-Avon, published at Oxford the 'Miraculous Conformist,' an account of Greatrakes's treatment, attributing his success to miraculous agency. David Lloyd (1625–1691) [q. v.] replied in 'Wonders no Miracles,' by attacking Greatrakes's private character. Greatrakes thereupon vindicated himself in an autobiographical letter addressed to Robert Boyle [q. v.], accompanied by fifty-three testimonials from Boyle, Andrew Marvell, Ralph Cudworth, John Wilkins (afterwards bishop of Chester), Benjamin Whichcote, D.D., one of Greatrakes's patients, and other persons of known honesty and intelligence. His procedure, according to More and Rust, both of whom he met at Ragley, always resembled a religious ceremony. 'The form of words he used were, "God Almighty heal thee for his mercy's sake;" and if the patients professed to receive any benefit he bade them give God the praise.' By the application of his hand 'at last he would drive (the morbific matter) into some extreme part, suppose the fingers, and especially the toes, or the nose or tongue; into which parts when he had forced it, it would make them so cold and insensible that the patient could not feel the deepest prick of a pin; but as soon as his hand should touch those parts, or gently rub them, the whole distemper vanished, and life and sense immediately returned to those parts.' His failure in some cases, not apparently more hopeless than others in which he had been successful, could not be explained satisfactorily. He deprecated the description of his cure as miraculous, but admitted that 'he had reason to believe that there was something in it of an extraordinary gift of God' (*A Brief Account*, &c. p. 34). More quoted Greatrakes's cures as a confirmatory illustration of his own ingenious speculation 'that there may be very well a sanative and healing contagion, as well as a morbid and venemous' (*Enthusiasmus Triumphatus*, Scholia on Sect. 58). In modern times the cures have been reasonably attributed by Deleuze and others to animal magnetism (*Histoire Critique du Magn. An.* ii. 249). Greatrakes's treatment was gratuitous, except in the case of Lady Conway, when he demanded and received 155*l.* for the expenses of the journey and on account of 'the hazards of the enraged seas.' Greatrakes rejected cases which were manifestly incurable.

On his return to Ireland at the end of May 1666 Greatrakes assumed the life of a country gentleman, having an income of 1,000*l.*, and only occasionally practised his cure. He died at Affane 28 Nov. 1683. In his will (dated 20 Nov. 1683, and proved at Dublin 26 April 1684) he directed that he should be buried in Lismore Cathedral; but this direction was not complied with, and he was buried beside his father at Affane. He was twice married; by his first wife, Ruth (*d.* 1675), daughter of Sir William Godolphin, knt. (1611–1696) [q. v.], he had two sons, William and Edmund, and one daughter, Mary; by his second wife, Alice (Tilson), widow of — Rotherham, esq., of Camolin, co. Wexford, he left no issue.

Greatrakes published 'A Brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatrak's [*sic*], and divers of

the strange cures by him lately performed. Written by himself in a letter addressed to the Hon^ble^ Robert Boyle, esq. Whereunto are annexed the testimonials of several eminent and worthy persons of the chief matters of fact therein related,' small 8vo, London, 1666. Prefixed is an engraving by William Faithorne the elder [q. v.] representing Greatrakes stroking with both hands the head of a youth; this has been several times reproduced.

[Greatrakes's Brief Account (as above); Stubbe's Miraculous Conformist, 1666, 4to; Lloyd's Wonders no Miracles, p. 166; Pechlini Observationes Physico-Medicæ, Hamburg, 1691, pp. 474 sq.; Thoresby in Philos. Trans. No. 256, 1699; Deleuze, Hist. Crit. du Magnétisme Animal, Paris, 1819, ii. 247 sq.; Glanvil's Saducismus Triumphatus, 1681, i. 90 sq., ii. 247; Douglas's Criterion, or Miracles Examined, pp. 205 sq.; Rawdon Papers, ed. Berwick, 1819, pp. 205 sq.; Rev. Sam. Hayman (who was descended from Greatrakes's only sister) in Jewitt's Reliquary, 1863–4, iv. 86 sq., 236; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iii., 3rd ser. v. vi., 6th ser. ix.; manuscript communication from the Rev. Alex. Gordon, with extracts from Phaire Papers.] W. A. G.

GREATRAKES, WILLIAM (1723?–1781), barrister, born in Waterford about 1723, was the eldest son of Alan Greatrakes of Mount Lahan, near Killeagh, co. Cork, by his wife Frances Supple, of the neighbouring village of Aghadoe. He was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner 9 July 1740, and became a scholar in 1744, but did not take a degree. It is not improbable that he served for a few years in the army. On 19 March 1750–1 he was admitted as a student at the Middle Temple, and was called to the Irish bar in Easter term 1761. He does not appear to have practised very much, nor to have had a residence in Dublin; and he had formally retired from the bar before 1776 (Wilson, *Dublin Directory*, 1766, 1776). He died at the Bear Inn, Hungerford, Berkshire, on 2 Aug. 1781, when on his way from Bristol to London, and was buried in Hungerford churchyard. On his tombstone was inscribed 'stat nominis umbra;' he was wrongly stated to have died in the fifty-second year of his age. In the letters of administration P. C. C., granted on 25 May 1782 to his sister, Elizabeth Courtenay, widow, who was sworn by commission, he is described as 'late of Castlemartyr in the county of Cork, a bachelor.' Greatrakes acquired some posthumous importance from his supposed connection with the authorship of the letters of Junius. The materials of the letters were said to have been furnished by Lord Shelburne, and worked up by Greatrakes as his private secretary. It was pointed out that Greatrakes probably gained his introduction to Lord Shelburne through Colonel Isaac Barré, his fellow-student at Trinity College, Dublin; that he died at Hungerford, not far from Lord Shelburne's seat, Bowood, and that his tombstone bore the Latin motto prefixed to Junius's letters. Such was the story which Wraxall says was 'confidently circulated' in his time (*Historical Memoirs*, ed. Wheatley, i. 341–2). The family, especially the lady members, obligingly supplied many curious 'proofs' in further support of the case. The first public mention of Greatrakes's claim was probably in the 'Anti-Jacobin Review,' in an extremely inaccurate letter, dated July 1799, from Charles Butler. The next published reference appeared in the 'Cork Mercantile Chronicle' for 7 Sept. 1804, in a communication from D. J. Murphy of Cork, who reports at third hand a story from James Wigmore that the original manuscripts of Junius had been found in Greatrakes's trunk. A later family reminiscence asserted that a Captain Stopford of the 63rd regiment of foot had received Greatrakes's confession of the authorship on his deathbed. Before any of the family could reach Hungerford Stopford had fled to America with all Greatrakes's effects, including 1,000*l.* in money. No Captain Stopford is in the army lists. A third communication appeared in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for December 1813 (vol. lxxxiii. pt. ii. p. 547). The writer, who signs himself 'One of the Pack,' states that Greatrakes had made the acquaintance of a judge by defending a friendless soldier, and thus been introduced to Lord Shelburne, 'in whose house he was an inmate during the publication of the letters of Junius.' The writer enclosed an autograph 'Will Greatrakes,' cut from a book that had been in his possession, of which a facsimile appeared at p. 545. In 1848 John Britton reproduced all these absurdities as authentic facts in a work entitled 'The Authorship of the Letters of Junius elucidated.' He held that Barré was Junius, probably inspired by Shelburne and Dunning, and that Greatrakes was the amanuensis employed. There is no evidence that he was ever in Shelburne's family (cf. Dilke, *Papers of a Critic*, ii. 2, 3–4). Britton based his opinion on the facsimile of Greatrakes's signature in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' Chabot the expert has specified several points of difference between the handwriting of Greatrakes and Junius, and the whole story is inconsistent and absurd (Chabot and Twisleton, *The Handwriting of Junius professionally investigated*, pp. l–li, 203–7).

[Reliquary, iv. 95, v. 103–4; Britton's Junius Elucidated, pp. 8–9, 62–5; Sir David Brewster in North British Review, x. 108.] G. G.

GREAVES, Sir EDWARD, M.D. (1608–1680), physician, son of John Greaves, rector of Colemore, Hampshire, was born at Croydon, Surrey, in 1608. He studied at Oxford, and was elected a fellow of All Souls' College in 1634. After this he studied medicine at Padua, where in 1636 he wrote some complimentary Latin verses to Sir George Ent [q. v.] on his graduation, and returning to Oxford graduated M.B. 18 July 1640, M.D. 8 July 1641. In 1642 he continued his medical studies at the university of Leyden, and on his return practised physic at Oxford, where, 14 Nov. 1643, he was appointed Linacre superior reader of physic. In the same year he published 'Morbus epidemicus Anni 1643, or the New Disease with the Signes, Causes, Remedies,' &c., an account of a mild form of typhus fever, which was an epidemic at Oxford in that year, especially in the houses where sick and wounded soldiers were quartered. Charles I is supposed to have created him a baronet 4 May 1645. Of this creation, the first of a physician to that rank, no record exists, but the accurate Le Neve [q. v.] did not doubt the fact, and explained the absence of enrolment (Letter of Le Neve in Smith, *Life of John Graves*). With his friend Walter Charleton [q. v.] Greaves became travelling physician to Charles II, but settled in London in 1653, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians 18 Oct. 1657. He delivered the Harveian oration at the College of Physicians 25 July 1661 (London, 1667, 4to), of which the original manuscript is in the British Museum (Sloane 279). It contains few facts and many conceits, but some of these are happy. He says that before Harvey the source of the circulation was as unknown as that of the Nile, and compares England to a heart, whence the knowledge of the circulation was driven forth to other lands. He became physician in ordinary to Charles II, lived in Covent Garden, there died 11 Nov. 1680, and was buried in the church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 277; Sloane MSS. in Brit. Mus. 225 and 279, i. 18; Nash's Worcestershire; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 1256.] N. M.

GREAVES, JAMES PIERREPONT (1777–1842), mystic, born 1 Feb. 1777, was in early life engaged in business in London. According to one account the firm in which he was a partner became bankrupt in 1806 owing to the French war; another authority says that 'after getting rich in commerce he lost his fortune by imprudent speculations.' He surrendered all his property to his creditors, and lived for some time on the income allowed him for winding up the affairs of his establishment. In 1817 he joined Pestalozzi, the Swiss educational reformer, then established at Yverdun. Returning to England in 1825 he became secretary of the London Infant School Society. In 1832 he was settled in the village of Randwick, Gloucestershire, and engaged in an industrial scheme for the benefit of agricultural labourers. Resuming his residence in London, he drew around him many friends. A philosophical society founded by him, and known as the Æsthetic Society, met for some time at his house in Burton Crescent. His educational experiences gradually led him to peculiar convictions. 'As Being is before knowing and doing, I affirm that education can never repair the defects of Birth.' Hence the necessity of 'the divine existence being developed and associated with man and woman prior to marriage.' He was a follower of Jacob Boehme and saturated with German transcendentalism. A. F. Barham [q. v.] says that his followers mainly congregated at Ham in Surrey; here also a school was organised to give effect to his educational views. Barham adds that he considered him as essentially a superior man to Coleridge, and with much higher spiritual attainments and experience. 'His numerous acquaintances regarded him as a moral phenomenon, as a unique specimen of human character, as a study, as a curiosity, and an absolute undefinable.' The earning of a livelihood was naturally a subordinate matter with him; 'that he was often in great distress for means,' writes a member of a family in which he was a frequent guest, 'was proved by his once coming to us without socks under his boots.' Latterly he was a vegetarian, a water-drinker, and an advocate of hydropathy. A portrait prefixed to his works gives an impression of thoughtfulness, serenity, and benevolence. He published none of his writings separately, but printed a few of them in obscure periodicals. His last years were spent at Alcott House, Ham, so named after Amos Bronson Alcott, the American transcendentalist, with whom he had a long correspondence. Here he died on 11 March 1842, aged 65. Two volumes were afterwards published from his manuscripts (vol. i. 'Concordium,' Ham Common, Surrey, 1843; vol. ii. Chapman, 1845). Some minor publications, also posthumous, appear in the Brit. Mus. Cat.

[An Odd Medley of Literary Curiosities, by A. F. Barham, pt. ii. 1845; Letters and Extracts from the manuscript writings of J. P. Greaves

(memoir prefixed to); article 'A. B. Alcott' in Appleton's Cyclopædia, 1858; private information.] J. M. S.

GREAVES, JOHN (1602–1652), mathematician, eldest son of the Rev. John Greaves, rector of Colemore, near Alresford in Hampshire, was born at Colemore in 1602, and was sent to Balliol College, Oxford, in 1617. He graduated B.A. in 1621; was elected to a fellowship at Merton College in 1624; and proceeded M.A. in 1628. His taste for natural philosophy and mathematics led him to form an intimate acquaintance with Henry Briggs [q. v.], Dr. John Bainbridge [q. v.], and Peter Turner, senior fellow of Merton. He learned the oriental languages, and studied the ancient Greek, Arabian, and Persian writers on astronomy, besides Copernicus, Regiomontanus, Purbach, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler.

In 1630 he was chosen professor of geometry in Gresham College, London, continuing to hold his fellowship at Merton, and by Peter Turner was introduced to Archbishop Laud. In 1635 he appears to have visited Paris and Leyden, and to have formed a friendship with James Golius, and it is probable that he on this occasion extended his travels into Italy. In 1637 he went from Leghorn to Rome, and took measurements of several of the monuments there, particularly Cestius's Pyramid and the Pantheon. From Rome he went to Padua and Florence, and afterwards sailed from Leghorn to Constantinople, where he arrived in 1638. He was assured by some of the Greeks that the library which formerly belonged to the christian emperors was still preserved in the sultan's palace, and he procured thence Ptolemy's 'Almagest,' 'the fairest book he had ever seen.' From Constantinople he went to Egypt, touching on his way at Rhodes, and stayed four months at Alexandria. Hence he went twice to Cairo, with divers mathematical instruments, in order to measure the pyramids. Having made a collection of Greek, Arabic, and Persian manuscripts, besides a great number of coins, gems, and other valuable curiosities, he returned to Leghorn in 1639. After visiting Florence and Rome, he returned to England in 1640. On the death of John Bainbridge he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, but was deposed from his professorship at Gresham College on the ground of his absence. In 1645 he drew up a paper for reforming the calendar by omitting the bissextile day for forty years to come; but his scheme was not adopted.

In 1646 he published his 'Pyramidographia, or a Discourse of the Pyramids in Egypt,' which was sharply criticised by Hooke and others. In 1647 he published 'A Discourse of the Roman Foot and Denarius,' which is highly commended by Edward Bernard [q.v.] in his 'De Mensuris et Ponderibus Antiquorum,' 1683. Greaves published in 1648 'Demonstratio Ortus Sirii Heliaci pro parallelo inferioris Ægypti,' as a supplement to John Bainbridge's 'Canicularia,' which he appears to have edited.

In 1642 Greaves was appointed subwarden of Merton; and in 1645 took the lead in promoting a petition to the king against Sir Nathaniel Brent [q. v.], who was thereupon deposed. On 30 Oct. 1648 Greaves was ejected by the parliamentary visitors from his professorship of astronomy and his fellowship at Merton on several charges, especially that of having made over 400*l.* from the college treasury to the king's agents. He was also charged with having misappropriated college property, having feasted with the queen's confessors, and having displayed favouritism and political animus in the appointment of subordinate college officers. Dr. Walter Pope discusses these charges at considerable length in his 'Life of Seth Ward,' 1697.

Greaves lost a large part of his books and manuscripts on this occasion; some were recovered for him by his friend Selden. He then retired to London, where he married. In 1649 he published 'Elementa Linguæ Persicæ,' to which he subjoined 'Anonymus Persa de Siglis Arabum et Persarum Astronomicis,' astronomical tables employed by these races; and in 1650 'Epochæ celebriores, astronomis, historicis, chronologicis, Chataiorum, Syro-Græcorum, Arabum, Persarum, Chorasmiorum usitatæ, ex traditione Ulug Beigi,' to which is subjoined 'Chorasmiæ et Mawaralnahræ, hoc est, regionum extra fluvium Oxum descriptio ex tabulis Abulfedis, Ismaelis, Principis, Hamali.' In the same year was published his 'Description of the Grand Seignor's Seraglio,' reprinted, along with the 'Pyramidographia' and several other works, in 1737. In 1650 he published 'Astronomica quædam ex traditione Shah Cholgii Persæ, una cum Hypothesibus Planetarum,' and in 1652 'Binæ Tabulæ Geographicæ, una Nessir Eddini Persæ, altera Ulug Beigi Tatari,' eminent Persian and Indian mathematicians. Greaves died 8 Oct. 1652, and was buried in the church of St. Benet Sherehog in London.

The following works were posthumous: 1. 'Lemmata Archimedis e vetusto codice manuscripto Arabico,' 1659. 2. 'Of the Manner of Hatching of Eggs at Cairo,' 1677. 3. 'Account of some Experiments for trying the Force of Guns,' 1685. 4. 'Reflections on a Report to the Lords of the Council,'

1699. 5. 'An Account of the Longitude and Latitude of Constantinople and Rhodes,' 1705. 6. 'Descriptio Peninsulæ Arabicæ, ex Abulfeda.' 7. 'The Origin of English Weights and Measures,' 1706. 8. Miscellaneous works, including, besides reprints, a 'Dissertation upon the Sacred Cubit;' tracts upon various subjects, and a 'Letter from Constantinople,' 1638; and preceded by an historical and critical account of his life and writings prepared by Thomas Birch, 1737.

Besides these Greaves edited and prepared for the press many geographical and astronomical commentaries and tables, and various mathematical and scientific works. His correspondence with the learned men of his day was very large; in addition to those mentioned above his correspondents included William Schickard, Claudius Hardy, Francis Junius, Peter Scanenius, Christian Ravius, Archbishop Ussher, Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Dr. William Harvey, Sir John Marsham, and Sir George Ent. His astronomical instruments were left by will to the Savilian library at Oxford. Many of his manuscripts and letters were lost or dispersed after his death.

[Vita Joannis Gravii, published among Vitæ Illustrium Virorum, by Thomas Smith, 1707; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 324–9; Wood's Fasti Oxon. i. 218, 240; John Greaves's Letter from Constantinople, 2 Aug. 1638; Thomas Smith's Miscellanea, 1686; Wood's Hist. et Antiquitates Oxon. ii. 42; Greaves's Tract on Reformation of the Kalendar; Marsham's Canon Chronicus; Pope's Life of Seth Ward, iv. 18–21, 1697; Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, ii. 25, 1735; Miscellaneous Works of J. Greaves, 2 vols. 1737 (especially preface), ed. T. Birch; Savage's Balliofergus, p. 108, 1668; Biog. Brit. iv. 2267, 1757; Ward's Gresham Professors, p. 135, 1740; Brodrick's Hist. of Merton College (Oxford Hist. Soc. 1885), pp. 84, 88, 96, 98, 102, 282, 353.]

N. D. F. P.

GREAVES, THOMAS (*fl.* 1604), musical composer and lutenist, belonging probably to the Derbyshire family of Greaves, was lutenist to Sir Henry Pierrepont. He published in London in 1604, fol., 'Songes of sundrie kinds; first, aires to be sung to the lute and base violl; next, songes of sadnesse for the viols and voyce; lastly madrigalles for five voyces.' Three of the madrigals, 'Come away, sweet love,' 'Lady, the melting crystal of thine eyes,' and 'Sweet nymphs,' have been republished (1843 and 1857), with pianoforte accompaniment by G. W. Budd.

[Grove's Dict. i. 624; Brown's Dict. p. 288.]

L. M. M.

GREAVES, THOMAS, D.D. (1612–1676), orientalist, was son of the Rev. John Greaves of Colemore, Hampshire, and brother of Sir Edward Greaves [q. v.], and of John Greaves [q. v.] He was educated at Charterhouse School, and was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1627, becoming fellow in 1636, and deputy-reader of Arabic 1637. He proceeded B.D. in 1641, and was appointed rector of Dunsby, near Sleaford, in Lincolnshire. He also held another living near London. He made a deposition on behalf of his brother, John Greaves, when the latter was ejected from his professorship at Merton. He proceeded D.D. in 1661, and was admitted to a prebend in the cathedral of Peterborough 23 Oct. 1666 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii. 548), being then rector of Benefield in Northamptonshire. He was obliged to resign this rectory some years before his death on account of an impediment in his speech. The latter part of his life was spent at Weldon in Northamptonshire, where he had purchased an estate, and dying there in 1676, he was buried in the chancel of Weldon Church. The inscription on his gravestone called him 'Vir summæ pietatis et eruditionis; in philosophicis paucis secundus; in philologicis peritissimis par; in linguis Orientalibus plerisque major, quarum Persicam notis in appendice ad Biblia Polyglotta doctissime illustravit. Arabicam publice in Academia Oxon. professus est, dignissimus etiam qui et theologiam in eodem loco profiteretur; poeta insuper et orator insignis; atque in mathematicis profunde doctus.' His works are: 1. 'De linguæ Arabicæ utilitate et præstantia,' 1637 (see 'Letters to Thomas Greaves' by J. Selden and A. Wheelock, professor of Arabic at Cambridge, in Birch's *Preface to the Miscellaneous Works of John Greaves*, 1737, p. 67 sq.) 2. 'Observationes quædam in Persicam Pentateuchi versionem.' 3. 'Annotationes quædam in Persicam Interpretationem Evangeliorum,' both printed in vol. vi. of the 'Polyglot Bible,' 1647. He was probably also the author of 'A Sermon at Rotterdam,' 1763, and 'A brief Summary of Christian Religion.' Besides these works he contemplated a 'Treatise against Mahometanism,' as appears from a letter to his friend Baxter (published in Birch's *Preface*).

[Biog. Brit. 1757, iv. 2279; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ii. 2, 147; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 1061; Ward's Gresham Professors, 1740, pp. 145, 152; Macray's Annals of Bodleian.]

N. D. F. P.

GREEN, AMOS (1735–1807), painter, born in 1735 at Halesowen, near Birmingham, where his family owned a small property, was apprenticed to Baskerville, the Birmingham printer. He was chiefly occupied in painting trays and boxes, but soon developed a love of painting and drawing. His specialty lay

in flower and fruit pieces, some of the former being imitations of J. B. Monnoyer and J. van Huysum. Later in life he took to landscape-painting with some success. His residence at Halesowen brought him the friendship of Shenstone [q. v.], the poet, and of George, lord Lyttelton, both being neighbours. With another neighbour at Hagley, Anthony Deane, he became so intimate that he was received into his family as one of its members, and moved with them to Bergholt in Suffolk, and eventually to Bath. He was a good landscape-gardener. In 1760 he sent two paintings of fruit to the first exhibition of the Incorporated Society of Artists, and exhibited again in 1763 and 1765. On 8 Sept. 1796 he married at Burlington Miss Lister, a native of York. He eventually settled at Burlington, but thenceforth did little important work in painting, spending, however, much time in sketching tours with his wife. He died at York on 10 June 1807, in his seventy-third year. He was buried at Fulford, and a monument to his memory was put up in Castlegate Church at York. His widow published a memoir of him after his death, to which a portrait, engraved by W. T. Fry from a drawing by R. Hancock, is prefixed.

There are three water-colour landscapes by him in the print room at the British Museum, including a view of Sidmouth Bay. Some of his works were engraved, notably 'Partridges,' in mezzotint by Richard Earlom. He is sometimes stated to have been a brother of Valentine Green [q. v.], the engraver, but this does not appear to be the case.

Benjamin [q. v.] and John Green seem to have been his brothers. The latter, probably a pupil of the eldest James Basire [q. v.], engraved plates from William Borlase's drawings for the 'Natural History of Cornwall' (1758), and also views for the 'Oxford Almanack,' besides some portraits, including one of Dr. Shaw, principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford (Upcott, *Engl. Topography*; Dodd, *MS. History of English Engravers*, Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 33401)

[Memoir of Amos Green, Esq., written by his late widow; Gent. Mag. 1823, xciii. 16, 124, 290; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1800.] L. C.

GREEN, BARTHOLOMEW or BARTLET (1530–1556), protestant martyr, was born in the parish of Basinghall, city of London. He was of a wealthy catholic family, and at the age of sixteen was sent by his parents, 'who favoured learning,' to Oxford, proceeding B.A. in 1547 (Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 125; Boase, *Reg. of Univ. of Oxford*, i. 212). At the university he was a laborious student, and was converted by Peter Martyr's lectures to the protestant religion (Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, ed. Townsend, vii. 731–46). On leaving Oxford Green entered the Inner Temple, and after a period of dissipation his earlier impressions revived, and he gave up his worldly amusements. His family were scandalised by his protestantism, and his grandfather, Dr. Bartlet, offered him bribes to abandon it. At Oxford Green had made friends with Christopher Goodman [q. v.], and on Easter Sunday 1554 took the sacrament with him in London before Goodman went beyond the seas (Maitland, *Essays on the Reformation*, p. 112). A letter from Green to Goodman was intercepted in 1555, in which he told his correspondent 'The queen is not dead.' It was read before the council, and Green was thrown into the Tower on a charge of treason, which broke down. He was then examined on religious questions before Bonner in November 1555. He was again sent back to prison (to Newgate), but was re-examined (15 Jan. 1555–6) before Bonner and Feckenham [q. v.] and condemned to be burnt. Foxe gives a detailed account of his martyrdom, and of the letters he wrote before his death. His character seems by all accounts to have been very amiable. A letter from one Careless to him when in prison addresses him as a 'meek and loving lamb of Christ.' He went cheerfully to the stake at Smithfield at 9 A.M. on 27 Jan. A priest, three tradesmen, and two women, were burnt with him.

[Foxe's Acts and Monuments, ed. Townsend, vii. 659–715, viii. 785; Strype's Memorials, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 190; Strype's Life of Cranmer, i. 370, 532; Brook's Lives of the Puritans, ii. 124.] E. T. B.

GREEN, BENJAMIN (1736?–1800?), mezzotint engraver, was born at Halesowen in Worcestershire about 1736. He was probably brother of Amos Green [q. v.], the flower painter, and John Green of Oxford, the line engraver. He became a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, and contributed to its exhibitions from 1765 to 1774. He was a good draughtsman and became drawing-master at Christ's Hospital. He published many plates of antiquities drawn and etched by himself, and also engraved in line the views for the Oxford almanacs from 1760 to 1766, and the illustrations to Morant's 'History and Antiquities of the County of Essex,' published in 1768. Some of his plates after the works of George Stubbs, A.R.A., are good examples of mezzotint engraving. They include 'Phaeton driving the Chariot of the Sun,' 'The Horse before the Lion's Den,' 'The Lion and Stag,' 'The Horse and the Lioness,' and an equestrian

portrait of George, lord Pigot. Besides these he engraved in mezzotint a few portraits, among which are those of Mrs. Baldwin, after Tilly Kettle, and Lieutenant-colonel Townshend, a small oval after Hudson. He died in London not later than 1800.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; John Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits, 1878–83, pp. 529–31; Exhibition Catalogues of the Incorporated Society of Artists, 1765–74; Rev. Mark Noble's Continuation of Vertue's Catalogue of Engravers, MS. dated 1806.] R. E. G.

GREEN, BENJAMIN RICHARD (1808–1876), water-colour painter, born in London in 1808, was son of James Green [q. v.], the portrait-painter. He studied art in the schools of the Royal Academy, and painted both figures and landscapes, mostly in water-colour. He was elected in 1834 a member of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours. Green was very much employed as a teacher of drawing and a lecturer. He exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy and the Suffolk Street exhibitions, beginning in 1832, and also at the various exhibitions of paintings in water-colours. In 1829 Green published a numismatic atlas of ancient history, executed in lithography; a French edition of this work was published in the same year. Green also published some works on perspective, a lecture on ancient coins, and a series of heads from the antique. He was for many years secretary of the Artists' Annuity Fund, and died in London 5 Oct. 1876, aged 68. In the South Kensington Museum there is a water-colour drawing by him of the 'Interior of Stratford-on-Avon Church.'

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves; Brit. Mus. Cat.] L. C.

GREEN, CHARLES (1785–1870), aeronaut, son of Thomas Green, fruiterer, of Willow Walk, Goswell Street, London, who died in May 1850, aged 88, was born at 92 Goswell Road, London, on 31 Jan. 1785, and on leaving school was taken into his father's business. His first ascent was from the Green Park, London, on 19 July 1821, by order of the government, at the coronation of George IV, in a balloon filled with carburetted hydrogen gas, he being the first person who ascended with a balloon so inflated. After that time he made 526 ascents. On 16 Aug. 1828 he ascended from the Eagle tavern, City Road, on the back of his pony, and after being up for half an hour descended at Beckenham in Kent. In 1836 he constructed the Great Nassau balloon for Gye and Hughes, proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, from whom he subsequently purchased it for 500*l.*, and on 9 Sept. in that year made the first ascent with it from Vauxhall Gardens, in company with eight persons, and, after remaining in the air about one hour and a half, descended at Cliffe, near Gravesend. On 21 Sept. he made a second ascent, accompanied by eleven persons, and descended at Beckenham in Kent. He also made four other ascents with it from Vauxhall, including the celebrated continental ascent, undertaken at the expense of Robert Hollond, M.P. for Hastings, who, with Monck Mason, accompanied him. They left Vauxhall Gardens at 1.30 P.M. on 7 Nov. 1836, and, crossing the channel from Dover the same evening, descended the next day, at 7 A.M., at Weilburg in Nassau, Germany, having travelled altogether about five hundred miles in eighteen hours. On 19 Dec. 1836 he again went up from Paris with six persons, and on 9 Jan. 1837 with eight persons. The Great Nassau ascended from Vauxhall Gardens on 24 July, Green having with him Edward Spencer and Robert Cocking. At a height of five thousand feet Cocking liberated himself from the balloon, and descending in a parachute of his own construction into a field on Burnt Ash Farm, Lee, was killed on reaching the ground (*Times*, 25, 26, 27, and 29 July 1837). The balloon came down the same evening near Town Malling, Kent, and it was not until the next day that Green heard of the death of his companion.

In 1838 Green made two experimental ascents from Vauxhall Gardens at the expense of George Rush of Elsenham Hall, Essex. The first took place on 4 Sept., Rush and Edward Spencer accompanying the aeronaut. They attained the elevation of 19,335 feet, and descended at Thaxted in Essex. The second experiment was made on 10 Sept., and was for the purpose of ascertaining the greatest altitude that could be attained with the Great Nassau balloon inflated with carburetted hydrogen gas and carrying two persons only. Green ascended with Rush for his companion, and they reached the elevation of 27,146 feet, or about five miles and a quarter, as indicated by the barometer, which fell from 30·50 to 11, the thermometer falling from 61° to 5°, or 27° below freezing point. On several occasions this balloon was carried by the upper currents between eighty and one hundred miles in the hour. On 31 March 1841 Green ascended from Hastings, accompanied by Charles Frederick William, duke of Brunswick, and in five hours descended at Neufchatel, about ten miles south-west of Boulogne.

His last and farewell public ascent took place from Vauxhall Gardens on Monday, 13 Sept. 1852. In 1840 he had propounded his ideas about crossing the Atlantic in a balloon, and six years later made a proposal for carrying out such an undertaking.

Many of his ascents were made alone, as when he went up from Boston in June 1846, and again in July when he made a night ascent from Vauxhall. During his career he had many dangerous experiences. In 1823, when ascending from Cheltenham, accompanied by Mr. Griffiths, some malicious person partly severed the ropes which attached the car to the balloon, so that in starting the car broke away from the balloon, and its occupants had to take refuge on the hoop of the balloon, in which position they had a perilous journey and a most dangerous descent, when they were both injured. This is the only case on record of such a balloon voyage. In 1827 Green made his sixty-ninth ascent, from Newbury in Berkshire, accompanied by H. Simmons of Reading, a deaf and dumb gentleman, when a violent thunderstorm threatened the safety of the balloon. On 17 Aug. 1841, on going up from Cremorne with Mr. Macdonnell, a jerk of the grappling-iron upset the car and went near to throwing out the aeronaut and his companion. Green was the first to demonstrate, in 1821, that coal-gas was applicable to the inflation of balloons. Before his time pure hydrogen gas was used, a substance very expensive, the generation of which was so slow that two days were required to fill a large balloon, and then the gas was excessively volatile. He was also the inventor of 'the guide-rope,' a rope trailing from the car, which could be lowered or raised by means of a windlass and used to regulate the ascent and descent of the balloon. After living in retirement for many years he died suddenly of heart disease at his residence, Ariel Villa, 51 Tufnell Park, Holloway, London, 26 March 1870.

He married Martha Morrell, who died at North Hill, Highgate, London. His son, George Green, who had made eighty-three ascents with the Nassau balloon, died at Belgrave Villa, Holloway, London, on 10 Feb. 1864, aged 57.

[Mason's Account of Aeronautical Expedition from London to Weilburg, 1836; Mason's Aeronautica, 1838, pp. 1–98, with portrait; Hatton Turnor's Astra Castra, 1865, pp. 129 et seq., 520, 527, 529, with two portraits; Era, 3 April 1870, p. 11; Illustrated London News, 16 April 1870, pp. 401–2, with portrait; Times, 30 March 1870, p. 10; The Balloon, 1845, i. 11 et seq.; the Rev. J. Richardson's Recollections, 1855, ii. 153–5.]

G. C. B.

GREEN, Mrs. ELIZA S. CRAVEN (1803–1866), poetess, *née* Craven, was born at Leeds in 1803. Her early years were spent in the Isle of Man. Subsequently she lived at Manchester, but she returned to Leeds, where she resided many years. Her first book was 'A Legend of Mona, a Tale, in two Cantos,' Douglas, 1825, 8vo, and her second and last, 'Sea Weeds and Heath Flowers, or Memories of Mona,' Douglas, 1858, 8vo. She was a frequent contributor of poetry and prose sketches to the periodical press. She wrote for the 'Phœnix,' 1828, and the 'Falcon,' 1831, both Manchester magazines; for the 'Oddfellows' Magazine,' 1841 and later; for the 'Leeds Intelligencer, 'Le Follet,' 'Hogg's Instructor,' and 'Chambers's Journal,' and contributed to a volume of poems entitled 'The Festive Wreath,' published at Manchester in 1842. A few years before her death she received a gift from the queen's privy purse. She died at Leeds on 11 March 1866.

[Mayall's Annals of Yorkshire, iii. 17; Procter's Byegone Manchester, p. 167; Harrison's Bibliotheca Mouensis (Manx Soc.), 1876, pp. 130, 195; Stainforth Sale Catalogue, 1867; Grainge's Poets of Yorkshire, ii. 505.]

C. W. S.

GREEN, GEORGE (1793–1841), mathematician, was born at Sneinton, near Nottingham, in 1793. His father was a miller with private means. While a very young child he showed great talent for figures. In 1828 his 'Essay on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to the Theories of Electricity and Magnetism' was published by subscription at Nottingham. In this essay he first introduced the term 'potential' to denote the result obtained by adding the masses of all the particles of a system, each divided by its distance from a given point; and the properties of this function are first considered and applied to the theories of magnetism and electricity. This was followed by two papers communicated by Sir Edward Ffrench Bromhead to the Cambridge Philosophical Society: (1) 'On the Laws of the Equilibrium of Fluids analogous to the Electric Fluid' (12 Nov. 1832); (2) 'On the Determination of the Attractions of Ellipsoids of Variable Densities' (6 May 1833). Both papers display great analytical power, but are rather curious than practically interesting.

In October 1833 he entered Caius College, Cambridge, as a pensioner. At the following Easter he was head of the freshman's mathematical list, and was elected a scholar. In 1835 he was again first in mathematics, and finally took his degree as fourth wrangler in January 1837, the second being Professor Sylvester.

'Green and Sylvester were the first men of the year, but Green's want of familiarity with ordinary boys' mathematics prevented him from coming to the top in a time race. It was a surprise to every one to find Griffin and Brumell had beaten him.' He seems not to have been connected with any of the eminent men who passed with him. No contribution of his appears in Gregory and Ellis's 'Cambridge Mathematical Journal.' The few papers he wrote were all read before the Cambridge Philosophical Society, where he found companionship with men of his own age. Bishop Harvey Goodwin writes: 'I was twice examined by Green. He set the problem paper in two out of three of my college examinations; I am not sure about the third. He never assisted as far as I know in lectures. This possibly might be owing to his habits of life. His manner in the examination room was gentle and pleasant.'

Immediately upon the completion of his first term at Cambridge he read (16 Dec. 1833) before the Edinburgh Royal Society a paper 'On the Vibrations of Pendulums on Fluid Media.' The problem here considered is that of the motion of an elastic fluid agitated by the small vibrations of a solid ellipsoid moving parallel to itself. After taking his degree he again applied himself to original research, and on 15 May 1837 he read a paper 'On the Motion of Waves in a variable Canal of small depth and width,' and on 18 Feb. 1839 a supplement to the same. On 11 Dec. 1837 he read two of his most valuable memoirs (1) 'On the Reflection and Refraction of Sound,' (2) 'On the Reflection and Refraction of Light at the common surface of two non-crystallised Media.' The question discussed is that of the propagation of normal vibrations through a fluid. From the differential equations of motion is deduced an explanation of a phenomenon analogous to that known in optics as total internal reflection, when the angle of incidence exceeds the critical angle. By supposing that there are propagated, in the second medium, vibrations which rapidly diminish in intensity and become evanescent at sensible distances, the change of place which accompanies this phenomenon is clearly brought into view. Supplementary to these he read on 6 May 1839 another paper 'On the Reflection and Refraction of Light at the common surface of two crystalline Media,' doing for the theory of light what in the former had been done for that of sound. Green here for the first time enunciates the principle of the conservation of work, which he bases on the assumption of the impossibility of a perpetual motion. On 20 May 1839 he read his last paper, 'On the Propagation of Light in Crystalline Media.' This finishes the record of one who 'as a mathematician stood head and shoulders above all his companions in and outside of the university.'

He was elected to a Perse fellowship at Caius College on 31 Oct. 1839, but through ill-health returned to his home at Sneinton, where he died, aged 47, and was buried on 4 June 1841.

[Green's Mathematical Papers, with brief Memoir by N. M. Ferrers, 1871; information from Bishop Harvey Goodwin and private sources.]

G. J. G.

GREEN, GEORGE SMITH (*d.* 1762), author, was an eccentric eighteenth-century watchmaker of Oxford, with a turn for literary study. He published under the pseudonym of 'A Gentleman of Oxford,' in 1745, 'The State of Innocence and Fall of Man, described in Milton's "Paradise Lost." Rendered into prose, with notes. From the French of Raymond [i.e. Nicholas François Dupré] de St. Maur.' In 1750 Green published in his own name a remarkable narrative in two vols., 'The Life of Mr. J. Van . . .; being a series of many extraordinary events and vicissitudes.' He also published the 'Parson's Parlour,' a poem (1756); and two unacted plays, 'Oliver Cromwell' (1752), being a ponderous five-act play, and 'A Nice Lady' (1762). He died 28 April 1762.

[Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. x. 47; Baker's Biog. Dram.; Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature.]

J. B–y.

GREEN, Sir HENRY (*d.* 1369), judge, was probably advocate to Queen Isabella, who granted him the manor of Briggestoke in Northamptonshire. He was king's serjeant in 1345, and knighted and appointed a judge of the common pleas on 6 Feb. 1354. In 1358, having been cited before the pope for pronouncing sentence against the Bishop of Ely for harbouring malefactors, he entered no appearance and was excommunicated. On 24 May 1361 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, but was removed on 29 Oct. 1365. He is said by Barnes to have been removed for peculation, but the warrant directing him to transfer the rolls to his successor speaks of him as 'dilectus et fidelis,' and he is also called 'a wise justice' in Bellewes's 'Reports,' p. 142. In 1369 he died possessed of estates in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Nottinghamshire, and of a house in Silver Street, Cripplegate, London. He married a daughter of Sir John de Drayton, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who succeeded to his estates.

[Abb. Rot. Orig. ii. 195; Bridges's Northamptonshire, ii. 247; Cal. Inq. p. m. ii. 206, iii. 136; Barnes's Edward III, pp. 624, 667; Dugdale's Chron. Ser.; Rot. Parl. ii. 268, 275, 283; Foss's Lives of the Judges.] J. A. H.

GREEN, HENRY (1801–1873), author, was born near Penshurst, Kent, on 23 June 1801. His father, a successful paper-maker, had intended his son for his own business. Literary tastes, however, and the influence of the Rev. George Harris, under whose care he was placed, induced him to devote himself to the ministry. He entered Glasgow University in November 1822, and after a distinguished career there took his M.A. degree in April 1825. In January 1827 he became minister of the old presbyterian chapel, Knutsford, Cheshire, which office he resigned in June 1872. During part of his pastorate he conducted a large private school, and published several handbooks to Euclid. He died on 9 Aug. 1873 at Knutsford, and he was buried in the yard of the old chapel. He married Mary, daughter of John Brandreth, who died 14 June 1871. Five of his six children survived him. His only son, Philip Henry, after a distinguished career at the bar, was appointed to an Indian judgeship. He was killed in the hotel at Casamicciola, Ischia, during the earthquake on 28 July 1883.

The following is a list of Green's chief writings: 1. 'Sir I. Newton's Views on Points of Trinitarian Doctrine; his Articles of Faith, and the general coincidence of his Opinions with those of J. Locke, &c.,' Manchester, 1856, 12mo. 2. 'The Cat in Chancery,' a volume of satirical verse, Manchester, 1858, published anonymously. 3. 'Knutsford and its Traditions and History, with Reminiscences, Anecdotes, and Notices of the Neighbourhood,' 1859. This accurate and interesting work was reprinted in 1887. 4. 'A Ramble to Ludchurch,' a poem, 1871, 8vo, and a number of sermons and contributions to antiquarian societies. During the last few years of his life he occupied himself much with the study of the early emblem writers, and published a facsimile reprint of 'Whitney's Choice of Emblems, with Notes and Dissertations,' 1866, 4to; 'Shakespeare and the Emblem Writers, with a View of the Emblem Literature down to A.D. 1616,' 1870. He was one of the founders and a member of the council of the Holbein Society, for which he edited six works. He was also the author of some pamphlets in defence of the church of England (in which he was born and brought up till his sixteenth year) against the efforts of the Liberation Society.

[Brit. Mus. Cat.; Unitarian Herald, 22 Aug. 1873; private information.] A. N.

GREEN, HUGH, *alias* FERDINAND BROOKS (1584?–1642), catholic martyr, born about 1584, was the son of a 'citizen and goldsmith in the parish of St. Giles, London.' Both his parents were protestants, and he was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. Subsequently he travelled on the continent, and became a Roman catholic. He was received into the English College at Douay in 1609, and on 7 July 1610 he took the college oath, and was admitted an alumnus. He was confirmed at Cambray on 25 Sept. 1611, advanced to minor orders, and ordained sub-deacon at Arras on the following 17 Dec., deacon on 18 March, and priest on 14 June 1612. He left the college on 6 Aug. 1612, with the intention of joining the order of Capuchins, but ultimately proceeded to the English mission. Here for nearly thirty years he exercised his functions in various places under the name of Ferdinand Brooks. When Charles I in 1642 issued the proclamation commanding all priests to depart the realm within a stated time, Green, who was then at Chideock Castle, Dorsetshire, as chaplain to Lady Arundell, resolved to withdraw to the continent. Lady Arundell besought him to stay at Chideock, pointing out that the day fixed in the proclamation had already expired. Green, however, thinking there was yet time, proceeded to Lyme, and was boarding a vessel bound for France, when he was seized by a custom-house officer, carried before a justice of the peace, and by him committed to Dorchester gaol. On 17 Aug. 1642, after five months' close confinement, he was tried and sentenced to death by Chief-justice Foster. Two days later he was executed on a hill outside Dorchester under circumstances of the most terrible cruelty, being then in the fifty-seventh year of his age. A pious lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Willoughby, who attended him at the scaffold, wrote a minute narrative of his death, published in Jean Chifflet's 'Palmæ Cleri Anglicani,' 12mo, Brussels, 1645, p. 75.

[Gillow's Bibl. Dict. of English Catholics, iii. 18–24; De Marsys, De la Mort glorieuse de plusieurs Prestres, 1645, pp. 86–93; Challoner's Missionary Priests, 1741–2, ii. 215; Dodd's Church Hist. 1737, iii. 86.] G. G.

GREEN, JAMES (*fl.* 1743), organist at Hull, published in 1724 'A Book of Psalmody; containing chanting tunes . . . and the Reading Psalms with thirteen Anthems and a great variety of Psalm tunes in four parts . . . [London], and sold by the booksellers at Hull, Lincoln, Lowth, and Gainsborough.' The volume opens with instructions. It reached its eleventh edition

in 1751. A hymn for two voices, 'When all Thy Mercies,' published about 1790, and four catches in Warren's 'Collection,' are ascribed to James Green, who is not to be confounded with Henry Green, the blind organist (*d.* 1741).

[Baptie's Handbook, p. 86; Brown's Dict. p. 288; Grove's Dict. i. 624; Pohl's Mozart in London, pp. 21, 36.] L. M. M.

GREEN, JAMES (1771–1834), portrait-painter, born at Leytonstone in Essex, 13 March 1771, was son of a builder. He was apprenticed to Thomas Martyn, a draughtsman of natural history, who resided at 10 Great Marlborough Street. Here Green remained several years, and showed great talent in the imitation of shells and insects. Having higher aims in art, he made secret efforts to study, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship, entered the schools of the Royal Academy. He attracted the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., and copied many of his pictures. In 1792 he first exhibited at the Royal Academy, sending views of Oxford Market and Chapel; in 1793 he exhibited several views of Tunbridge Wells, and some portraits. He gradually attained a good reputation for his portraits in water-colour, the result of industry and careful observation rather than of great natural gifts. His execution was more elegant than powerful, but his portraits are not devoid of dignity. Many of them have been engraved, including those of Benjamin West, P.R.A., Sir R. Birnie, both engraved in mezzotint by W. Say; George Cook, the actor, as Iago, engraved in mezzotint by James Ward; Joseph Charles Horsley (the stolen child), engraved by R. Cooper. In the National Portrait Gallery there are portraits by him of Thomas Stothard, R.A., and Sir John Ross, the latter being Green's last work. The portrait of Stothard was sold at S. Rogers's sale in May 1856, as by G. H. Harlow, although it is signed 'James Green, 1830.' It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1830, and was lent to the Manchester Exhibition in 1857 by its owner, Mr. J. H. Anderdon, who eventually presented it to the National Portrait Gallery. It was engraved by E. Scriven for 'The Library of the Fine Arts,' April 1833. Green also painted large subject pictures in oil, including 'Zadig and Astarte,' exhibited 1826, and engraved in the 'Literary Souvenir,' 1828; 'Béarnaise Woman and Canary,' engraved in the 'Literary Souvenir,' 1827, and 'Belinda.' His picture of 'The Loves conducted by the Graces to the Temple of Hymen' was painted in water-colour. Green also was a frequent exhibitor at the British Institution, and in 1808 was awarded a premium of 60*l.* He was a member of the Associated Society of Artists in Water-Colours. Many of his pictures were commissions, notably from Mr. Francis Chaplin of Riseholme, Lincolnshire. He resided for many years in South Crescent, Bedford Square, and died at Bath on 27 March 1834. He was buried in Wolcot Church.

In 1805 Green married Mary, second daughter of William Byrne [q. v.], the landscape-engraver. She was a pupil of Arlaud, and was a well-known miniature-painter, exhibiting at the Royal Academy from 1795 to 1835. On her husband's death she retired from her profession, and died 22 Oct. 1845, being buried at Kensal Green. Her copies after Reynolds and Gainsborough were much valued. By her James Green was father of Benjamin Richard Green [q. v.] and of one daughter.

[Arnold's Library of the Fine Arts, May 1834; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; exhibition catalogues.] L. C.

GREEN, Mrs. JANE (*d.* 1791), actress. [See under Hippisley, John.]

GREEN, JOHN (1706?–1779), bishop of Lincoln, was born at or near Hull (perhaps at Beverley) about 1706, and received his early education at a private school. He was then sent as a sizar to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. with distinction, and obtained a fellowship (1730). He proceeded M.A. in 1731, B.D. 1739, and D.D. 1749. On leaving Cambridge he became assistant-master, under Mr. Hunter, in the Lichfield grammar school, where he made the acquaintance of Johnson and Garrick. His first clerical appointment was to the vicarage of Hingeston, Cornwall. He then became known to Charles, duke of Somerset, the chancellor of the university of Cambridge, who appointed him his domestic chaplain. In 1747 the duke gave him the rectory of Borough Green, near Newmarket. Green appears, however, to have resided at college, where he filled the office of bursar. In 1748, on the death of Dr. Whalley, he was appointed regius professor of divinity, and soon afterwards royal chaplain. The favour of the Duke of Somerset seems to have recommended Green to the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle, who succeeded him in the chancellorship of Cambridge. In 1749 Green, after an action at law, obtained the living of Barrow in Suffolk, as senior fellow in orders of the college. In 1750, on the death of Dean Castle, master of Corpus Christi College, the fellows of that society being in a difficulty about the election of a master, referred the matter to Archbishop Herring. Herring, at the request of the Duke of Newcastle, nominated Green, who was then elected

by the fellows. Green took an active but anonymous part in advocating the new regulations proposed by the chancellor of the university. He published his views in a pamphlet entitled 'The Academic, or a Disputation on the State of the University of Cambridge.' On 22 March 1751 he preached the sermon on the consecration of Dr. Keene to the see of Chester, which was afterwards printed. In October 1756 Green was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln, and resigned his professorship of divinity. He thus became eligible for the office of vice-chancellor of Cambridge, to which he was chosen in November following. Green now became one of the numerous writers against the rising sect of the methodists. He published two letters against the 'Principles and Practice of the Methodists' without his name, the first addressed to John Berridge [q. v.], the second to George Whitefield (1761). He had prepared a third letter on the same subject, but the publication of this was prevented by Archbishop Secker, who probably considered his attacks too severe. Being on a visit to the primate, Green was desired by the archbishop to proceed no further in the controversy, as 'he looked upon the methodists to be a well-meaning set of people.' On the translation of Bishop Thomas to the see of Salisbury, Green, by the influence of his constant patron, the Duke of Newcastle, was promoted to the bishopric of Lincoln (1761). This vacated his other church preferments, but he still retained the mastership of his college. In 1762 Green visited the diocese of Canterbury as proxy for Archbishop Secker. In 1763 he preached the 30 Jan. sermon before the House of Lords, which, as usual, was printed. In the following year he resigned his mastership at Cambridge. Lord Hardwicke, son of the famous lawyer, was greatly helped in his contest for the stewardship of Cambridge by Green. The bishop had been associated with him as a contributor to the 'Athenian Letters,' supposed to be written by a Persian residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian war (London, 1781). These were republished in a complete form in 1798 (2 vols.)

Green established a considerable literary reputation. The conversaziones of the Royal Society, which used to be held at the house of Lord Willoughby, were transferred to Green's house in Scotland Yard in 1765. His interest at court also continued to be good, as in 1771, on a representation that the revenues of his diocese were too small for his wants, he attained a residentiary canonry at St. Paul's, to be held *in commendam*. The bishop now removed to his residentiary house in Amen Court, and he also had a house at Edmonton. He does not appear to have resided much in his diocese. In 1772 he distinguished himself in the House of Lords by being the only bishop to vote in favour of the bill for the relief of protestant dissenters, who, as the law then stood, were required to subscribe the doctrinal articles of the church of England. The bill was rejected by 102 to 27, but seven years afterwards was carried. Green died suddenly at Bath on 25 April 1779. He appears to have enjoyed a high position in society, but was not remarkable as a theologian, nor as an active administrator of his diocese.

[Gent. Mag. 1779 p. 234, 1781 p. 624, and 1782 pp. 167, 227; Cat. Grad. Cant.; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. of Eighteenth Cent. vols. viii. ix.; Parl. Hist. vol. xvii.] G. G. P.

GREEN, JOHN (*fl.* 1842–1866). [See TOWNSEND, G. H.]

GREEN, JOHN RICHARDS. [See GIFFORD.]

GREEN, JOHN RICHARD (1837–1883), historian, was the elder son of Richard Green, a citizen of Oxford, and was born in 1837. He was sent to Magdalen College school at the age of eight, and both at home and at school was trained in the strictest tory and high church views. His father died when he was twelve, leaving him to the guardianship of an uncle, which lasted till he was sixteen. The father had by careful exertions left provision for his son's education, an act which the son never ceased to record with grateful affection. From the time when he could read he was scarcely ever without a book in his hands, though his want of verbal memory made school lessons very trying to him. Of an emotional and religious temperament, he was as a boy a fervent and enthusiastic high churchman, and became eagerly interested in the old customs which survived in Magdalen College. He gathered all the information that he could about the meaning of the old-world ways which were left in Oxford, and used to tell in later days how he was awestruck by the venerable look of Dr. Routh, the president of Magdalen, who as a boy had seen Dr. Johnson at Oxford. At the age of fourteen Green wrote an essay on Charles I, in which he incurred the displeasure of his teachers by coming to his own conclusion that Charles I was in the wrong. A few months later he reached the head of the school, and the authorities advised his removal. He was sent to private tutors, first to Dr. Ridgway in Lancashire, and then to Mr. C. D. Yonge at Leamington. He had just reached sixteen when Mr. Yonge sent him up, as a trial of his power, to compete for an open scholarship at Jesus

College. Green was elected (1854), but was too young to come into residence at once. At that time Jesus was almost entirely a Welsh college, and its undergraduates were scarcely known outside its walls. Green had gained a scholarship, and his tutor was content; his guardian was dead, and he had no home, and not a single adviser. He went to college friendless, and he continued as an undergraduate to live a solitary life. He was not understood by the authorities of his college, who could not sympathise with his preference for Matthew Paris over the classics. The study of modern history had not at that time taken root in Oxford, and Green did not make much use of such teaching as there was. He lived much by himself, wandering about among the antiquities of Oxford and its neighbourhood, recalling for himself the memories of the past, and exercising his imagination in combining them. He ended his academic career in 1859 without distinction, and without any training save such as had come to him from the place itself. Already as an undergraduate he had found out his subject, and had devised a method. A series of papers which he contributed to the 'Oxford Chronicle' on 'Oxford in the Eighteenth Century' showed the same power of historical imagination which marked his later work. After taking his degree Green left Oxford for a clerical life. He was ordained deacon in 1860, and went as a curate to St. Barnabas, King Square, Goswell Road, London. In 1863 he was put in sole charge of the parish of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, and in 1866 was appointed by Bishop Tait incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney. As a clergyman Green worked hard and successfully. His quickness, readiness, good sense, kindliness, and humour made him personally popular. He preached extempore, but took the utmost pains with the composition of his sermons, which were clear, forcible, and thoughtful, yet adapted to those whom he addressed. His opinions in politics and theology had gradually become those of a pronounced liberal, and he could speak to his people with sympathy and fervour. He threw himself ardently into all plans which could promote their social well-being, and he was unsparing of himself. A paper on Edward Denison the younger [q. v.] in his 'Stray Studies' gives some insight into his clerical life.

While he worked hard as a clergyman, he also continued to find some time for study. Such money as he could possibly spare he spent on books, and such time as he could save he spent in the British Museum. Whenever he needed a holiday he devoted it to archæological excursions to various parts of England. He began to be known to some historical students, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. James Bryce, and Mr. Stubbs, now (1890) bishop of Oxford. In 1862 he began to contribute articles, light sketches of social subjects, admirable studies of historic towns which he had visited, historical reviews, short critical essays on historical questions, to the 'Saturday Review.' But his head was full of plans for a book, and the subject which chiefly attracted him was the period of the Angevin kings. He read the chronicles, and read largely historical literature of every kind, working out for himself points that interested him. To him English towns had an individual life which he delighted to trace in its details, and his quick eye for local features enabled him to read history in every landscape. His intellectual activity was enormous, and his knowledge always had an immediate application to actual life and its political and social problems. The strain of these manifold occupations told upon Green's health, which had never been robust. His lungs were affected, and he had to abandon clerical work in 1869, and confine himself to the congenial duty of librarian at Lambeth. Moreover, his views on theological questions had become more decidedly liberal, and he no longer felt that he had a calling for clerical life. From this time forward he had to be very careful of his health, and his winters were generally spent in the Riviera. The consciousness of uncertain health prompted him to gather his knowledge together into a clear and popular form. He projected his 'Short History of the English People,' and worked at it with patient energy. It was twice rewritten, and was only published at last owing to the urgent advice of his friends. This book, which appeared at the end of 1874, fused together the materials for English history, and presented them with a fulness and a unity which had never been attempted before. Its object was to lay hold of the great features of social development, and show the progress of popular life. What Macaulay had done for a period of English history, Green did for it as a whole. From a mass of scattered details he constructed a series of pictures which were full of life. Subjects which before had been treated independently—constitutional history, social history, literary history, economic history, and the like—were all brought together by his method, and were made to contribute their share in filling up the record of the progress of the nation; and he was the first to show how important an element in history the study of the 'geography' of towns might be made. The writer's profound admiration for the conception of liberty which Englishmen had worked out

for themselves, his full sympathy with the objects of popular aspiration, and the lofty tone of hopefulness for the future which ran through the book, gave it a moral and political value, besides its literary and historical merits. The book was immediately popular; its treatment was new, its tone fresh and vigorous, its style attractive, its arrangement clear; above all, it never halted, but carried on the reader with unabated enthusiasm. Green was in fact not only a scholar, but an artist; he had a passion for fine form, and he never rested till he found it. The book from first to last was the building up of one great conception, ordered in all its parts, and instinct with emotion.

The 'History' had a success such as few books on a serious subject have had in English literature. The first edition was exhausted immediately; five fresh issues were called for in 1875, and one or two issues have marked every subsequent year. But Green did not rest content with his success. While none acknowledged more cheerfully the excellence of the work of other historians, none clung more firmly to his own method, or defended it more gently, with an admirable and singular mixture of self-confidence and humility. He knew that there were some mistakes in detail in his book, and that some subjects had been passed over briefly so as to keep the volume within its limits. He set to work to expand his book into a fuller form, so that it should contain more facts, and give detailed information in support of general views. This larger work, which appeared in four vols. in 1877–80, did not deviate from the point of view already taken, and kept the title, 'A History of the English People.' Green's health was now decidedly better, and he could form new plans of life and work. In June 1877 he married Alice, daughter of Edward A. Stopford, LL.D., archdeacon of Meath. His wife entered warmly into all his pursuits, acted as his amanuensis, taught him to husband his resources of health and strength, and encouraged him to begin his labours on a still larger and completer scale. Having written the history of England for the people of England, he resolved to write it again for scholars. Beginning with Britain as the Romans left it, he pieced together the history of the English invasion and settlement, infusing life into archæology, and bringing his knowledge of the physical features of the country to the explanation of the scanty records of early times. While he was engaged on this work an unfortunate journey to Egypt again upset his health in the spring of 1881, and 'The Making of England' was finished under very adverse conditions. This book, published in 1882, brought down English history to the consolidation of the kingdoms under Egbert, and showed Green's qualities as a critical historian. His rare power of dealing with fragmentary evidence, his quick eye for what was essential, his firm hold of the main points, his ripe knowledge of all that could illustrate his subject, above all, his feeling for reality, and his insight into probabilities, enabled him to give life and movement to the earliest period of our national life. Apart from its other merits this book exercised a wide influence, which is still growing, as an example of the methods by which archæology can be turned into history. It gave a stimulus to the pursuit of local archæology, and showed archæologists the full importance of their work. It established Green's title to a high place among critical historians, and showed in a marked degree all the qualities which are required for the best historical work. It proved not merely that the merits of the 'Short History' were those of literary style and brilliancy of presentation, but that the whole book was the fruit of patient research and thorough knowledge, which only needed longer time and a larger scale to establish its conclusions. Time, however, was not granted to him. His health grew worse, but he eagerly used every moment that he could to carry on his work. In the autumn of 1882 he had to leave England for Mentone, where he struggled against increasing weakness of body to finish his next volume on 'The Conquest of England,' which was to carry down the history to the coming of the Normans. He worked on steadfastly till a few days before his death on 7 March 1883. He left behind him materials which enabled Mrs. Green to publish the book at the end of the year.

Besides the books mentioned above Green reprinted in 1876 some of his early papers, under the title of 'Stray Studies in England and Italy,' a book which contains much that illustrates his sympathetic and genial character, as well as his knowledge of men and his interest in places and scenes. In 1879 he issued 'Readings from English History,' a series of selections for the use of teachers who wished to interest their pupils in points of detail. In 1880 he wrote, with Mrs. Green, a 'Short Geography of the British Isles,' which contained the substance of much that he had learned in his rambles in England. In 1881 he edited 'Addison's Select Essays.'

Green possessed in a very marked degree the qualities which make a man attractive in society. He was a brilliant talker, with a command of epigram, a fertility of illustration, a lightness of touch, a ready sympathy,

a large field of interests, marvellous versatility, and unfailing geniality and good humour. Ill-health, however, cut him off from society, in any large sense of the word, and, though he had a circle of intimate friends, he led a comparatively solitary life for one who had a remarkably expansive nature, and was dependent on intercourse with others for the full expression of his manifold enthusiasms. This comparative solitude was a real trial to him; but neither that nor the ill-health which caused it ever soured him or preyed upon his spirits. However wearied he might be, he would always welcome the visit of a friend and forget himself in his interest in others. A portrait of him, from a pencil sketch by Mr. Sandys, is engraved as a frontispiece to 'The Conquest of England.'

It is too soon to appreciate Green's influence on historical studies in England; but it may be mentioned that since his death two projects of his have been realised on the lines which he laid down, the 'Oxford Historical Society,' and the 'English Historical Review.' Both owe their existence to his suggestion, and his activity did much to bring them into being.

[A revised edition of the Short History was issued in 1888 by Mrs. Green, in accordance with her husband's wishes. The prefaces to that edition and to the Conquest of England give short accounts of Green's life; obituary notices in the Times, 10 March 1883; Academy, 17 March 1883; J. Bryce in Macmillan's Mag. xlviii. 59, &c.; P. L. Gell in Fortnightly Review, new ser. xxxiii. 734, &c.; personal knowledge.] M. C.

GREEN, JONATHAN, M.D. (1788 ?–1864), medical writer, born about 1788, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on 7 Dec. 1810 (*College Admission Book*). His degree of M.D. was obtained from Heidelberg in 1834. In 1835 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. For some years he served as a surgeon in the navy, and acquired a reputation as a specialist in skin diseases. On retiring from the service he visited Paris in order to examine the fumigating baths established by order of the French government. On his return to London he opened in 1823 an establishment for fumigating and other baths at 5 Bury Street, St. James's. He also patented a portable vapour bath. In December 1825 he removed to 40 Great Marlborough Street, but was not successful in the end, and he became an inmate of the Charterhouse, where he died on 23 Feb. 1864, aged 76 (*Gent. Mag.* 1864, i. 537).

He is author of: 1. 'The Utility and Importance of Fumigating Baths illustrated; or a Series of Facts and Remarks, shewing the Origin, Progress, and final Establishment (by order of the French Government) of the practice of Fumigations for the Cure of various Diseases,' &c., 8vo, London, 1823. 2. 'A short Illustration of the Advantages derived by the use of Sulphurous Fumigating, Hot Air, and Vapour Baths,' 8vo, London, 1825. 3. 'Some Observations on the utility of Fumigating and other Baths. . . . With a Summary of . . . Cases,' &c., 12mo, London, 1831; another edition, 12mo, London, 1835. 4. 'A Practical Compendium of the Diseases of the Skin, with Cases, &c.,' 8vo, London, 1835. 5. 'On the Utility and Safety of the Fumigating Bath as a remedial agent in Complaints of the Skin, Joints, Rheumatism,' &c., 24mo, London, 1847. 6. 'An improved Method of employing Mercury by Fumigation to the whole body,' 8vo, London, 1852.

[Authorities as above; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

GREEN, JOSEPH HENRY (1791–1863), surgeon, only son of Joseph Green, a prosperous city merchant, was born on 1 Nov. 1791, at the house over his father's office in London Wall. His mother was Frances Cline, sister of Henry Cline, the well-known surgeon [q.v.] At the age of fifteen he went to Germany and studied for three years at various places, his mother accompanying him. He was then apprenticed at the College of Surgeons to his uncle, Henry Cline, and followed the practice at St. Thomas's Hospital. While still a pupil he married, on 25 May 1813, Anne Eliza Hammond, daughter of a surgeon, and sister of a class-fellow. On 1 Dec. 1815 he received the diploma of the College of Surgeons, and set up in surgical practice in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he remained until his retirement to the country. In 1813 he had been appointed demonstrator of anatomy (unpaid) at St. Thomas's Hospital, an office with various duties wherein he had many opportunities of lecturing, teaching in the wards, and operating. In the autumn of 1817 he went to Berlin to take a private course of instruction in philosophy with Solger, to whom he had been recommended by Ludwig Tieck when the latter visited London. He had already made acquaintance with Coleridge, who came to meet Tieck more than once at Green's house. Previous to 1820 he had published anonymously 'Outlines of a Course of Dissections,' and in that year he enlarged the book into his 'Dissector's Manual,' with plates, said to have been the first work of the same kind or scope yet published. In 1820 he was elected surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, on the premature death of his cousin, Henry Cline the younger.

In 1824 he became professor of anatomy at the College of Surgeons, in which office he delivered four annual courses of twelve lectures on comparative anatomy. According to Owen, these were the first survey of the animal kingdom given with sufficient illustrations in lectures in this country, the German text-book of Carus being the acknowledged basis. In 1825 he was elected into the Royal Society (he wrote no original memoirs except an unimportant piece in 'Med.-Chir. Trans.' xii. 46). In the same year he became professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, then located at Somerset House, where he gave six lectures a year (with extra instruction) on anatomy in its relation to the fine arts; two of his lectures (on 'Beauty' and on 'Expression') were published in the 'Athenæum,' 16 and 23 Dec. 1843. He retired from this office in 1852. From 1818 he had shared the lectureship first on anatomy and then on surgery at St. Thomas's with Sir Astley Cooper, who retired in 1825, and wished to assign his share of the lectures to his two nephews, Bransby Cooper and Aston Key. Green, who had paid Cooper 1,000*l.* for his own half share, acquiesced, but the hospital authorities did not, whereupon Sir Astley started lectures in connection with Guy's Hospital, which had up to that time sent its pupils to the medical school of St. Thomas's. The claims made by the Cooper family to one half of the museum led to a quarrel. Green's part in it was a bulky pamphlet ('Letter to Sir Astley Cooper on the Establishment of an Anatomical and Surgical School at Guy's Hospital,' London, 1825), which stated the legal case acutely, while it kept the way open for future friendly relations between him and Messrs. B. Cooper and Key. On the establishment of King's College in 1830, Green accepted the chair of surgery. He had high repute as an operator, especially in lithotomy, for which he always used Cline's gorget. He published, chiefly in the 'Lancet,' a large number of lectures, clinical comments, and cases. In 1832 he gave the opening address (published) of the winter session, taking as his subject the functions or duties of the professions of divinity, law, and medicine according to Coleridge.

Green had now for fifteen years been a disciple of the Highgate philosopher; even when his time was most occupied with a large private practice and his hospital duties (from 1824 onwards), he spent with Coleridge much time in private talk (Simon). In his 'Poetical Works,' Coleridge inserted two indifferent pieces of verse by Green (Pickering's ed. of 1847, vol. ii.), 'being anxious to associate the name of a most dear and honoured friend with my own.' It was arranged between them that Green was to be his literary executor, and he was so named in Coleridge's will. He was to dispose of manuscripts and books for the benefit of the family; but as many of the books (with annotations) would be necessary for the carrying out of another part of Green's executory duties, namely the publication of a system of Coleridgean philosophy, Green was enjoined, in so many words, to purchase the books himself, which he did. They are now widely dispersed, about a fourth of them being in the British Museum, a large number in the possession of Coleridge's descendants, and many others in private hands, both here and in the United States [see under Coleridge, Samuel Taylor]. On being accused in 1854 by C. M. Ingleby in 'Notes and Queries' (1st ser. ix. 497) of withholding from publication important treatises which Coleridge had left more or less ready for the press, Green wrote (*ib.* 1st ser. ix. 543) to explain what it was that he held in trust from Coleridge. In the same year that Coleridge died (1834), Green's father also died and left him a large fortune. Accepting Coleridge's legacy of his ideas as 'an obligation to devote, so far as necessary, the whole remaining strength and earnestness of his life to the one task of systematising, developing, and establishing the doctrines of the Coleridgean philosophy' (Simon), Green in 1836 threw up his private practice in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and lived for the rest of his life at The Mount, Hadley, near Barnet. He resigned also in 1837 his chair at King's College, but retained for seventeen years longer (until 1852) the surgeoncy to St. Thomas's Hospital, and a share of the lectures on surgery for part of that time. In 1835 the council of the College of Surgeons had chosen him for life into their body; he was elected a member of the court of examiners in 1846 (also a life appointment), and twice filled the office of president of the college (1849–50 and 1858–9). In the college councils he advocated reforms on a 'paternal' basis; the amended constitution of 1843, providing for a new class of fellows and the election of the council by the fellows, was in accord with his views published in a pamphlet in 1841 ('The Touchstone of Medical Reform'). He had already published two pamphlets on medical education and reform: 'Distinction without Separation: a Letter on the Present State of the Profession,' 1831, and 'Suggestions respecting Medical Reform,' 1834. As Hunterian orator at the college in 1841 he gave before a distinguished audience an address, eloquent, but difficult to

follow, on 'Vital Dynamics,' being an attempt to connect science with the philosophy of Coleridge. Re-appointed Hunterian orator in 1847, he supplemented his former Coleridgean exposition with another equally incomprehensible to his hearers, on 'Mental Dynamics; or, Groundwork of a Professional Education.' In 1853 he was made D.C.L. at Oxford, on the occasion of Lord Derby's installation as chancellor. The General Medical Council having been established by the Medical Act of 1858, Green became the representative on it of the College of Surgeons. Two years after he was appointed by the government president in succession to Sir B. Brodie, and held that office until his death. During the thirty years that he lived after Coleridge's death, the bequest of the latter, to arrange and publish his ideas, was seldom absent from Green's mind. With a view to a great synthesis, he undertook a vast course of reading, revived his knowledge of Greek, learned Hebrew, and made some progress in Sanscrit. An introduction by him to the 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit' is prefixed to the edition of 1849. He made slow progress with the system; but before he died he had compiled a work from Coleridge's marginalia, fragments, and recollected oral teaching, under the title 'Spiritual Philosophy, founded on the teaching of S. T. Coleridge,' which was brought out, in two volumes (1865), with a memoir of Green, by his friend and former pupil Sir John Simon. The first volume, of which the first chapter was dictated to Green by Coleridge himself, is occupied with a groundwork of principles; the second volume is wholly theological. Having suffered in his later years from inherited gout, he had an acute seizure on 1 Nov. 1863, and died in his house at Hadley on 13 Dec. His wife survived him; he had no issue. He was distinguished by a fine presence, oratorical ability, and cool judgment as a surgeon.

[Memoir by Sir J. Simon, prefixed to Spiritual Philosophy; Med. Times and Gaz. 1863, vol. ii.; Lancet, 1863, vol. ii.; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. 1854, ix. 543.] C. C.

GREEN, MATTHEW (1696–1737), poet, is said to have belonged to a dissenting family, whose puritanical strictness disgusted him, so that he took up 'some free notions on religious subjects.' He held a place in the custom-house, where he discharged his duty very well; and died, aged forty-one, in 1737, at a lodging in Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch Street. A few anecdotes are recorded to show that he was a witty and pleasant companion. When an allowance for supplying the custom-house cats with milk was threatened by the authorities, he wrote a successful petition in their name. When a waterman insulted him as he was bathing by calling out 'Quaker,' and a friend asked how his sect could be detected when he had no clothes, he immediately replied, 'By my swimming against the stream.' His poem on 'Barclay's Apology' implies that he admired the quakers, though without belonging to them. His wit is shown more decisively by the 'Spleen.' The poem appeared posthumously in 1737, with a preface by his friend, Richard Glover [q.v.] Pope praised its originality, and Gray expressed a warm admiration for it. A poem called 'The Grotto' (on Queen Caroline's grotto at Richmond) was privately printed in 1732. These and three or four previously unpublished trifles were published in the first volume of Dodsley's collection (1748). They were afterwards in Johnson's poems and have since appeared in Chalmers's and other collections. An edition by Aikin in 1796 has a preface of twaddle without facts. The 'Spleen,' written in Swift's favourite octosyllabic metre, is one of the best poems of its class. The line 'Throw but a stone, the giant dies,' is one of the stock quotations. The poem was a favourite with Gray and many good judges.

[European Mag. 1785, ii. 27, and notice in Dodsley's Collection are the only authorities.] L. S.

GREEN, RICHARD (1716–1793), antiquary. [See GREENE, RICHARD.]

GREEN, RICHARD (1803–1863), shipowner and philanthropist, born at Blackwall in December 1803, was the son of George Green, by his first marriage with Miss Perry, daughter of a shipbuilder of repute at Blackwall. On the introduction of the elder Green into Perry's business, he became a shipowner, and fitted out a number of vessels in the whaling trade, thus laying the foundation of the house which at the time of his son's admission to the firm was styled Green, Wigram, & Green. Increasing their operations the partners took advantage of the East India Company's charter to build East Indiamen, for which they became well known. On the death of the head of the firm and the consequent dissolution of partnership, Richard Green continued the business in conjunction with his then surviving brother Henry. Green increased the number of vessels until the discovery of gold in Australia, when he and his brother launched a large number of ships for this voyage also. To this service they were about to add another to China, one vessel

having made the voyage just before Green's death, and a second being then near completion. Green devoted much care to the improvement of the mercantile marine. The establishment of the Sailors' Home was one of his earliest efforts. In connection with it he provided a course of instruction in navigation for officers and men. He was the principal supporter of schools at Poplar, at which two thousand children were taught and partly clothed. To the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the Dreadnought Hospital, the Poplar Hospital, and many other charities he was a great benefactor. Green was affectionately regarded in East London. He warmly interested himself in the naval reserve, and was chairman of the committee and a chief mover in the employment of the Thames Marine Officers' Training Ship. His favourite saying was that 'he had no time to hesitate,' and he was noteworthy for his unfailing promptitude, quick decision, clear judgment, and great business acumen. He died near Regent's Park on 17 Jan. 1863, and his funeral at Trinity Chapel, Poplar (founded by his father), was attended by an immense concourse. Green left by his will a large number of charitable bequests, including a free gift of the building and a perpetual endowment of his Sailors' Home at Poplar.

[Gent. Mag. 1863, i. 262; Illustrated London News memoir; Great Industries of Great Britain.] J. B–y.

GREEN, SAMUEL (1740–1796), organ-builder, learnt his art under the elder Byfield, Bridge, and Jordan, and afterwards entered into several years' partnership with the younger Byfield. Green built a large number of organs for the cathedrals, and for churches in London and the country, instruments which were famed for their beauty of tone. Green died in something like poverty at Isleworth, Middlesex, 14 Sept. 1796, leaving his business to his widow.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 624, where is a list of Green's organs.] L. M. M.

GREEN, THOMAS (*d.* 1705), captain of the Worcester, East Indiaman, on his homeward voyage in 1705, coming north-about to avoid the French cruisers, was forced by stress of weather to put into the Forth while the Scotch public was in a state of wild exasperation consequent on the still recent seizure of the Scotch East Indiaman Annandale in the Thames. The Worcester was arrested by way of reprisal, and was secured at Burntisland. It then began to be rumoured that the Worcester was not the harmless trader she professed to be, but while in the East Indies had been engaged in piracy. The drunken talk of one of the seamen seemed to corroborate the notion, and a black cook's mate gave positive evidence of the capture of a ship and the murder of the crew. Other evidence was adduced in support of this; and though it was shown that the negro did not join the Worcester till long after the time referred to, and that the other witnesses were not on board, the public feeling ran so strong that Green and his officers were found guilty of piracy and murder, the charge specially naming Captain Robert Drummond and the crew of the Speedy Return as having been so robbed and murdered. There was not only no clear legal evidence of piracy and murder at all, but there was none whatever that Drummond had been murdered, or that he was even dead. But popular fury demanded a victim, and Green, the chief mate Madder, and the gunner Simpson, were accordingly hanged on 11 April 1705, the government being afraid of the riot which threatened to break out if the condemned culprits were pardoned. And yet before the execution had taken place the Raper galley had arrived from the East Indies, and on 30 March two of her seamen made affidavit before the mayor of Portsmouth that they had belonged to the Speedy Return, of which Robert Drummond was captain; that while they were lying in Port Maritan in Madagascar, Drummond and several of the crew being on shore, a large body of pirates came on board, seized the ship, and put to sea in her, took her to Rajapore, and there burnt her, and that they were never attacked by the Worcester or any other ship. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this story, delivered on oath; but it receives additional confirmation from the narrative of Robert Drury (*fl.* 1729) [q. v.], in which it is said that Drummond's ship was taken by pirates at Madagascar; that Drummond, with three or four hands, was permitted to go on shore near Fort Dauphin (*Madagascar, or Robert Drury's Journal*, p. 18), and that he was killed at Tullea, seven leagues to the northward of Augustine Bay, by 'one Lewes, a Jamaica negro' (*ib.* p. v). Writing more than twenty years afterwards, Captain Hamilton (*New Account of the East Indies* (2nd ed.), i. 320) expressed his opinion that whether Green was innocent of Drummond's murder or not, he deserved hanging for other crimes, and that substantial justice was done. It must, however, be remembered that Hamilton was a Scotchman writing in Scotland [see Hamilton, Alexander].

[The Tryal of Capt. Thomas Green and his Crew . . . for Piracy, Robbery, and Murder. Published by authority, Edinburgh, 1705, fol.; The

Case of Capt. Thomas Green, Commander of the Ship Worcester, and his Crew, tried and condemned for Pyracy and Murther in the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland, London, 1705, 4to; Remarks upon the Tryal of Capt. Thomas Green and his Crew . . . London, 1705, fol.; Burton's Hist. of the Reign of Queen Anne, i. 311 et seq.] J. K. L.

GREEN, THOMAS, D.D. (1658–1738), successively bishop of Norwich and of Ely, born in the parish of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, 1658, was son of Thomas Green, a citizen of Norwich, and Sarah, his wife. He received his early education in the grammar school of the city, whence he passed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he was admitted pensioner, 28 July 1674, and became a fellow in 1680, graduating B.A. 1678-9, M.A. 1682, B.D. 1690, D.D. 1695. Tenison, afterwards bishop of Lincoln (1692) and archbishop of Canterbury (1695), was of Green's college, and used his powerful influence on his behalf. He introduced Green to Sir Stephen Fox [q. v.], made him his domestic chaplain, and appointed him to the incumbency of Minster in Kent. In 1698, on the death of Dr. Castle, Tenison's recommendation secured his election to the mastership of Corpus Christi College. Green's administration of his college (1698–1716) was successful. He was 'a strict disciplinarian.' So that he might know 'what scholars were abroad,' he introduced the practice of 'publick prayers in the Chapel immediately after locking the gates.' He also made some beneficial regulations regarding scholarships, but his vain attempts to remove Robert Moss (afterwards dean of Ely), one of the fellows, who held much preferment, and was rarely in residence in Cambridge, involved him in an awkward controversy. He himself (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* iv. 232) is said to have 'resided as much as he could.' He was twice vice-chancellor, in 1699 and again in 1713. His second term of office was forced upon him at a time peculiarly inconvenient to him, but he acquitted himself well, and liberally entertained visitors to the university.

In 1701 he had received from Tenison a prebendal stall at Canterbury, in 1708 the rectory of Adisham, Kent, and in the same year the archdeaconry of Canterbury. After Tenison's death Green was appointed by the archbishop's trustees, February 1716, to the important living of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and thereupon resigned his mastership at Cambridge. Green was a whig, and a warm supporter of the protestant succession, and, according to Masters (*Hist. of Corpus Christi College*), 'the zeal he shewed for the House of Hanover on the death of Queen Ann, and his prudent conduct at that juncture, laid the foundation of his fortunes.' He was made a domestic chaplain to George I. Green was consecrated bishop of Norwich 8 Oct. 1721, keeping St. Martin's *in commendam*. In 1723, on the death of Bishop Fleetwood [q. v.], he was removed to Ely, which at that time seems to have been looked on as the natural goal of the bishops of Norwich. His episcopate in both sees was undistinguished.

As bishop of Ely, Green had visitatorial powers over Trinity College, Cambridge, which the quarrel between Richard Bentley, the master, and his fellows forced him to exercise. On 5 May 1729 Green cited Bentley to appear before him at Ely House in London to answer the fellows' charges. Bentley applied to the court of king's bench for a prohibition, which was refused. The bishop sent Bentley a copy of the articles alleged against him, with notice of a day when he was prepared to hear any preliminary objections to them. Bentley appeared in person at Ely House, 5 June, and made his objections, all of which Green overruled. On this Bentley made a second application to the king's bench for another writ of prohibition, which, after sundry legal delays, was granted 10 Nov. On 31 March 1730 the bishop applied to have the prohibition removed and the cause sent back to his jurisdiction. Bentley interposed fresh delays, and it was Michaelmas term before his objections to the bishop's jurisdiction were fully argued. They were overruled by the king's bench, but in Trinity term 1731 the judges, on Bentley's application, reversed their judgment, and continued the prohibition against the bishop. Green appealed to the House of Lords, and, by a majority of twenty-eight against sixteen, 6 May 1732, his authority was re-established, much of his success being attributed to the arguments of Bishop Sherlock. Green again cited Bentley to appear before him at Ely House, 13 June 1733, and after much evidence for the prosecution and defence had been heard, Green pronounced sentence of deprivation on Bentley on 27 April 1734. Bentley declined to yield. His friend Walker, the vice-master, whose duty it was to execute the sentence, refused to act. Attempts to obtain a *mandamus* to compel either Walker or the bishop himself to execute the sentence failed. Finally Green's death at Ely House on 18 May 1738 'put a period to the controversy by the course of nature, and not by the determination of law' (Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 385) [see Bentley, Richard, 1662–1742].

Green had the character among his con-

temporaries of 'a very worthy, good man.' Cole speaks of him as 'very nice and somewhat finical,' 'thinly made,' and with a face of almost feminine delicacy, which acquired for him the name of 'Miss Green' from the wags of the university, and gave rise to many feeble witticisms (COLE, *MSS.* xxx. 155). He was something of an artist, drawing portraits in blacklead pencil on vellum after the manner of Loggan, from whom it is possible that he may have had instruction (*ib.* xxiii. 132, 136; WALPOLE, *Hist. of Painting*, p. 147). He married Catherine, sister of Bishop Trimnell, who survived him, and by her had seven daughters and two sons, Thomas and Charles, both of whom were well provided for by their father. They added a final *e* to their surname. The elder, THOMAS GREENE, who was successively fellow of his father's college, Corpus Christi, and of Jesus College, Cambridge, received from him the rich rectory of Cottenham and a prebendal stall at Ely (1737–50). In 1751 he became chancellor of Lichfield, which he held with the deanery of Salisbury, to which he was appointed in 1757, till his death in 1780. Cole describes him as 'of much the same cast as his father, thin and very delicate.' The disuse of incense on the high festivals in Ely Cathedral is attributed to him—'a finical man always taking snuff up his nose'—on the plea that it made his head ache (COLE, *Add. MSS.* 5873, fol. 82). The younger son, Charles, a lawyer, became registrar of Ely and steward of the dean and chapter.

Green published occasional sermons and charges, and some congratulatory Latin verses, on the accession of Anne and of George I, printed in the 'Academ. Cantab. carmina,' 1702, 1714.

[Bentham's Hist. of Ely, pp. 209–10; Cole's MSS. vols. xxiii. xxx. &c.; Monk's Life of Bentley, vol. ii. passim; Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi College, by Lamb, pp. 208–11.] E. V.

GREEN, THOMAS, the elder (1722–1794), political writer, the son of Thomas Green of Wilby, Suffolk, an ex-soapboiler, by his wife Jane Mould, was born in 1722. He received a good education, and was possessed of considerable literary power, which he made use of chiefly in writing political pamphlets. Of these the most important were: 1. 'A Prospect of the Consequences of the Present Conduct of Great Britain towards America,' 1776. 2. 'A Discourse on the Imprisoning of Mariners, wherein Judge Foster's Argument is considered and answered,' 1777. 3. 'A Letter to Dr. James Butler of Ireland, occasioned by his late publication entitled "A Justification of the Tenets of the Roman Catholic Religion,"' 1787. 4. 'Strictures on the Letter of the R^t. Hon. Mr. Burke, and the Revolution in France,' 1791. He also conducted a periodical, published at Ipswich, where he resided, and called 'Euphrasy.' This magazine, which was commenced in 1769, and extended to twelve numbers, was written almost entirely by Green himself, and supported the church of England as against dissenters. Green died on 6 Oct. 1794, and was buried at Wilby. He married Frances Martin, by whom he left a son, Thomas Green (1769–1825) [q. v.]

[Davy's Athenæ Suffolc. ii. 425 (Addit. MS. 19166); Memoir of Thomas Green, Esq., of Ipswich, by J. Ford, 1825.] A. V.

GREEN, THOMAS, the younger (1769–1825), miscellaneous writer, son of Thomas Green the elder (1722–1794) [q. v.], was born at Monmouth on 12 Sept. 1769. He was educated partly at the free grammar school in Ipswich, and then privately under a Mr. Jervis of Ipswich. In 1786 he was admitted of Caius College, Cambridge, but never resided there, his going to the university being prevented by illness, and the intention being abandoned on his recovery. He was called to the bar, and for a few years went the Norfolk circuit. On coming into his property on his father's death in 1794, he gave up his profession, and devoted himself to a literary life. He lived at Ipswich, visiting the continent and different parts of England from time to time. He died on 6 Jan. 1825, leaving an only son (Thomas) by his wife Catharine, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel (afterwards General) Hartcup.

His claim to remembrance is his 'Diary of a Lover of Literature,' extracts from which he published in 1810. In this he discusses and criticises the books he read from day to day, sometimes giving lengthy arguments on the subjects treated of by his authors, more especially upon metaphysical points, to which he had given considerable attention. It is varied by descriptions of scenery in the Isle of Wight and Wales, which are very vivid and happy, as he had evidently a keen eye for the points of a view. The extracts are only from the diary for the years 1796 to 1800; but it was continued throughout his life, and his friend, J. Mitford of Benhall, while editor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' printed a large additional portion in that periodical from January 1834 to June 1843, concluding with a sketch of his character. Many of the criticisms are clever and deserving of attention; others, especially those on theological subjects, are crude enough. But the whole forms very amusing reading.

Besides the extracts from the diary, he pub-

lished the following pamphlets: 1. 'The Micthodion, or Poetical Olio,' 1788, a volume of poems. 2. 'A Vindication of the Shop-tax,' 1789. 3. 'Slight Observations upon Paine's pamphlet . . . on the French and English Constitutions,' 1791. 4. 'Political Speculations,' 1791. 5. 'A short Address to the Protestant Clergy of every denomination on the fundamental corruption of Christianity,' 1792. 6. 'The Two Systems of the Social Compact and the Natural Rights of Man examined and confuted,' 1793. 7. Gibbon's 'Critical Observations on the 6th Book of the Æneid,' 1794. 8. 'An Examination of the leading Principles of the New System of Morals . . . in Godwin's enquiry concerning Political Justice,' 1798; 2nd edition, 1799. 9. Memoir of Dr. Pearson, Master of Sidney College, Cambridge, prefixed to Pearson's 'Prayers for Families,' 1819. 10. Reveley's 'Notices illustrative of the Drawings and Sketches of some of the most distinguished Masters in all the principal Schools of Design.' This he revised for the press in 1820. He contributed also to the 'Gentleman's' and 'European' magazines, and some poems by him are inserted in 'The Chaplet, Ipswich, 1807, and 'The Suffolk Garland,' Ipswich, 1818.

[Memoir of Thomas Green of Ipswich, by J[ames] F[ord], Ipswich, 1825, privately printed (with a portrait prefixed); J. Mitford in Gent. Mag., January 1834, p. 1, June 1843, p. 582.]

H. R. L.

GREEN, THOMAS HILL (1836–1882), philosopher, youngest of four children (two sons and two daughters) of Valentine Green, rector of Birkin, Yorkshire, was born at Birkin, 7 April 1836. His mother was the eldest daughter of Edward Thomas Vaughan, vicar of St. Martin and All Saints, Leicester, by a daughter of Daniel Thomas Hill of Aylesbury. His mother's uncle, Archdeacon Hill of Derby, gave the living of Birkin to his father. His mother died when he was a year old, and he was educated by his father till, at the age of fourteen, he was sent to Rugby, then under Dr. Goulburn. He had not been a precocious child, and was a shy, awkward, and rather indolent schoolboy. He showed power, however, on occasion, especially by gaining the prize (in 1855) for a Latin translation from the 'Areopagitica.' He impressed a few intimate friends by his thoughtfulness and independence of character. In October 1855 he entered Balliol College, Oxford, as a pupil of Mr. Jowett. He obtained only a second class in moderations, but in 1859 was in the first class in *literæ humaniores*, afterwards obtaining a third class in the school of law and modern history. In 1860 he became a lecturer upon ancient and modern history in Balliol during the absence of Mr. W. L. Newman, and in November was elected fellow of his college. He attributed much of his progress as an undergraduate to the influence of his older friends, especially Mr. Jowett, John Conington [q. v.], and Mr. C. S. Parker. He was not widely known except by an occasional forcible speech at the Union, and by a few essays read to a society called the Old Mortality. His political views coincided with those of Bright and Cobden, though he defended them upon idealist principles. In 1862 he gained the chancellor's prize for an essay upon novels. Besides lectures at his college, he took a few private pupils, chiefly in philosophy. He desired to become independent, but wavered for a time between a college life, journalism, and an educational appointment. His religious views made him unwilling to take orders, though after some hesitation he signed the Thirty-nine Articles upon taking his M.A. degree. He began to translate F. C. Baur's 'History of the Christian Church,' which suggested an essay upon Christian dogma. He prepared for, but ultimately abandoned, an edition of Aristotle's 'Ethics.' In 1864 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the chair of moral philosophy at the university of St. Andrews. In December of that year he accepted an appointment as assistant-commissioner to the royal commission upon middle-class schools. He took a deep interest in this work, which occupied him during great part of 1865 and in the second quarter of 1866. He wrote a report (published in 1868 by the commission), suggesting a better organisation of the schools, in general agreement with the views adopted by the commissioners. He was elected as the teachers' representative on the governing body of King Edward's Schools in Birmingham (on which he had reported in 1868), and took ever afterwards an active part in their proceedings.

He was appointed to a vacancy in the teaching staff of Balliol on the death of James Riddell in September 1866. In 1867 he stood unsuccessfully for the Waynflete professorship of moral and metaphysical philosophy. In 1870 the Rev. Edwin Palmer (now archdeacon of Oxford) resigned his tutorship, and Mr. Jowett became master of the college. Green, as tutor, had now the 'whole subordinate management of the college.' Although lacking some of the more superficial talents for winning popularity, his simplicity, power, and earnestness commanded respect. He soon grew to be on easier terms with his pupils, and from 1868 usually took some of them as companions in the vacation. He lectured upon Aristotle

and the early Greek philosophy, and especially upon the English thinkers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At this period the writings of J. S. Mill exercised the most potent intellectual influence in Oxford. Green became the leading exponent of the principles of Kant and Hegel, and attracted many able followers. His introduction to a new edition of Hume's works in 1874–5 first made public his criticism of the English empirical theories.

On 1 July 1871 he married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Symonds of Clifton, and brother of an old friend, Mr. John Addington Symonds. He was re-elected to a fellowship at Balliol in April 1872, and continued to teach with increasing influence. As a householder he took an active part in local politics. In 1867 he had first appeared on a platform in behalf of the Reform Bill of that year. In 1870 he had spoken in favour of Forster's Education Bill, and in 1874 was elected to the Oxford school board. He joined the United Kingdom (Temperance) Alliance in 1872, and in 1875 set up a coffee tavern in St. Clement's. He was in favour of 'local option,' and had a controversy with Sir William Harcourt, who seemed to him to treat the evil of drink too lightly. He showed his interest in the Oxford High School by contributing 200*l.* to the building in 1877, and founding a scholarship of 12*l.* a year for boys from the elementary schools. He supported the liberal party of the time in other questions, though with characteristic modifications of his own.

In 1878 he was elected to the Whyte professorship of moral philosophy, and gave carefully prepared lectures in the summer term of 1878, and in following years until the Hilary term of 1882. The lectures form the substance of his unfinished 'Prolegomena to Ethics,' which was published under the editorship of Mr. A. C. Bradley in 1883. He took part in a translation of Lotze's 'Logik' and 'Metaphysik,' in which he had engaged some of his friends. It was published in 1884. His health had not for some time been robust, and in 1878 symptoms had appeared of congenital disease of the heart. He was about to move into a house which he had built in the Banbury Road, when he was taken ill, 15 March 1882, and died on the 26th. His wife survived him. He had no children. Among legacies to be paid after the death of his wife were 1,000*l.* to the university for a prize essay in moral philosophy (which Mrs. Green has already given), 1,000*l.* for a scholarship at the Oxford High School, and 3,500*l.* to Balliol College for promoting education in large towns.

Green's works, edited by Mr. R. L. Nettleship, were collected in three volumes. Vol. i. (1885) includes his introduction to Hume and his criticisms upon Mr. Herbert Spencer and G. H. Lewes, which (except one article) had previously appeared in the 'Contemporary Review.' Vol. ii. (1886) contains previously unpublished papers selected from his manuscript lectures. Vol. iii. (1888) contains a memoir, articles, and reviews upon philosophy from periodicals, two 'addresses' delivered in Balliol to his pupils in 1870 and 1877 before the administration of the communion, also privately printed and published in 1883, with an unfinished preface by Arnold Toynbee; lectures on the New Testament from notes by himself and his hearers; four lectures upon the 'English Revolution,' delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution in 1867; 'Liberal Legislation and Freedom of Contract,' originally published in 1881, with lectures upon education, &c.

Green was a man whose homely exterior, reserved manner, and middle-class radicalism were combined with singular loftiness of character. He recalls in different ways Wordsworth, of whom he was to some degree a disciple even in philosophy (*Works*, iii. 119), and Bright, whom he followed in politics. In his youth he was impressed by Carlyle and Maurice. He developed the philosophical ideas, congenial to him from the first, 'by a sympathetic study of Kant and Hegel.' He was not a wide reader, and even in some respects indolent, but he grasped his fundamental beliefs with singular intensity. His central conception, says his biographer (*ib.* p. lxxv), is that 'the Universe is a single eternal activity or energy, of which it is the essence to be self-conscious, that is, to be itself and not-itself in one.' His religious philosophy is a constant reproduction of 'the idea that the whole world of human experience is the self-communication or revelation of the eternal and absolute being.' Whatever the final fate of his philosophy, his opponents must recognise the value of his criticism of their position, and of his attempted ethical construction. While denouncing the philosophical claims of the utilitarian school, he sympathised to a great extent with their practical aims, and admired J. S. Mill as a man of exceptional goodness. Though an unsparing he was a magnanimous critic, and both by his character and his logical power gave a potent stimulus to many thinkers who have greatly modified his position. His character was described in Mrs. Ward's 'Robert Elsmere,' under the name of Mr. Gray.

[Life, by R. L. Nettleship, prefaced to vol. iii. of Works.] L. S.

GREEN, VALENTINE (1739–1813), mezzotint engraver, born on 16 Oct. 1739 at Salford, near Chipping Norton in Oxfordshire, was the son of a dancing-master, and was articled to William Phillips, the town-clerk of the borough of Evesham. At the end of two years he forsook the study of the law, and in 1760 became the pupil of Robert Hancock, a line engraver at Worcester, but not progressing to his own satisfaction in that branch of the art, he went in 1765 to London, and turned his attention to engraving in mezzotint. In 1766 he exhibited two works at the rooms of the Incorporated Society of Artists, of which he became a member in 1767, and before long achieved a brilliant success. His plates of 'The Return of Regulus to Carthage' and 'Hannibal swearing eternal Enmity to the Romans,' after the paintings by Benjamin West in the royal collection, the largest historical works until then executed in mezzotint, added greatly to his reputation. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1774, and in 1775 he was elected an associate engraver, and appointed mezzotint engraver to the king. In 1789 the Elector Charles Theodore of Bavaria granted him the exclusive privilege of engraving and publishing prints from the pictures in the Düsseldorf Gallery, and by 1795 he had completed twenty-two plates from that collection, but the outbreak of war wrecked the enterprise, and the subsequent siege and destruction of the castle and gallery by the French in 1798 involved him and his son Rupert, who was his partner, in serious loss. There is a 'Descriptive Catalogue of Pictures from the Dusseldorf Gallery, exhibited at the Great Room, Spring Gardens, London,' which was published in 1793. On the foundation of the British Institution in 1805 he was appointed keeper, and by his exertions contributed greatly to its success. He died in St. Alban's Street, London, on 29 June 1813. He was a fellow both of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Society.

Green engraved about four hundred plates during his career of upwards of forty years. All show great mastery of his art and originality of style, but, like other artists of the time, he was more intent upon making his portraits works of art than faithful likenesses. His finest portraits are after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and include those of the painter himself, from the original in the Royal Academy; Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire; Mary Isabella, duchess of Rutland; the Ladies Waldegrave; Emily Mary, countess of Salisbury; Louisa, countess of Aylesford; Lady Elizabeth Dalmé and her children; Jane, countess of Harrington; Anne, viscountess Townshend; Lady Louisa Manners; Lady Jane Halliday; the Duke of Buccleuch; Sir William Chambers; Miss Sarah Campbell; Lady Elizabeth Compton, afterwards countess of Burlington; Lady Henrietta Herbert, afterwards countess of Powis; Lady Caroline Howard, afterwards Lady Cawdor; Charlotte, countess Talbot; the Duke of Bedford, with his two brothers and Miss Vernon. Many of these bring high prices at public auction, and at the sale of the Duke of Buccleuch's prints (17 March 1887) the engraving of Reynolds's 'Ladies Waldegrave' fetched the large sum of 262*l.* 10*s.* Among portraits after other masters Green engraved those of Charles Theodore, elector of Bavaria, after Batoni; Mrs. Cosway, after herself; Mrs. Yates as the Tragic Muse, after Romney; Miss Hunter, after E. F. Calze; Mrs. Green, his wife, with her son Rupert (called a 'Mother and Child'), after Falconet; David Garrick and Mark Beaufoy, after Gainsborough; Richard Cumberland, after Romney; Garrick and Mrs. Pritchard in Macbeth, after Zoffany; George Washington, after Trumbull; Miss Martha Ray, after Dance; Prince Rupert, after Rembrandt; and Henry, earl of Danby, George, marquis of Huntly, and Sir Thomas Wharton, after Vandyck, for the Houghton Gallery. Besides the two works above mentioned, he engraved several scriptural and classical subjects after Benjamin West, such as 'The Raising of Lazarus,' 'The Three Maries at the Sepulchre,' 'The Death of Epaminondas,' 'Agrippina weeping over the ashes of Germanicus,' and 'The Death of the Chevalier Bayard,' as well as two portraits of Queen Charlotte, and three plates of the children of George III. His other subject plates include 'The Visitation,' 'The Presentation in the Temple,' and 'The Descent from the Cross,' after Rubens; 'Time clipping the Wings of Love,' after Vandyck; 'The Dutch School,' after Jan Steen; 'The Virgin and Child,' after Domenichino; 'The Assumption of the Virgin' and 'St. John with the Lamb,' after Murillo; 'Venus and Cupid,' after Agostino Carracci; 'The Entombment of Christ,' after Lodovico Carracci; 'A Hermit,' after Mola; 'The Wright Family' and 'The Air Pump,' after Joseph Wright of Derby; and 'The Sulky Boy,' 'The Disaster of the Milk-pail,' and 'The Child of Sorrow,' after R. Morton Paye.

Green wrote: 1. 'A Survey of the City of Worcester,' Worcester, 1764, 8vo; afterwards enlarged into 'The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester,' London, 1796, 4to, 2 vols. 2. 'A Review of the Polite Arts in France, at the time of their establishment under Louis XIV, compared

with their present state in England,' London, 1782, 4to, in a letter to Sir Joshua Reynolds. 3. 'Acta Historica Reginarum Angliæ; from twelve original drawings executed by J. G. Huck of Dusseldorf,' 1786, 4to. 4. 'An Account of the Discovery of the Body of King John in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, July 17, 1797,' London, 1797, 4to.

There is a portrait of Valentine Green, engraved by himself, after a painting by Lemuel F. Abbott, which was also engraved in line by James Fittler, A.R.A., and prefixed to the 'History and Antiquities of Worcester.'

Rupert Green, the only son of Valentine Green, born about 1768, was brought up to his father's profession, and was in partnership with him as a print publisher from about 1785 to 1798. There is a view of 'The Harbour and Pier, Ramsgate,' drawn by him in 1781, and engraved by V. Green and F. Jukes, and also an oval portrait of George III, drawn and engraved in mezzotint by him, and published in 1801. Before he was nine years old he wrote a tragedy called 'The Secret Plot,' which was printed for private circulation in 1777. He died on 16 Nov. 1804, aged 36, and was buried in Hampstead churchyard.

[Monthly Mirror, 1809, i. 323, ii. 7, 135, with portrait engraved by Freeman; Gent. Mag. 1813, i. 666, ii. 446; John Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits, 1878–83, ii. 532–99; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1886–9, i. 597; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; Sandby's Hist. of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1862, i. 233–5; Exhibition Catalogues of the Incorporated Society of Artists, 1766–75; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1774–1806; Park's Topography and Natural History of Hampstead, 1814, p. 347.]

R. E. G.

GREEN, WILLIAM (1714?–1794), hebraist, born at Newark, Nottinghamshire, about 1714, entered Clare Hall, Cambridge, as a sizar on 16 March 1733-4, but was admitted scholar of Mr. Wilson's foundation on 20 Jan. 1736. On 19 Jan. 1737, having taken his B.A. degree, he was admitted scholar of Mr. Freeman's foundation, and on 11 Dec. 1738 became a fellow of Lord Exeter's foundation. He was elected fellow on Mr. Diggon's foundation on 19 Feb. 1739, proceeded M.A. in 1741, and finally on 2 Nov. 1743 succeeded to a fellowship of the old foundation (college books). In 1759 he was presented by the college to the rectory of Hardingham, Norfolk, where he died on 7 Nov. 1794, aged 80 (*Mon. Insc.*; *Gent. Mag.* 1794, pt. ii. p. 1060). His wife Mary died on 21 June 1795, aged 75. Some of his correspondence with divines like Secker, Warburton (who advised him on his theological reading), Bagot, and Newton, and with the eminent Hebrew scholars, Newcome, Richard Grey, and Blayney, is printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1819, pt. ii., and 1822, pt. i.; in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' vols. viii. ix.; and in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature,' vol. iv. Green published: 1. 'The Song of Deborah reduced to metre; with a new translation and commentary,' 4to, Cambridge, 1753. 2. 'A new Translation of the Prayer of Habakkuk, the Prayer of Moses, and the cxxxix. Psalm; with a commentary,' 4to, Cambridge, 1755. 3. 'A new Translation of the Psalms . . . with notes . . . To which is added, A Dissertation on the last prophetick Words of Noah,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1762. 4. 'A new Translation of Isaiah lii. 13 to the end of liii. . . . with notes,' 4to, Cambridge, 1776. 5. 'Poetical Parts of the Old Testament . . . newly translated . . . with notes,' 4to, Cambridge, 1781.

[Information kindly sent by the master of Clare and the rector of Hardingham; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes and Illustrations of Literature.]

G. G.

GREEN, Sir WILLIAM (1725–1811), general, was the eldest son of Godfrey Green, an Irish gentleman who married, at Aberdeen, Helen, sister of Adam Smith. Godfrey settled at Durham, but his son William was educated at Aberdeen by his mother's sisters. On 1 Jan. 1737 he received the warrant of a cadet gunner, and joined at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich Warren. On 12 March 1743 he was appointed a practitioner engineer, and stationed at Portsmouth. Early in 1745 he joined the engineer brigade in Flanders, took part in all the operations of the campaign, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy. In 1746 he embarked with the expedition under St. Clair to the coast of Brittany, and was at the siege of L'Orient and the descent on Quiberon. On 2 Jan. 1747 he was promoted to be sub-engineer, and was again in the field in Flanders with local rank of engineer-in-ordinary. During the campaign he was present in the action of Sandberg, near Hulst, at the battle of Val, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, and at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom from 13 July to 16 Sept. He drew four plans of this fortress, dated 1751, now in the British Museum. When the army left Flanders he remained with some other engineers to make a survey of the Austrian Netherlands. He, with a brother officer, made plans of the district between Bois-le-Duc and Geertruidenberg, showing the inundation, and also careful drawings of the galleries and mines of the fortress of Luxemburg. These are now in

the King's Library, British Museum. On 2 Jan. 1748 Green obtained the warrant of engineer-extraordinary. On his recall from the Netherlands he was sent to Portsmouth to push on the fortifications of the dockyard, and remained there until the summer of 1750, when he was removed to Landguard Fort under Justly Watson.

In 1752 Green was sent to Newfoundland, where he completed the survey and made a report on the defences. In 1755 he was appointed chief engineer at Newfoundland, and made a reconnaissance of Louisberg, sending a plan of the town and harbour to the king. In 1757 he was attached to the expedition commanded by the Earl of Loudoun. Green joined the army of which Dugal Campbell was chief engineer at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 14 May. On the previous 14 May the engineers for the first time received ordinary military titles, and Green was commissioned as captain-lieutenant in the army. At Halifax he was employed in instructing the troops in military engineering work. He accompanied the fleet in its reconnaissance of Cape Breton and Louisberg. On 4 Jan. 1758 he was promoted engineer-in-ordinary and captain. He was present in the action of 8 June on landing at Cape Breton, and at the siege and capture of Louisberg. He was next sent to the Lake country for duty under Major-general James Abercromby, and detached to the Oneida station to build a fort. In the campaign of 1759 Green was attached to the division of the army under Wolfe, and was present at the repulse at Montmorenci on 31 July, at the siege of Quebec, and at the battle on the plains of Abraham on 13 Sept. At the latter he was wounded in the forehead by a splinter from a shell. While before Quebec he was promoted (10 Sept.) to be sub-director and major of the corps. He was engaged in the final operations for the subjugation of Canada, and in the capture of Montreal. In 1760 he was present at the battle of Sillery, 28 April, and afterwards engaged in the defence of Quebec during the French siege.

On the conclusion of the Canadian campaign Green returned to England and joined for duty at Plymouth. He was shortly afterwards appointed senior engineer at Gibraltar. On 8 Feb. 1762 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. In 1769 he came home to explain to the board of ordnance his projects for improving the defence of the Rock. He brought with him some osseous breccia which he presented to Mr. Boddington, the corps' agent, and an account was read by Dr. Hunter, F.R.S., on 17 Feb. 1770, to the Royal Society. In 1770 Green was back again at Gibraltar, and made his valuable report on the defence works of this fortress, and his proposals to render the Rock impregnable at an estimate of over 50,000*l.* This report is in the British Museum. On the recommendation of the chief engineer of Great Britain, General Skinner, the king sanctioned the expenditure, and the works were carried out in accordance with Green's plans. On 7 Nov. 1770 he was promoted chief engineer at Gibraltar, with extra pay of 30*s.* a day, derivable from the revenues of the place. In 1771 he designed the general hospital. In 1772, on Green's strong recommendation, the king granted him a warrant to raise a company of military artificers, which was the germ of the rank and file of the corps of royal engineers. On 29 Aug. 1777 Green was promoted colonel in the army, and was sent by the governor, Sir George Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) to England to induce Lord Townshend to give additional money to perfect the works at Gibraltar. He had several personal interviews with the king, to whom he explained his plans (now in the British Museum), and he returned to Gibraltar in May 1778 with full powers to go on with the proposed new works. On 18 Dec. 1778 he was promoted to the engineer rank of director. Throughout the famous siege, which began in June 1779, he was prominent as chief engineer. On 17 April 1781 he was appointed brigadier-general. His house was so exposed to the fire of the enemy that he had to move his family into a bomb-proof shelter, where his wife caught a chill, from which, although sent to England in July, she never recovered. At the affair of 18 July, when the Queen's battery at Willis's was broken up by the enemy's fire, Green had it completely reconstructed during the night. In December Green received his commission as major-general, dated 19 Oct. 1781. In May 1782 he constructed the celebrated subterranean galleries in the north front, including St. George's Hall. On 13 Sept. he was conspicuous in his exertions during the combined attack by the land forces and the fleets, and the success of his kilns for heating shot was complete. The red-hot shot were supplied uninterruptedly throughout the day and night, destroying many ships. In Copley's picture of this day's work Green is depicted in the group round the governor. In November the enemy opened the cave on the precipitous side of the Rock, which Green had closed up before the siege, and, although fifty-seven years of age, he had himself lowered down the face of the Rock many hundred feet to ascertain what was being done. He rebuilt the Orange bastion on the sea face—a heavy piece of masonry—during a continuous cannonade. The siege was raised in February

1783, after it had lasted three and a half years.

Green embarked for England on 7 June 1783, after twenty-two years' service at Gibraltar. On arrival in London he had an audience with the king, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. In 1784 he was appointed a member of the board on the fortifications of Plymouth and Portsmouth, presided over by the Duke of Richmond. On 10 June 1786 he was created a baronet, and on 15 Nov. following presented with the patent of chief engineer of Great Britain, in the room of General Bramham, deceased. In 1787 he succeeded in carrying out an extension of the artificer companies, and was appointed commandant of the corps in addition to his duties as chief engineer of Great Britain. In 1788 he was appointed president of the defence committee, a position he held for the next nine years. On 12 Oct. 1793 he was promoted lieutenant-general, and on 1 Jan. 1798 full general, and in 1802 retired on a pension, and lived in retirement at Brambleberry House, Plumstead, Kent. He died on 10 Jan. 1811 at Bifrons, near Canterbury, while on a visit to his daughter Miriam, the wife of General Nicolls, commanding the Kent district. He was buried at Plumstead, where there is a tombstone with inscription, and there is also a tablet to his memory in Plumstead Church. He married, on 26 Feb. 1754, Miriam, daughter of Colonel Justly Watson. His son Justly Watson succeeded to the baronetcy. He was an officer of the 1st royals, and was selected to attend Prince Edward (afterwards Duke of Kent) in his travels. He died without issue in 1862, and the baronetcy became extinct.

[Conolly Papers; Corps Records; Siege of Gibraltar, see Drinkwater, Ancell, and Heriot.]

R. H. V.

GREEN, WILLIAM (1761–1823), water-colour painter and engraver, born at Manchester in 1761, was first engaged as assistant to a surveyor there. Not liking this profession, he came to London and studied engraving, especially aquatint, but owing to indifferent health settled at Ambleside. He now devoted himself to drawing the scenery of the lakes, and found many patrons among the visitors to Keswick and Ambleside. There are three water-colour drawings by him in the print room at the British Museum, one being of the old bridge at Borrodale, and a similar drawing of Raven Crag, Thirlmere, is in the South Kensington Museum. They are carefully finished, with great truth to nature. In 1797, 1798, and 1801, Green was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. In 1807 he issued a proposal for publishing a series of sixty prints from sketches of his larger size. Thirty appeared in 1808, twelve more in 1809, and the work was completed in 1810, and published with an accompanying volume of text. In 1809 Green published a smaller series of seventy-eight studies from nature, etched on soft ground by himself. In 1814 he also published a smaller edition of the former series of sixty prints, executed as before. All these were from drawings of the scenery in the Lake country. In 1822 Green published in two volumes 'The Tourist's New Guide, containing a description of the Lakes, Mountains, and Scenery in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire,' with forty etchings by himself. Green died at Ambleside, 28 April 1823, aged 62.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Upcott's English Topography; Univ. Cat. of Books on Art; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880.] L. C.

GREEN, WILLIAM PRINGLE (1785–1846), inventor, born apparently at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1785, was eldest son of Benjamin Green (*d.* 1794), treasurer of the province of Nova Scotia, a member of the House of Assembly there, and a justice of the court of common pleas. His grandfather, also Benjamin Green (1713–1772), was in business at Boston, Massachusetts, till 1745, when he took part in the capture of Cape Breton. In 1749 he settled at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and became governor of the province in 1766. William Pringle entered the Cleopatra as a midshipman in 1797, and was afterwards for three years and a half in the West Indies in La Topaze. He was afterwards in the Circe and the Sanspareil. After the peace of Amiens he was in the Trent, and thence drafted into the Conqueror, in which he served at Trafalgar. He took part in the capture of the Bucentaure on that day, and was promoted to a lieutenancy for his services, and appointed to the Formidable. He afterwards served on the American coast as first lieutenant of the Eurydice, and communicated to Sir John Borlase Warren plans for bringing English ships to an equality with the Americans. In 1811 he commanded the brig Resolute, and carried out his plans for training the crew to the satisfaction of the admiralty. The Resolute was paid off in 1815, and Green devoted his time to inventions, till in 1829 he was appointed to a Falmouth packet. After nearly three years' service she was paid off, and Green was neglected till in 1842 he was appointed lieutenant of the Victory, and quartered in the Blanche frigate at Portsmouth. He fell into embarrassments, had to resign a year later, and died at Landport, Portsmouth, on 18 Oct.

1846. He left a widow and seven children. He seems to have been neglected through life, and could only leave a pension of 50*l.* a year to his family. Green was an officer of great mechanical ingenuity. In spite of constant discouragement he devoted the greater part of his life to the promotion of inventions and improvements connected with the service, many of which were so valuable as to be introduced throughout the navy. He submitted to the navy board a clever plan for lowering and fidding top-masts, an imitation of which, at a later period, procured for another person a reward of 5,000*l.* from the admiralty. The Society of Arts in 1823 presented him with a silver medal for his improvements in rigging ships, as they subsequently did for his 'tiller for a disabled rudder' and his 'gun-carriage and jointed ramrod for naval use.' In 1836, and again in 1837, he took out patents for improvements in capstans, and in machinery employed in raising, lowering, and moving ponderous bodies (Woodcroft, *Alphabetical Index of Patentees*, 1617–1852, London, 1854). He had previously, in 1833, published a work entitled 'Fragments from remarks of twenty-five years in every quarter of the globe on Electricity, Magnetism, Aerolites, and various other Phenomena of Nature,' 1833, with portrait and a genealogy of the author.

[Gent. Mag. for 1847, i. 209; O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dict.] J. B–y.

GREENACRE, JAMES (1785–1837), murderer, a farmer's son, born in 1785 at either North Runcton or West Winch, Norfolk, married, according to his own account, in his twenty-first year, and set up as a grocer on his own account at Woolwich. Better authority than his own testimony states that about 1804 his stepfather, a Norfolk farmer named Towler, bought a grocer's business for him in the Westminster Road, and that Greenacre behaving badly was turned adrift. In 1815 Greenacre was a fairly prosperous tradesman in the London Road, Southwark. A fluent speaker, he became well known as a local politician, advocating advanced political and religious views. He presided at meetings to support the return of Alderman John Humphery and Daniel Whittle Harvey, radical candidates for Southwark, and boasted that he was privy to the Cato Street conspiracy, and had narrowly escaped arrest. By 1830 he had opened a large shop in the Kent Road, and was elected parish overseer on Easter Tuesday 1832. In May 1833 an extensive seizure of sloe leaves was made on his premises by the excise, and on being sued for the penalty he hid himself for a fortnight, and then started for New York, taking his son James with him, but leaving behind a third wife, whom he had brutally ill-used. She died three weeks afterwards. He maintained himself in America as a carpenter, and endeavoured to promote the sale of a washing-machine of his own invention, but complained of being swindled of nearly all his portable property. After his flight his creditors in London made him bankrupt. According to his own statement he was twice imprisoned at New York for libel, and was married for a fourth time at Boston. Returning to London alone (in 1835) he declared war against his creditors and against his third wife's relatives, whom he accused of disposing of his property. He aired these grievances in printed statements. At 6 Carpenter's Buildings, Camberwell, he commenced the manufacture of 'amalgamated candy' for the cure of throat and chest disorders, from a herb which he professed to have discovered in America. About September 1836, while still in pecuniary difficulties, he made the acquaintance of a washerwoman named Hannah Brown, who represented herself as the owner of 300*l.* or 400*l.* A marriage between them was arranged for Christmas day in St. Giles's Church, Camberwell. On 24 Dec. he took her to his house at Camberwell, and there murdered her. He cut up the body and deposited the parts in various places on the outskirts of London. Before 2 Feb. the murder was discovered, and Greenacre, who had prepared to sail for Quebec under an assumed name, was arrested with a mistress, calling herself Sarah Gale, on 25 March. An attempt to strangle himself in the cell failed. The trial at the Central Criminal Court lasted two days (10 and 11 April 1837), and was followed by the public with the keenest interest. Though a sovereign apiece was charged for admission to the gallery, it was crowded to excess. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against both Greenacre and Gale, and they were sentenced to death. Gale's sentence was commuted to transportation for life. Before his execution Greenacre endeavoured to enlist public sympathy by penning a hypocritically apologetic autobiography. He wrote to the home secretary (Lord John Russell) begging to be relieved from his strait-jacket, as it interfered with the intentness of his devotions, and, on receiving a refusal, composed a blasphemous 'Essay on the Human Mind.' Noblemen and members of parliament visited him in prison. He was hanged on 2 May 1837 in front of Newgate, the execution being witnessed by at least twenty thousand persons. Sarah Gale died in Australia in 1888.

[Times; Morning Chronicle; Norwich Mercury; Norfolk Chronicle; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, ii. 177. The account of the murder given in Recollections of John Adolphus is inaccurate in every particular.] G. G.

GREENBURY, ROBERT (*fl.* 1616–1650), painter, painted in 1626 a well-known portrait, of some merit, of Arthur Lake, bishop of Bath and Wells, for New College, Oxford. The college paid 4*l.* for the work. It was exhibited at the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866 (No. 524). In 1625 Greenbury was employed by the East India Company to paint a large picture giving details of the cruelties inflicted on the English by the Dutch at Amboyna (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser., Car. I). The picture, which is said to have caused the widow of one of the victims to swoon, was intended to inflame popular passion, and was defaced from motives of foreign policy. 'Robert Greenberry, picture-drawer,' figures in the lists of recusants returned by the Westminster justices to the crown in 1628 (*ib.*) Among the pictures belonging to Charles I was one of 'Diana and Calisto, bigger than life, a copy after Grimberry,' sold to Captain Geere for 22*l.* This is more probably a copy by Greenbury, as the king also possessed 'Two copies of Albert Durer and his father, which are done by Mr. Greenbury, by the appointment of the Lord Marshall.' Evelyn in his 'Diary' writes on 24 Oct. 1664: 'Thence to New College, and the painting of Magdalen Chapel, which is on blue cloth in chiar'oscuro, by one Greenborow, being a Cœna Domini.' This is no longer in its place, and was probably removed in 1829. Greenbury also painted a picture of William Waynflete, the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, dated 1638, and one Richard Greenbury in 1632 contracted to supply the chapel there with painted glass. In 1636 Richard Greenbury patented a process for painting with oil colours upon woollen cloth, kerseys, and stuffs for hangings, also on silk for windows (Woodcroft, *Alphabetical Index of Patentees*, 1617–1852, London, 1854).

[Art Journal, 1885, p. 140; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vi. 431; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; authorities quoted in the text; Cat. of the National Portrait Exhibition, 1866.] L. C.

GREENE, ANNE (*fl.* 1650), criminal, born in 1628, was a native of Steeple Barton, Oxfordshire, who entered the household of Sir Thomas Read of Dunstew in the same county as a domestic servant. She was seduced by her master's grandson and gave birth to a child, which, as she alleged, and according to medical evidence, was stillborn. She was, however, condemned to death for murder, and on 14 Dec. 1650 was hanged at Oxford. At her own request several of her friends pulled at her swinging body, and struck severe blows, so as to make sure that she was dead, and after the usual interval she was cut down and given over to the doctors for dissection. It was then discovered that Greene was still breathing, and with the help of restoratives she soon regained her health. She was granted a free pardon. The event was regarded as the special interference of the hand of God on behalf of the innocent, and called forth several pamphlets. The most notable of these is 'Newes from the Dead, or a True and Exact Narration of the Miraculous Deliverance of Anne Greene . . . written by a Scholler in Oxford . . . whereunto are prefixed certain Poems casually written upon that subject,' Oxford, 1651; the poems, which are twenty-five in number and in various languages, include a set of Latin verses by Christopher Wren, then a gentleman-commoner of Wadham College.

[Pamphlets referred to; Wood's Autobiog. in Athenæ, ed. Bliss, i. xviii, xix.] A. V.

GREENE, EDWARD BURNABY (*d.* 1788), poet and translator, was the eldest son of Edward Burnaby (*d.* 1759), one of the chief clerks of the treasury, by his wife Elizabeth Greene (*d.* 1754), daughter of Thomas Greene (*d.* 1740), a wealthy brewer of St. Margaret's, Westminster (will of Thomas Greene registered in P. C. C. 225, Browne). On the death of his aunt, Miss Frances Greene, on 30 Dec. 1740 (*Gent. Mag.* 1740, p. 50), he inherited his grandfather's fortune, 4,000*l.* a year, and his business; and in the following year an act of parliament was passed to enable him, then an infant, to assume the surname of Greene in addition to that of Burnaby. As Edward Greene Burnaby he entered Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on 22 Sept. 1755, as a fellow-commoner under the tuition of Mr. Barnardiston (*College Register*), but did not take a degree. He then became a brewer, knowing nothing of the business, and lived in considerable splendour at Westminster, and at Northlands, or Norlands, Kensington. He contracted an enormous debt, and in 1779 his property was sold, and he was forced to retire to a lodging. His valuable library was sold by Christie. Greene died on 12 March 1788 (*Gent. Mag.* 1788, pt. i. p. 276). He married, on 12 Feb. 1761, Miss Cartwright of Kensington (*ib.* 1761, p. 94), who died before him, leaving three children, Anne, Pitt, and Emma.

Greene's literary attempts, turgid translations from the Greek and Latin poets, and

feeble imitations of Gray and Shenstone, brought him little save ridicule. The following is probably an incomplete list: 1. 'An Imitation of the Tenth Epistle of the First Book of Horace,' 4to, London, 1756. (See BOSWELL, *Life of Johnson*, ed. Hill, i. 517.) 2. 'Cam. An Elegy,' a satire on the appointment of the Duke of Newcastle as chancellor of the university. By E. B. G[reene], 4to, London, 1764 (another edition in vol. lxxxix. of 'The British Poets,' 12mo, London, 1822). 3. 'The Laureat, a Poem inscribed to the Memory of Charles Churchill,' by E. B. G[reene], 4to, London, 1765. 4. 'An Essay on Pastoral Poetry,' prefixed to 'The Idylliums of Theocritus, translated from the Greek with notes . . . by Francis Fawkes,' 8vo, London, 1767. 5. 'The Works of Anacreon and Sappho; with pieces from Ancient Authors (Bion, Moschus, Virgil, Horace), and occasional Essays; . . . [E. B. G(reene)]. With the Classic, an introductory Poem,' 8vo, London, 1768; the translation of Anacreon was included in the 'édition polyglotte' of that poet, 8vo, Paris (Lyon), 1835. 6. 'Critical Essays:' observations on Longinus; the influence of government on the mental faculties; and essays on the fourth, fifth, and sixth book of the 'Æneid' [by E. B. G(reene)], 8vo, London, 1770. 7. 'Poetical Essays' [E. B. G(reene)], 8vo, London, 1772. 8. 'Hero and Leander, a Poem from the Greek of Musæus' [by E. B. G(reene)], 4to, London, 1773. 9. 'Ode Pindarica [by Thomas Gray] pro Cambriæ vatibus, Latino carmine reddita' [by E. B. G(reene)], 4to, London, 1775. 10. 'The Latin Odes of Mr. Gray, in English Verse [translated by E. B. G(reene)], with an Ode [signed E. B. G.] on the death of a favourite Spaniel,' 4to, London, 1775. 11. 'The Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian Odes of Pindar, translated into English Verse, with remarks' [by E. B. G(reene)], 4to, London, 1778 (another edition, with the versions of G. West and H. J. Pye, 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1810; also in vol. vi. of 'The Works of the Greek and Roman Poets,' 16mo, London, 1813). This wretched version afforded no little mirth to the wits of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (*Gent. Mag.* 1782, pp. 253, 342). 12. 'Substance of Political Debates on his Majesty's Speech on the Address and Amendment, Nov. 25, 1779,' 8vo, London, 1779. 13. 'The Satires of Persius paraphrastically imitated' [by E. B. G(reene)], 8vo, London, 1779. 14. 'The Argonautic Expedition,' translated from the Greek with notes, &c. [by E. B. G(reene)], 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1780. This was severely criticised by 'D. H.' (Richard Gough) in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for August, September, and October 1782. 15. 'Ode inscribed to Leonard Smelt, Esq., 1780,' 4to, London, 1780. 16. 'Whispers for the ear of the Author of Thelyphthora [Martin Madan] . . .,' 8vo, London, 1781. 17. 'Strictures upon a Pamphlet [by Edmund Malone]' upon Chatterton's Rowley poems, 8vo, London, 1782. 18. 'Ode to the Humane Society,' 4to, London, 1784; printed gratuitously by John Nichols for the benefit of that institution (NICHOLS, *Lit. Anecd.* viii. 148–9). Greene contributed occasionally to the 'Gentleman's Magazine;' his best piece being a 'Pastoral' contributed to the number for June 1757.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. viii. ix.; Gent. Mag. 1738 p. 357, 1740 p. 50, 1754 p. 530, 1759 p. 497, 1788 pt. i. p. 276.] G. G.

GREENE, GEORGE (*fl.* 1813), traveller, was born in 1747 or 1748. In 1787 a decree in the court of chancery deprived him of the greater part of his fortune. Unable to find employment at home, he became at Easter 1790, on the recommendation of Lord Adam Gordon, land-steward to the Prince of Monaco on his estate at Torigny in Lower Normandy. From 14 Oct. 1793 till 24 Jan. 1795 he was imprisoned by the revolutionary leaders, with his wife Isabella and his five children, in the castle at Torigny. The Duke of Valentinois, the son and successor of the Prince of Monaco, after being restored to his castle and such part of his estates as remained unsold, appointed Greene his land-steward in February 1796. The *coup d'état* of 4 Sept. 1797 again threw him out of employment. In 1798 he went to Paris, and tried in vain to obtain passports for England. He returned to Torigny, where he was again arrested on 14 July 1798, and imprisoned in the citadel of St. Lo until December 1799. In February 1800 he was allowed to return to England. To relieve his distress he published by subscription 'A Relation of several Circumstances which occurred in the Province of Lower Normandy during the Revolution, and under the Governments of Robespierre and the Directory; commencing in 1789 down to 1800. With a detail of the Confinement and Sufferings of the Author; together with an Account of the Manners and Rural Customs of the Inhabitants of that part of the Country called the Bocage, in Lower Normandy,' 8vo, London, 1802. Greene afterwards resided in Russia, and wrote a 'Journal from London to St. Petersburg by way of Sweden,' 12mo, London, 1813. He is mentioned as still alive in the 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors,' 1816.

[Greene's Works; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, p. 136.] G. G.

GREENE, MAURICE (1696?–1755), musical composer, son of Thomas Greene, D.D., vicar of St. Olave, Jewry, and St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, and grandson of John Green, recorder of London, was born in London. He was educated in music successively by Charles King, who was then in the choir of St. Paul's, and Richard Brind, the cathedral organist [q. v.] To the latter he was articled until 1716, when, although not twenty years of age, he became organist to St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street, through the influence of his uncle, Sergeant Greene (BURNEY, &c.) In December 1717 he was elected organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn, succeeding Daniel Purcell, who was dismissed in February of that year, and died in 1718. Both appointments were resigned by Green when, on the death of Brind in 1718, he became organist of St. Paul's, receiving the stipend of a lay-vicar in addition to the organist's salary, an augmentation procured for him by Dean Godolphin. On 4 Sept. 1727 he was appointed organist and composer to the Chapel Royal, in place of Dr. Croft, who had died in the previous month. It is said that his friend the Countess of Peterborough, formerly Anastasia Robinson, procured him this post. Soon afterwards he married Mary Dillingham of Hampton, Middlesex, who was related to the wife of Charles King and to Jeremiah Clark [q. v.] She and her sister kept a milliner's shop in Paternoster Row. They were probably connected with the family of Theophilus Dillingham [q. v.] (CHESTER, *Westminster Abbey Registers*, p. 84).

Greene succeeded Tudway as professor of music at Cambridge in 1730. At the same time he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of music. His exercise was a setting of Pope's 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day,' performed 6 July. The words were abbreviated, and a new verse was specially written for him by Pope. On the death of John Eccles [q.v.] in 1735 he was appointed master of the king's band of music. He thus held, before he was forty years of age, all the chief musical appointments in the country. Greene had been an ardent admirer of Handel when that master first came to England, and became intimate with him, it is said, through procuring for him, even before he himself became organist, facilities for playing on the cathedral organ at St. Paul's. But Greene was also friendly with Buononcini, and did not abandon the intimacy at the time of Buononcini's famous quarrel with Handel. Handel was accordingly furious with Greene, who thereupon openly espoused Buononcini's cause. In order apparently to injure Handel by fair means or foul, Greene assisted Buononcini in palming off upon the Academy of Ancient Music a madrigal, 'In una siepe ombrosa,' as his own, which was some time afterwards (in 1731) discovered in a printed collection of works by Lotti (see *Letters from the Academy of Antient Music to Lotti*, printed by G. James, 1732). At an earlier date (1728) Greene had seceded from the Academy. Taking with him the boys from St. Paul's, he founded a new, and as it proved a very short-lived, concert society at the Devil Tavern in Fleet Street. An obvious pleasantry on the name of the new concert room is attributed to Handel. In 1738 Greene was engaged in a more generous undertaking, the foundation of the Royal Society of Musicians [see FESTING, MICHAEL CHRISTIAN]. In 1750 the estate of Bois Hall in Essex was bequeathed to him by the natural son of his uncle, Sergeant Greene; it was worth 700*l.* a year, and the composer devoted the remainder of his life to collecting and editing a large number of services and anthems, and other music, both English and foreign. Shortly before his death he consigned the results of his labours to his friend and pupil, Dr. Boyce, and they became the groundwork of that composer's famous collection of cathedral music.

The registers of St. Olave's, Jewry, show that Greene was buried in the ministers' vault there on 10 Dec. 1755. When this church was demolished in 1888, Greene's remains were, at the suggestion of Mr. W. H. Cummings, removed to St. Paul's, and laid beside those of Dr. Boyce (18 May 1888). The inscription upon the leaden coffin is undoubtedly correct, giving the date of death as 1 Dec. 1755. The books of the vicars choral are stated to give the date as 3 Dec. Greene left one daughter, married to the Rev. Michael Festing, rector of Wyke Regis, Dorsetshire, and son of his old friend, Michael Christian Festing, whose descendants are still living.

Greene's works are: 1. The 'Ode' of 1730, already mentioned; a duet from it is printed in Hawkins's 'History.' 2. 'Twelve Voluntarys for the Organ or Harpsichord.' 3. Several voluntaries in a collection 'by Dr. Greene, Mr. Travers, and several other eminent masters.' 4. The 'Collection of Lessons for the Harpsichord,' published by John Johnson, had, according to Hawkins, been issued in an incorrect form by Wright, a publisher 'who printed nothing that he did not steal.' The same authority states that the pieces were an early work of Greene's. 5. 'The Song of Deborah' (paraphrased), 1732; there is no doubt that it suggested the subject of Handel's famous oratorio (see CHRYSANDE, *Handel*, ii.

281). 6. 'Catches and Canons for three and four voices' (Walsh); the book contains several cantatas written for special occasions, among them one apparently on the marriage (14 March 1734) of the Princess Anne, daughter of George II, with William, prince of Orange, and another evidently referring to the marriage of Frederick, prince of Wales (27 April 1736). 7. A Te Deum mentioned in the 'Daily Gazetteer,' 18 Feb. 1736. 8. 'Jephthah,' oratorio, 1737. 9. 'Love's Revenge, or Florimel and Myrtillo,' set to words by Greene's friend, John Hoadly (1711–1776) [q. v.], in 1737 (?), and performed at the Gloucester festival, 1745. 10. Service in C, composed 1737 (printed, together with five of his anthems, in Arnold's 'Cathedral Music'). 11. 'The Judgment of Hercules,' a masque, 1740. 12. A cantata and four English songs, in two books, 1742 (one of the songs is the beautiful and justly celebrated 'Go, Rose,' often reprinted, as in the 'Harmonicon,' vol. iv.) 13. Six solo anthems (Walsh); all of these, with the exception of 'Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving,' are in 14. 'Forty Select Anthems in score' (Walsh), 2 vols., dedicated to the king, 1743; seven of these are printed in Page's 'Harmonia Sacra,' and elsewhere, and a few of them, such as 'God is our hope and strength,' 'I will sing of Thy power,' 'Lord, let me know mine end,' 'O, clap your hands,' &c., still keep their place in cathedral services. 15. 'The Force of Truth,' oratorio, 1744. 16. 'Phœbe,' a pastoral opera, 1748. 17. Addison's ode, 'The Spacious Firmament.' 18. 'Spenser's Amoretti,' twenty-five sonnets set to music, and dedicated to the composer's patroness, the Duchess of Newcastle (Walsh). 19. 'The Chaplet,' twelve English songs. Many other songs were printed separately in broadsheets, &c. 20. Nine anthems, published early in the present century, principally from manuscripts.

In his criticism of this composer's works Burney was singularly unfortunate, for so far from showing the influence of Handel or the Italian opera to any appreciable extent, the best of them are thoroughly English in character and style, and his ballads, such as 'Go, Rose,' and 'The Bonny Sailor,' have a perfect right to be included in all collections of national music. In these and in his anthems his melodies are always natural and flowing, while in the latter especially there is no lack of scientific skill or earnestness of purpose. As an organ-player he was distinguished for his prominent use of solo stops, at that time an important innovation. His fame was not confined to England alone, for Mattheson, in his 'Vollkommene Capellmeister' (Hamburg, 1739), mentions him among the eminent organists of Europe, a compliment he pays to no other Englishman. A full-length portrait of Greene by Hayman, taken with his friend Hoadly, is in the possession of J. E. Street, esq.

[Grove's Dict. i. 624, iv. 654; Hawkins's Hist. of Music, ed. 1853, pp. 800, 859, 879, 909; Burney's Hist. iii. 614, &c.; The Georgian Era; Gent. Mag. December 1755 (in which the date of death is given as 1 Dec.); Busby's Concert-room Anecdotes; Miss L. M. Hawkins's Anecdotes, vol. i. (of continuation), p. 336; Lysons's Annals of the Three Choirs; Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal, communicated by Mr. W. Barclay Squire; Add. MSS. in Brit. Mus. 17820, 31462, 31821; Brit. Mus. Catal.; Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers, p. 84; London Marriage Licences; Mattheson's Vollkommene Capellmeister, p. 479; Musical Times for June 1888, giving a report of the proceedings at the re-interment of Greene.]

J. A. F. M.

GREENE, RICHARD (1716–1793), antiquary and collector of curiosities, was born at Lichfield in 1716. The Rev. Joseph Greene (1712–1790) (*Gent. Mag.* 1790, i. 574), headmaster of Stratford-upon-Avon grammar school, was his brother, and Johnson was his relation. He lived and died as a surgeon and apothecary in Lichfield; a Scottish university conferred on him, it is said, the degree of M.D., but though highly gratified he never assumed the title of doctor. In 1758 he was sheriff of the city of Lichfield; he was bailiff in 1785 and in 1790, and was one of the city aldermen. Greene was the first to establish a printing-press at Lichfield, and from about 1748 until his death his zeal in collecting objects of interest never flagged. He deposited these curiosities in the ancient registry office of the bishops of that see, which stood nearly opposite the south door of the cathedral, and has long since been pulled down. A view of one side of the room of this museum, sent by the Rev. Henry White of Lichfield, appeared in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1788, pt. ii. 847, and was reproduced in Stebbing Shaw's 'History of Staffordshire.' The fame of his collections spread far and wide, and the building was open gratuitously on every day except Sundays. After a life entirely spent in the city of his birth he died there on 4 June 1793, aged 77. His first wife was named Dawson, and by her he had one daughter, who married William Wright of Lichfield. His second wife was Theodosia Webb of Croxall in Derbyshire, who died at Lichfield on 1 Aug. 1793; she had issue an only son, Thomas, a lieutenant and surgeon in the Stafford militia. Greene's portrait, with the motto, styled by Boswell 'truly characteristical of his disposition, Nemo sibi vivat,'

was engraved in his lifetime, and is inserted in Shaw's 'Staffordshire,' i. 308. A token still exists of him, and is described in 'Notes and Queries,' 1st ser. i. 167, 1850. On one side is represented his bust, with the words 'Richard Greene, collector of the Lichfield Museum, died 4 June 1793, aged 77;' on the other appears a Gothic window, lettered 'west porch of Lichfield Cathedral,' 1800.

The Thrale family and Dr. Johnson visited and admired Greene's museum in July 1774. Two years later Johnson and Boswell viewed it together. Boswell admired the 'wonderful collection' with the neat labels, printed at Greene's own press, and the board with the 'names of contributors marked in gold letters.' Boswell took 'a hasty glance' at the addition in 1779. There was printed at Lichfield in 1773 'a descriptive catalogue of the rarities in Mr. Greene's museum at Lichfield,' with a dedication to Ashton Lever, 'from whose noble repository some of the most curious of the rarities had been drawn.' In the five-paged list of benefactors to the collection occur the names of Boulton of Soho Works, Birmingham, Doctor Darwin, Charles Darwin, Peter Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Pennant, Pegge, Dr. Taylor of Ashbourne, and Dr. Withering. A 'general syllabus of its contents' and a second edition of the catalogue were published in 1782. The third edition was issued in 1786. In 1773 the collection was rich in coins, crucifixes, watches, and specimens of natural history; by 1786 it had been augmented by additions of minerals, orreries, deeds and manuscripts, missals, muskets, and specimens of armour. It also contained numerous curiosities from the South Sea Islands, which had been given by David Samwell, surgeon of the Discovery, to Miss Seward, who transferred them to Greene, and thus enabled him to obtain a medal struck off by the Royal Society in honour of Captain Cook. A few years after Greene's death the collection was broken up. In 1799 his son sold the fossils and minerals to Sir John St. Aubyn for 100*l.* Next year Bullock bought for a hundred and fifty guineas the arms and armour which were first exhibited at his museum in the Egyptian Hall, and were afterwards added to the collections of Sir Samuel Meyrick and in the Tower of London. Nearly the whole of the remaining curiosities were sold for 600*l.* to Walter Honeywood Yates of Bromsberrow Place, near Gloucester, who made many additions, and in 1801 printed a catalogue of the whole. Most of these afterwards became the property of Richard Wright, surgeon at Lichfield (who was Greene's grandson, being the fifth son of the daughter who married William Wright), and at his death in 1821 the complete contents of his house were again scattered. Greene was a frequent contributor to the pages of the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' A woodcut from his sketch of a tombstone found in 1746 among the ruins of the friary at Lichfield appeared in its number for September 1746, p. 465; and so late in his life as 1790 he communicated to it a notice of a manual of devotion, written on vellum, and formerly belonging to Catherine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII. A list of many of these articles, and several of his letters on antiquarian topics are printed by Nichols. Stebbing Shaw was favoured by Greene's son with the loan of some valuable manuscripts and plates from the museum for use in his 'History of Staffordshire,' and he embodied in his account of Lichfield a description of the collection. When Johnson was desirous of placing an epitaph for his father, mother, and brother on the spot in the middle aisle in St. Michael's Church at Lichfield, where their bones rested, he sent the lines to Greene. Greene contributed some anecdotes of Johnson to 'Johnsoniana' (Boswell, 1835, ed. ix. 248).

[Nichols's Illustrations of Lit. vi. 313–26; Boswell (Napier's ed.), ii. 280, (Hill's ed.) ii. 465, iii. 412, iv. 393; Gent. Mag. 1793, pt. i. 579, pt. ii. 772, 859; Shaw's Staffordshire, i. pp. x, 254–6, 308, 330–2, App. ii. 9; Harwood's Lichfield, pp. 434, 436; Art Journal (by Ll. Jewitt), 1872, pp. 306–8.] W. P. C.

GREENE, ROBERT (1560?–1592), pamphleteer and dramatist, was born in Norwich about 1560 (not 1550 as Dyce supposed). In his 'Repentance' he states that his parents were respected for their gravity and honest life. He was matriculated as a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, on 26 Nov. 1575, proceeded B.A. 1578–9, migrated to Clare Hall, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1583, and was incorporated at Oxford in July 1588. From his 'Repentance' we learn that after proceeding B.A. he travelled in Italy and Spain; and from 'A Notable Discouery of Coosnage' it may be gathered that he visited Denmark and Poland. He acknowledges that he led a dissolute life abroad. 'At my return into England,' he writes, 'I ruffeled out in my silks in the habit of Malecontent, and seemed so discontent that no place would please me to abide in, nor no vocation cause mee to stay myselfe in' (*Repentance*). He probably returned in 1580, for the first part of 'Mamillia: A Mirrour or Looking-glasse for the Ladies of Englande,' 4to, was entered in the 'Stationers' Register' (Arber, *Transcript*, ii. 378) on 3 Oct. of that year, though the earliest extant edition (Bodleian) is dated 1583. The

first part was dedicated 'To . . . his very good Lorde and Maister, Lord Darcie of the North,' and has commendatory verses by Roger Portington. Of the second part, licensed 6 Sept. 1583, the earliest edition known is the 1593 4to, which has a dedicatory epistle—dated 'From my Studie in Clare-hall'—to Robert Lee and Roger Portington. Some of Greene's biographers state, without authority, that he entered the church. A certain 'Robert Grene,' one of the queen's chaplains, was presented in 1576 to the rectory of Walkington in the diocese of York, but at that time Greene was an undergraduate at Cambridge. Another person who bore the poet's name, but whose identity with the poet cannot be established, was presented on 19 June 1584 to the vicarage of Tollesbury in Essex, which he resigned in the following year. It is clear from the dedicatory epistle before the second part of 'Mamillia' that on his return from abroad Greene was engaged on literary work at Cambridge before taking his M.A. degree. At one time he contemplated adopting the profession of medicine, for at the end of his 'Planetomachia' is the signature 'R. Greene, Master of Arts and Student in Phisicke.'

Towards the end of 1585, or early in 1586, Greene married 'a gentleman's daughter of good account' (*Repentance*), and seems to have settled for a while at Norwich. When she had borne him a child he deserted her, after spending her marriage portion. She returned to her friends in Lincolnshire, and he permanently settled in London. In his 'Repentance' he states that he deserted her because she tried to persuade him from his wilful wickedness. If his own account may be accepted, the life that he led in London was singularly vicious. His friend Nashe allows that 'hee had not that regarde to his credit in which [which it] had beene requisite he should,' but declares 'with any notorious crime I never knew him tainted' (*Strange Newes*). The author of 'Greene's Funeralls,' 1594, a certain 'R. B.,' would have us believe that Greene was a pattern of virtue: 'His life and manners, though I would, I cannot halfe expresse;' but it is clear that he was guilty of grave irregularities, although his own confessions (and Gabriel Harvey's charges) are doubtless exaggerated. On one occasion he was so moved by a sermon which he heard in St. Andrew's Church at Norwich that he determined to reform his conduct, but his profligate associates laughed him out of his good resolutions. It is to be noted that, however faulty his conduct may have been, his writings were singularly free from grossness. He never, in the words of his admirer 'R. B.,'

> gave the looser cause to laugh,
> Ne men of judgment for to be offended.

His pen was constantly employed in the praise of virtue.

Green's literary activity was remarkable, and he rose rapidly in popular favour. 'In a night and a day,' says Nashe (*ib.* 1592), 'would he have yarkt vp a pamphlet as well as in seauen yeare; and glad was that printer that might bee so blest to pay him deare for the very dregs of his wit.' The style of his first romance, 'Mamillia,' is closely modelled on 'Euphues,' and all his love-pamphlets bear traces of Lyly's influence. His enemy, Gabriel Harvey, termed him 'The Ape of Euphues' (*Fovre Letters*, 1592).

Early in August 1592 Greene fell ill after a dinner, at which Nashe was present, of pickled herrings and Rhenish wine. The account of his last illness and death given by his malignant enemy, Gabriel Harvey (*ib.*), may be exaggerated in some particulars, but appears to be substantially true. Harvey called on Greene's hostess, and professes to record the information that she supplied. If his account be true, Greene was deserted by all his friends, Nashe among the number, and died in the most abject poverty. He lodged with a poor shoemaker and his wife, who attended him as best they could, and his only visitors were two women, one of them a former mistress (sister to the rogue known as 'Cutting Ball,' who had been hanged at Tyburn), the mother of his base-born son, Fortunatus Greene, who died in 1593. Having given a bond for ten pounds to his host, he wrote on the day before his death these lines to the wife whom he had not seen for six years: 'Doll, I charge thee by the loue of our youth and by my sovles rest that thou wilte see this man paide, for if hee and his wife had not succoured me I had died in the streetes. Robert Greene.' He died 3 Sept. 1592, and his devoted hostess, obeying a wish that he had expressed, crowned his dead body with a garland of bays. On the following day he was buried in the New Churchyard, near Bethlehem Hospital.

Shortly after Greene's death appeared Gabriel Harvey's 'Fovre Letters and Certaine Sonnets: especially touching Robert Greene and other parties by him abused,' 1592, 4to; licensed 4 Dec., the preface being dated 16 Sept. Meres (*Palladis Tamia*, 1598) aptly compares Harvey's odious attack on his dead antagonist to Achilles' treatment of Hector's corpse. Chettle, in 'Kind-Hartes Dream' (licensed 8 Dec., four days after Harvey's tract had been licensed), represents that Greene's spirit appeared to him and laid on his breast a letter addressed to Nashe. This

letter urged Nashe to defend Greene's memory and his own reputation. Nashe, who had been assailed in 'Fovre Letters,' stood in little need of exhortation. On 12 Jan. 1592-3 was licensed his 'Strange Newes,' one of a series of pamphlets directed against Gabriel Harvey. He was more active in ridiculing Harvey than in defending Greene. He had no wish to be regarded as one of Greene's intimate friends. Harvey had called him 'Greene's inwardest companion.' Nashe retorts, 'neither was I Greene's companion any more than for a carowse or two.' 'A thousand there bee,' he writes, 'that have more reason to speake in his behalfe than I, who, since I first knew him about town, haue beene two yeares together and not seene him.' He declares that, so far as his own observation went, Greene's conduct was orderly, and he denies—but his denial weighs little—that Greene died in the abject condition described in the 'Fovre Letters.' Harvey, who had never seen Greene, speaks of his 'fond disguisinge of a master of arte with ruffianly haire,' and of his 'vnseemely apparell.' Nashe jocularly notices that 'a iolly long red peake like the spire of a steeple hee cherisht continually without cutting, whereat a man might hang a iewell, it was so sharpe and pendant.' Chettle gives a pleasant description of him: 'Of face amible, of body well proportioned, his attire after the habite of a scholler-like gentleman, onely his haire was somewhat long.' The woodcut portrait in John Dickenson's 'Greene in Conceipt,' 1598, is doubtless fanciful.

No less than twenty-eight separate publications (chiefly romances and prose tracts) appeared in Greene's lifetime. Ten other books issued after his death have been assigned to him. Of Greene's earliest publication, (1) 'Mamillia,' mention has already been made. His second publication, (2) 'The Myrrovr of Modestie. . . . By R. G., Maister of Artes,' 1584, 16mo (Brit. Mus.), partly deals with the story of Susanna and the elders; it was dedicated to the Countess of Derby. (3) 'Gwydonius, the Carde of Fancie,' 4to, dedicated to the Earl of Oxford, was entered in the 'Stationers' Register' 11 April 1584, and published in the same year (Sir F. Freeling's sale-catalogue); reprinted, under the title of 'Greene's Carde of Fancie,' in 1587, 1593, and 1608. Commendatory Latin hexameters by Richard Portington are prefixed, and appended is 'The Debate betweene Follie and Loue, translated out of French [of Louise Labé].' In 1584 also appeared (4) 'Arbasto, the Anatomie of Fortune . . . Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit vtile dulci,' 4to, and (5) 'Morando, the Tritameron of Loue,' 4to. Of the original edition of 'Arbasto,' licensed for publication on 13 Aug. 1584, two imperfect copies are preserved (one at Lamport Hall and the other in the library of Mr. C. Davis), which together give the entire text; other editions appeared in 1594, 1617, 1626. Arbasto is a hermit, once king of Denmark, who had been unfortunate in his love affairs. The story was dedicated to 'the Ladye Mary Talbot, Wife to the Right honorable Gilbert, Lorde Talbot.' 'Morando,' a series of dialogues on the subject of love, dedicated to the Earl of Arundel, was reissued with the addition of a second part in 1587 (Brit. Mus.) Only one of Greene's pamphlets is dated 1585, (6) 'Planetomachia: or the first parte of the generall opposition of the seuen Planets. . . . Conteyning also a briefe Apologie of the sacred and misticall Science of Astronomie,' 4to (British Museum), love-tales and astrological fancies, dedicated to the Earl of Leicester.

On 11 June 1587, his 'Farewell to Follie' was entered in the 'Stationers' Register,' but the publication was postponed. Another pamphlet, licensed eight days later, (7) 'Penelope's Web' (Bodleian), was issued without delay in 1587, 4to, dedicated to the Countesses of Cumberland and Warwick. Penelope and her attendants discourse on love and marriage. A second edition appeared in 1601. (8) 'Euphues, his Censure to Philautus, wherein is presented a Philosophicall Combat betweene Hector and Achylles, discovering in four discourses . . . the Vertues necessary to be incident in every Gentleman,' 4to (Brit. Mus.), was licensed on 18 Sept. 1587, and published in the same year, with a dedication to the Earl of Essex; reprinted in 1634. This pamphlet, which was intended to serve as a continuation to Lyly's 'Euphues,' aimed at presenting 'the exquisite portraiture of a perfect martialist.' (9) 'Perimedes the Blacke-Smith, a golden methode how to use the minde in pleasant and profitable exercise. . . . Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit vtile dulci,' 1588, 4to (Bodleian), licensed 29 March, has a dedication to Gervase Clifton and a commendatory French sonnet by J. Eliote. Prefixed is an interesting 'Address to the Gentlemen Readers,' which contains a satirical notice of Marlowe's 'Tamburlaine.' It may be gathered from this address that one of Greene's plays had been unsuccessful on the stage, and that his blank verse had been pronounced inferior to Marlowe's. The book is a collection of love-stories (largely borrowed from Boccaccio), which the Memphian blacksmith Perimedes and his wife Delia relate to one another of an evening after their day's work is done. Some delightful poetry is in-

terspersed, and appended are certain 'sonets,' published at the instance of the author's friend William Bubb. In 1588 also appeared Greene's popular romance (based on a Polish tale), (10) 'Pandosto: The Triumph of Time,' 4to (Brit. Mus.), with a dedication to the Earl of Cumberland; reprinted in 1607, 1609, 1614, 1629, 1632, 1636, 1655, 1664, 1675, 1677, 1684, 1694, 1703, 1723, 1735. The running title is 'The Hystorie of Dorastus and Fawnia,' which is found on the title-page of the later editions. It was twice translated into French; first in 1615 (Bodleian), and again in 1722 (Bibl. Nationale, Paris). From 'Pandosto' Shakespeare drew the plot of his 'Winter's Tale.' (11) The earliest edition known of 'Alcida; Greene's Metamorphosis . . .,' 4to, is dated 1617, but the pamphlet was licensed on 9 Dec. 1588, and probably published in 1589. It is dedicated to Sir Charles Blount, knt., and four copies of commendatory verse are prefixed—two in Latin by 'R. A. Oxon.' and 'G. B. Cant.,' and two in English by 'Ed. Percy' and 'Bubb Gent.' The stories in 'Alcida' show the evils that spring from women's pride and vanity. (12) 'The Spanish Masquerado. Wherein vnder a pleasant deuise is discouered effectuallie in certaine breefe Sentences and Mottos the pride and insolencie of the Spanish Estate,' 1589, 4to (Brit. Mus.), reprinted in the same year, was licensed on 1 Feb. 1588-9. Written immediately after the Spanish Armada, it contains a strong attack on the Roman catholics. Prefixed are a dedication to Hugh Ofley, sheriff of the city of London, and commendatory French verses by Thomas Lodge. (13) 'Menaphon. Camillas Alarvm to Slumbering Euphves in his Melancholie Cell at Silexedra . . .,' 1589, 4to (Brit. Mus.), dedicated to Lady Hales, is stated by some bibliographers to have been first published in 1587, but there is no authority for the statement. Later editions, under the title of 'Greene's Arcadia; or Menaphon,' &c., appeared in 1599, 1605, 1610, 1616, 1634. Nashe prefixed a lively address to the gentlemen students of both universities, in which he reviewed the state of English literature and glanced at the stage. It is possible, but scarcely probable, that some passages in the address refer to Shakespeare; it is certain that others are directed against Marlowe. Greene had been vexed (as we gather from the preface to 'Perimedes') at the success of rival playwrights. Nashe assures him that 'Menaphon' excelled the achievements of men who, unable to produce a romance, 'think to outbrave better pens with the swelling bumbast of a bragging blank verse,' and 'repose eternity in the mouth of a player.' In the same spirit writes Thomas Barnibe, who signs his complimentary verses with the anagram 'Brabine':

Come forth, you wits, that vaunt the pomp of speech,
And strive to thunder from a stageman's throat;
View Menaphon, a note beyond your reach,
Whose sight will make your drumming descant doat.

'Menaphon' contains some of Greene's best poems, notably the beautiful cradle-song, 'Weep not, my wanton, smile upon my knee.' Simpson's attempt (*School of Shakspere*, ii. 355–6, 370–2) to identify Shakespeare with Doron, one of the characters in 'Menaphon,' lacks all semblance of probability. (14) 'Ciceronis Amor. Tullies Loue: Wherein is discoursed the prime of Ciceroes youth . . .,' 1589, 4to (Huth), was dedicated to Lord Strange, and has commendatory verses in Latin by Thomas Watson and 'G. B. Cantabrigiensis,' in English by Thomas Burnaby (or Barnibe) and Edward Rainsford. This love-story proved very popular and was reprinted in 1592, 1597, 1601, 1609, 1611, 1615, 1616, 1629, and 1639. (15) 'Greenes Orpharion. Wherein is discouered a musicall concorde of pleasant Histories. . . . Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit vtile dulci,' 4to, dedicated to Robert Carey, was licensed 9 Feb. 1589–90, but the earliest edition known is dated 1599. In the preface to 'Perimedes,' 1588, Greene promised to publish 'Orpharion' during the next term; but the publishers kept the book (see preface to 'Orpharion') for a whole year. The first edition must have appeared in 1589–90, shortly after the date of its entry in the 'Stationers' Register.' Greene imagines himself in 'Orpharion' to be transported in a dream from Mount Erycinus [Eryx] to Olympus, where he feasts among the gods and goddesses. Orpheus and Arion are summoned from the shades to entertain the company. (16) 'The Royal Exchange. Contayning sundry Aphorismes of Phylosophie. . . . Fyrst written in Italian and dedicated to the Signorie of Venice, nowe translated and offered to the Cittie of London,' 1590, 4to (Chetham Library), a collection of maxims, is dedicated to the lord mayor, Sir John Hart, kt., and to the sheriffs, Richard Gurney and Stephen Soame. (17) 'Greenes Mourning Garment: given him by Remembrance at the Funerals of Love; which he presents for a favour to all Young Gentlemen that wish to weane themselves from wanton desires. . . . Sero sed serio,' 4to, was licensed 2 Nov. 1590 and published in the same year; but the edition of 1616 is the earliest that has been discovered. A dedication to the Earl of Cumberland and an address to the 'Gentlemen Schollers of both Vniversities'

are prefixed. The story, remotely autobiographical, relates the adventures of a young man, Philador, who, beguiled by rapacious courtesans, endures much misery, but finally returns a penitent to his father's house. At the end is an apologetical discourse in which Greene announces that he will write no more love-pamphlets, and that he intends to apply himself henceforward to serious studies. He wishes his 'Mourning Garment' to be regarded as 'the first fruites of my new labours and the last farewell to my fond desires.' (18) 'Greenes Neuer too Late. Or, a Powder of Experience: sent to all Youthful Gentlemen. . . . Omne tulit punctum,' with the continuation 'Francescos Fortunes: Or the second part of Greenes Neuer too Late. . . . Sero sed serio,' was published in 1590, 4to. Francesco tells in the first part how he deserted his wife Isabella for a courtesan, Infida, who robbed him of his last penny and then thrust him out of doors, whereupon he fell among a company of actors and was encouraged by them to write plays, an employment which he found lucrative and congenial. When Infida heard of his success she tried to win him back to her side; but he rejected her advances. The second part shows his return to the faithful Isabella, whose virtue had been put to severe trial in his absence. Passages in the first part of Francesco's career clearly relate Greene's own experiences; but the second part is fiction. The tract was reprinted in 1600, 1607, 1616, 1631, and n. d. Each part has a separate dedication to Thomas Burnaby; Ralph Sidley and Richard Hake prefixed commendatory verses to the first part, and before the second part are more verses by Hake and an anonymous sonnet. (19) 'Greenes farewell to Folly: sent to Covrtiers and Schollers as a president to warne them from the vaine delights that drawes youth on to repentance. Sero sed serio,' 1591, 4to (Bodleian), was licensed 11 June 1587, but was probably altered later. It consists of a series of discussions on pride, love, &c., supposed to take place in a villa near Florence. Greene declares in the dedicatory epistle, addressed to Robert Carey, that this pamphlet is 'the last I meane euer to publish of such superficiall labours.' The prefatory address to the students of both universities has an attack on the anonymous author of the poor play 'Fair Emm.' Another edition appeared in 1617. Sir Christopher Hatton died 20 Sept. 1591, and Greene paid a tribute to his memory in an elegy entitled (20) 'A Maiden's Dreame. Vpon the death of the right Honorable Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, late Lord Chancelor of England,' 1591, 4to (Lambeth Palace), dedicated to the wife of Sir William Hatton, the late chancellor's nephew.

Then followed a batch of pamphlets written to expose the practices of the swindlers who infested the metropolis. (21) 'A Notable Discouery of Coosnage. Now daily practised by sundry lewd persons called Conniecatchers and Crosse-biters. . . . Nascimur pro patria,' 1591, 4to (Brit. Mus.), reprinted in 1592, was licensed 13 Dec. 1591. It shows the various tricks by which card-sharpers and panders cozen unwary countrymen, and touches on the dishonesty of coal-dealers who give light weight to poor customers. In the preface Greene states that the 'conny-catchers' had threatened to cut off his hand if he persisted in his purpose of exposing their villainies. (22) 'The Second part of Conny-catching. Contayning the discouery of certaine wondrous Coosenages, either superficiallie past ouer, or vtterlie vntoucht in the first. . . . Mallem non esse quam non prodesse patrie [sic],' 1591, 4to (Huth), reprinted in 1592, treats of horse-stealing, swindling at bowls, picking of locks, &c. (23) 'The Thirde and last Part of Conny-catching. With the new devised knauish Art of Foole-taking,' 1592, 4to (Brit. Mus.), was entered in the 'Stationers' Register' 7 Feb. 1591–2. Greene states that he had intended to write only two parts, but that, having learned new particulars about 'conny-catchers' from a justice of the peace, he published the additional information. (24) 'A Dispvtation Betweene a Hee Conny-catcher and a Shee Conny-catcher, whether a Theefe or a Whoore is most hurtfull in Cousonage to the Common-wealth. . . . Nascimur pro patria,' 1592, 4to (Huth), an entertaining medley, was reprinted with alterations in 1617 under the title 'Theeves falling out, True Men come by their Goods,' 4to. He states in the 'Dispvtation' that a band of 'conny-catchers' made an attempt on his life. (25) 'The Black Bookes Messenger. Laying open the Life and Death of Ned Browne, one of the most notable Cutpurses, Crosbiters, and Conny-catchers, that euer liued in England. . . . Nascimur pro patria,' 1592, 4to (Bodleian), was intended as an introduction to a 'Blacke Booke' which Greene had in preparation, but which was never issued. When he had written this introduction he fell ill; but he looked forward to publishing the larger work after his recovery. He also promised to issue a tract called 'The Conny-catcher's Repentance,' which did not appear. Earlier in 1592 was issued (26) 'The Defence of Connycatching. Or, a Confvtation of those two injurious Pamphlets published by R. G. against the practitioners of many Nimble-witted and mysticall Sciences.

By Cuthbert Cony-catcher,' 1592, 4to (Brit. Mus.) The writer contends that since there is knavery in all trades Greene might have let the poor 'conny-catchers' alone and flown at higher game. Greene is himself charged with cheating: 'Aske the Queen's Players if you sold them not Orlando Furioso for twenty nobles, and when they were in the country sold the same play to the Lord Admirals men for as much more. Was not this plaine *Conny-catching*, R. G.?' Nevertheless it is not improbable that Greene wrote this 'Defence,' or at least was privy to the publication. He would certainly have had no objection to let it be known that he had gulled the players. The whole series of 'conny-catching' pamphlets (some of which are adorned with curious woodcuts) is full of interest. Greene had brushed against disreputable characters, but much of his information could have been got from Harman's 'Caveat' and other sources. Nor need we accept the view that his sole object in publishing these books was to benefit society and atone for his unprincipled life. As a matter of fact, some of the pamphlets are by no means edifying; they amused the public, and that was enough. Samuel Rowlands and Dekker went over the ground again a few years later. 'Questions concerning Coniehood and the nature of the Conie,' n. d., 4to, 'Mihil Mumchance,' n. d., 4to, and other anonymous 'conny-catching' tracts have been uncritically assigned to Greene.

(27) 'Philomela. The Lady Fitzwaters Nightingale. . . . Sero sed serio. Il vostro Malignare non Giova Nulla,' 1592, 4to (Bodleian), licensed 1 July, an Italian story of jealousy, was dedicated to Lady Fitzwater; and Greene states that, in christening it in her ladyship's name, he followed the example of Abraham Fraunce [q.v.], 'who titled the lamentations of Aminta vnder the name of the Countesse of Pembrookes *Iuie* Church.' 'Philomela' was written (he tells us) before he had made his vow not to print any more 'wanton pamphlets.' He wished the romance to be published anonymously, but yielded to the publisher's earnest entreaty. Later editions were published in 1615, 1631, and n. d. (28) 'A Qvip for an Vpstart Courtier: or, a quaint dispute between Velvet-breeches and Cloth-breeches. Wherein is plainely set downe the disorders in all Estates and Trades,' 4to, licensed 20 July 1592, appears to have passed through three editions in that year. In its original form the tract contained a satirical notice of Gabriel Harvey and his brothers; but none of the extant copies has the libellous passage, though a certain ropemaker (Harvey's father was a ropemaker) is introduced. Richard Harvey, Gabriel's younger brother, in a 'Theological Discourse of the Lamb of God,' had spoken disrespectfully of 'piperly make-plaies and make-bates.' Thereupon Greene 'being chief agent of the companie (for hee writ more than four other) tooke occasion to canuaze him a little in his Cloth-breeches and Velvet-breeches; and because by some probable collections hee gest the elder brothers hand was in it he coupled them both in one yoake, and to fulfill the proverbe *Tria sunt omnia*, thrust in the third brother who made a perfect parriall [pair royal] of pamphleters. About some seauen or eight lines it was' (Nashe, *Strange Newes*, 1592). Gabriel Harvey declares (*Fovre Letters*) that Greene cancelled the obnoxious passage from fear of legal proceedings. According to Nashe, who ridicules Harvey's statement, a certain doctor of physic (consulted by Greene in his sickness) read the book and laughed over the 'three brothers legend,' but begged Greene to omit the passage altogether, or tone it down, for one of the brothers 'was proceeded in the same facultie of phisicke hee profest, and willinglie hee would have none of that excellent calling ill spoken off.' Greene cancelled or altered the passage; but some copies containing the offensive matter appear to have got abroad. The pamphlet contrasts the pride and uncharitableness of present times with the simplicity and hospitality of the past, denouncing upstart gentlemen who maintain themselves in luxury by depressing their poor tenants. It was dedicated to Thomas Barnaby, who is praised as a father of the poor and supporter of ancient hospitality. Greene was very largely indebted to a poem by F. T. (not Francis Thynne) entitled 'The Debate between Pride and Lowliness.' The 'Quip' was reprinted in 1606, 1615, 1620, 1625, and 1635. A Dutch translation was published at the Hague in 1601, and later editions appeared; the pamphlet was also translated into French. This was the latest work issued in Greene's lifetime.

The first of his posthumous tracts: (29) 'Greens Groatsworth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance. . . . Written before his death, and published at his dying request. Fælicem fuisse infaustum,' 4to, was licensed 20 Sept. 1592; but the earliest extant edition is dated 1596 (Huth). It was reprinted in 1600, 1616, 1617, 1620, 1621, 1629, 1637, n. d. Henry Chettle, who edited this tract from Greene's original manuscript, tells us in the preface to 'Kind Harts Dreame' (licensed December 1592) that he toned down a passage (unquestionably relating to Marlowe) in the notorious letter 'To those gentlemen

his quondam acquaintance,' but that he added nothing of his own. 'I protest,' he writes, 'it was all Greenes, not mine, nor Maister Nashes, as some uniustly haue affirmed.' In the 'Private Epistle to the Printer,' prefixed to 'Pierce Pennilesse' (issued at the close of 1592), Nashe indignantly repudiates all connection with the 'Groatsworth of Wit.' There is, indeed, not the slightest ground for suspecting the authenticity of the tract. It narrates the adventures of a young man, Roberto, who, deserting his wife, makes the acquaintance of some strolling players, becomes 'famoused for an arch-playmaking poet,' continually shifts his lodging, and bilks his hostesses; consorts with the most abandoned characters, and ruins his health by sensual indulgence. Towards the end of the tract Greene interrupts Roberto's moralising: 'Heere, gentlemen, breake I off Roberto's speech, whose life in most part agreeing with mine, found the selfe punishment as I haue done.' Greene is not to be identified with Roberto in every detail. For instance, Roberto is represented as the son of an 'old usurer called Gorinius,' who is described in the most unflattering terms; whereas Greene's father is praised in 'The Repentance' for his honest life. Having narrated the story of Roberto, Greene takes his farewell of the 'deceiving world' in an impressive copy of verses, and adds a string of maxims. He then delivers an address 'to those gentlemen his quondam acquaintance that spend their wits in making plaies,' in which, after uttering a solemn warning to Marlowe, 'Young Juuenall' (probably Nashe, not Lodge), and Peele, he assailed with invective the 'vpstart crow,' Shakespeare. The pamphlet closes with a pathetic 'letter written to his wife, found with this booke after his death.' A second posthumous pamphlet, (30) 'The Repentance of Robert Greene, Maister of Artes. Wherein by himselfe is laid open his loose life with the manner of his death,' 4to (Bodleian), licensed 6 Oct. 1592, and published in the same year, gives a brief account, seemingly drawn from his own papers, of Greene's dissolute courses. But it was probably 'edited,' and the passage in which he thanks God for having put it into his head to write the pamphlets on 'conny-catching' has a suspicious look, as though it were introduced in order to advertise those pamphlets. Appended is an account of Greene's last sickness, with a copy, somewhat differing from the version printed by Gabriel Harvey, of the last letter to his wife; also a prayer that he composed shortly before his death. Another posthumous work is (31) 'Greenes Vision. Written at the instant of his death. Conteyning a penitent passion for the folly of his Pen. Sero sed serio' (1592?), 4to (Brit. Mus.) The publisher, Thomas Newman, in the dedicatory epistle to Nicholas Sanders, declares that every word of this tract is Greene's own. We have Chettle's authority for the fact that Greene left at his death many papers, which fell into the hands of booksellers. The 'Vision' may have been put together from some of these papers; but it certainly was not written in his last illness. It begins by declaring that 'The Cobler of Canterbury' (an anonymous tract published in 1590) had been wrongly attributed to Greene, much to his annoyance; yet this 'Vision' is to some extent modelled on 'The Cobler.' Chaucer and Gower are supposed to appear to Greene in a dream, and to hold a discussion about his writings, Chaucer commending and moral Gower condemning them. In the end Solomon presents himself and counsels the study of divinity.

Greene's dramatic work is not so interesting as his pamphlets. Only five undoubted plays (all posthumously published) have come down, and their chronological order cannot be accurately fixed. (32) 'The Historie of Orlando Furioso. As it was plaid before the Queenes Maiestie,' 1594, 4to (2nd edit. 1599; both editions are in Brit. Mus.), founded on an episode in the twenty-third book of Ariosto's poem, is mentioned in Henslowe's 'Diary' as having been acted 21 Feb. 1591–2 by Lord Strange's men; but the date of its original production is unknown. It is a poor play, with a very corrupt text. In Dulwich College is preserved a transcript made for Edward Alleyn of a portion of Orlando's part; it differs considerably from the printed text. (33) 'A Looking Glass for London and England. Made by Thomas Lodge, gentleman, and Robert Greene. In Artibus Magister,' 1594, 4to (Brit. Mus.), reprinted in 1598, 1602, and 1617, is mentioned in Henslowe's Diary under date March 1591–2. This is a didactic play on the subject of Jonah and the Ninevites, with comical matter intermixed. Mr. F. Locker-Lampson has an undated edition containing some early manuscript annotations. When Lodge left England with Cavendish (in August 1591) he handed the manuscript of his 'Euphues Shadow' to Greene, who issued it in 1592 with a dedicatory epistle to Lord Fitzwater, and an address to the gentlemen readers. (34) 'The Honorable Historie of frier Bacon and frier Bongay. As it was plaid by her Maiesties seruants,' 1594, 4to (Devonshire House), reprinted in 1599, 1630, 1655, was founded on the prose tract (of which no early edition is known), 'The Famous History of Friar

Bacon.' Greene may have chosen this subject from the popularity of Marlowe's 'Faustus.' Lord Strange's men gave a performance of 'Friar Bacon' 19 Feb. 1591–2 (Henslowe, *Diary*, ed. Collier, p. 20); but we do not know when the play was first produced. Middleton wrote a prologue and epilogue on the occasion of its revival at court in December 1602. There is less rant and pedantry (though there is too much of both) in 'Friar Bacon' than we usually find in Greene's plays, and the love-story is not without tenderness. (35) 'The Scottish Historie of James the fourth, slaine at Floddon. Entermixed with a pleasant Comedie, presented by Oboram, King of Fayeries,' 1598, 4to (Brit. Mus.); licensed for publication 14 May 1594, and probably published in that year, is not founded on a Scotch chronicle, but on the first story of the third decade of Cinthio's collection of tales (P. A. Daniel, *Athenæum*, 8 Oct. 1881). Greene's 'Oberon' bears little resemblance to his namesake in the romance of 'Huon of Burdeux,' and certainly gave no hints to Shakespeare for 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' (36) 'The Comicall Historie of Alphonsus, King of Aragon. As it hath bene sundrie times Acted,' 1599, 4to (Devonshire House), a dreary imitation of 'Tamburlaine,' is the crudest of Greene's plays. From Venus's last speech we learn that there was to be a second part. (37) 'A pleasant conceyted Comedie of George a Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield. As it was sundry times acted by the Seruants of the right Honourable the Earle of Sussex,' 1599, 4to, licensed for publication 1 April 1595, has been ascribed to Greene on the authority of a manuscript note on the title-page of a copy belonging to the Duke of Devonshire: 'Writt by . . . a minister who ac[ted] the piners p^t in it himself. Teste W. Shakespea[re]. Ed. Iuby saith that y^s play was made by Ro. Gree[ne].' Assuming that these memoranda are genuine, we need not accept Dyce's view that they prove Greene to have been a minister. The second note seems to contradict rather than to confirm the first. Shakespeare supposed that the play was written by a minister; on the other hand, Edward Juby, the actor, declared that Greene was the author. The old 'History of George-a-Green' (of which only late editions are known) supplied the playwright with his materials. Some skill is shown in the drawing of the character of the Pinner; and the homely pictures of English country life are infinitely superior to Greene's ambitious tragic scenes. (38) An anonymous play, 'The First Part of the Tragicall Raigne of Selimus. . . . As it was playd by the Queenes Maiesties Players,' 1594, 4to, has been plausibly assigned to Greene. Robert Allott, in 'England's Parnassus,' 1600, gives two extracts from it, ascribing both to Greene. Langbaine and others claim it for Thomas Goffe [q. v.], who was about two years old when the first edition was published. It is highly probable that Greene had some share in the authorship of the original 'Henry VI' plays.

Greene's fame rests chiefly on the poetry that is scattered through his romances. The romances themselves are frequently insipid; but in some of his numerous songs and eclogues he attained perfection. His plays are interesting to students of dramatic history, but have slender literary value.

A lost ballad, 'Youthe seinge all his wais so troublesome, abandoning virtue and leanyng to vyce, Recalleth his former follies, with an inward Repentaunce,' was entered in the Stationers' Books 20 March 1580–1, as 'by Greene.' He may also be the 'R. G.' whose 'Exhortation and fruitful Admonition to Vertuous Parentes, and Modest Matrones,' 1584, 8vo, is mentioned in Andrew Maunsell's 'Catalogue of English printed Bookes,' 1595. 'A Paire of Turtle Doves; or, the Tragicall History of Bellora and Fidelio,' 1606, 4to, has been attributed to Greene on internal evidence, and Steevens was under the impression that he had seen an edition of this romance in which Greene's name was 'either printed in the title' or 'at least written on it in an ancient hand' (*Biblioth. Heber.* pt. iv. p. 130). Samuel Rowlands in his preface to ''Tis Merrie when Gossips Meete,' 1602, testifies to Greene's popularity, but Ben Jonson in 'Every Man out of his Humour,' 1600, ii. 1, hints that he was a writer from whom one could steal without fear of detection.

Alexander Dyce collected Greene's plays and poems in 1831, 2 vols. 8vo, with an account of the author and a list of his works. A revised edition of 'The Dramatic and Poetical Works of Robert Greene and George Peele' was issued in 1858, 1 vol. Dr. Grosart edited 'The Complete Works of Robert Greene,' 15 vols., 8vo, 1881–6, in the 'Huth Library' series. Vol. i. contains a translation by Mr. Brayley Hodgetts (from the Russian) of Professor Nicholas Storojenko's able sketch of Greene's life and works.

[Memoirs by Dyce and Storojenko; Simpson's School of Shakspere, ii. 339, &c.; F. G. Fleay's Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr.; Works of Thomas Nashe; Works of Gabriel Harvey; M. Jusserand's English Novel in the Time of Shakespeare (Engl. transl.), 1890; British Museum and Bodleian Catalogues; Bibliotheca Heberiana, pt. iv.; Bibliotheca

Steevensiana; Sale Catalogue of Sir Francis Freeling's Library (1836); Hazlitt's Bibliographical Collections; Cat. of the Huth Library; Collier's Bibl. Cat.; Arber's Transcript of Stat. Reg.] A. H. B.

GREENE, ROBERT (1678?–1730), philosopher, the son of Robert Greene, a mercer of Tamworth, Staffordshire, by his wife Mary Pretty of Fazeley, was born about 1678. His father, who according to the son was a repository of all the Christian virtues, died while Greene was a boy, and it was through the generosity of his uncle, John Pretty, rector of Farley, Hampshire, that he was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1689, and M.A. 1703. He became a fellow and tutor of his college and took orders. In 1711 he published 'A Demonstration of the Truth and Divinity of the Christian Religion,' and in the following year 'The Principles of Natural Philosophy, in which is shown the insufficiency of the present systems to give us any just account of that science.' The latter work was ridiculed and parodied in 'A Taste of Philosophical Fanaticism . . . by a gentleman of the University of Gratz.' Greene, while taking an active part in college and parochial work, was convinced that the whole field of knowledge was his proper province, and devoted many years' leisure to the production of his next work, a large folio volume of 980 pages, entitled 'The Principles of the Philosophy of the Expansive and Contractive Forces, or an Enquiry into the Principles of the Modern Philosophy, that is, into the several chief Rational Sciences which are extant,' 1727. In the preface Greene, after being at some pains to prove himself a whig, declared his intention of proposing a philosophy, English, Cantabrigian, and Clarensian, which he ventured to call the 'Greenian,' because his name was 'not much worse in the letters which belonged to it than those of Galileo and Descartes.' The book is a monument of ill-digested and misapplied learning. In 1727 Greene served as proctor at Cambridge, and in the next year he proceeded D.D. He died at Birmingham 16 Aug. 1730, and was buried at All Saints, Cambridge, where he had for three years officiated. In his will he named eight executors, five being heads of Cambridge colleges, and directed that his body should be dissected and the skeleton hung up in the library of King's College; monuments to his memory were to be placed in the chapels of Clare and King's colleges, in St. Mary's Church, and at Tamworth, for each of which he supplied a long and extravagant description of himself; finally, Clare Hall was to publish his posthumous works, and on condition of observing this and his other directions was to receive his estate, failing which it was to go to St. John's, Trinity, and Jesus colleges, and on refusal of each to Sidney Sussex. None of his wishes were complied with, and it was stated by a relative of Greene (*Gent. Mag.* 1783, ii. 657) that his effects remained with Sidney Sussex, but that college preserves no record of having received the benefactions.

[Cole's Athenæ Cantabr. MS.; Luard's Grad. Cantabr.; Gent. Mag. 1783 ii. 657 (where a copy of his will is given), 1791 ii. 725; prefaces to Greene's Works.] A. V.

GREENFIELD, JOHN. [See GROENVELT.]

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM OF (*d.* 1315), archbishop of York and chancellor, was of good family and a kinsman of Archbishop Walter Giffard [q. v.] of York, and of Bishop Godfrey Giffard [q. v.] of Worcester. The statement that he was born in Cornwall (FULLER, *Worthies*, ed. 1811, i. 212) is probably due to a confusion of him with the Grenvilles. A more probable conjecture connects him with a hamlet which bears his name in Lincolnshire (RAINE, *Fasti Eboracenses*, p. 361). He was educated at Oxford, and in 1269 Archbishop Giffard ordered his bailiff at Churchdown, near Gloucester, 'to pay to Roger the miller of Oxford twenty shillings, for our kinsman William of Greenfield while he is studying there, because it would be difficult for us to send the money to him on account of the perils of the ways' (*ib.* p. 311, from 'Reg. Giffard'). Greenfield also studied at Paris (RAINE, *Papers from Northern Registers*, p. 193). He became a doctor of civil and canon law (TRIVET, *Annales*, p. 404, Engl. Hist. Soc.) He was made by Archbishop Giffard prebendary of Southwell in 1269, and in 1272 exchanged that preferment for a prebend of Ripon. Before 1287 he was prebendary of York. He was in 1299 prebendary of St. Paul's and dean of Chichester, parson of Blockley between 1291 and 1294, rector of Stratford-on-Avon in 1294, and also chancellor of the diocese of Durham (RAINE, p. 362). His stall at Ripon was for a time sequestrated, on account of non-residence, for he was mainly busied on affairs of state as a clerk and counsellor of Edward I (*Fœdera*, i. 741). In 1290 he was one of a legation of three sent to Rome to treat about the grant to Edward of the crusading tenth. In 1291 he was, with Henry of Lacy, earl of Lincoln, sent to Tarascon, to be present at the treaty made between Charles king of Sicily and Alfonso of Aragon (*ib.* i. 744). Next year he was present during the great inquest on the Scottish succession at Norham (*ib.* i. 767).

His name appears among the clerks in the council summoned to parliaments between 1295 and 1302 (*Parl. Writs*, i. 644). In 1296 he was one of the numerous deputation sent to Cambray to treat for a truce with France before the two cardinals sent by Boniface VIII to mediate (*Fœdera*, i. 834). In 1302 he was also one of the royal proctors to treat for a peace with the French (*ib.* i. 940). On 30 Sept. 1302 Greenfield received the custody of the great seal as chancellor at St. Radegund's, near Dover, and during his absence on his French embassy Adam of Osgodby, master of the rolls, acted as his substitute (Foss, from *Rot. Claus.* 30 and 31 Edw. I).

On 4 Dec. 1304 Greenfield was elected archbishop of York, in succession to Thomas of Corbridge [q. v.] His election received the royal assent on 24 Dec., and on 29 Dec. he resigned the chancellorship. On leaving for the papal court to receive consecration and the pallium, Greenfield was strongly commended to the pope and cardinals by the king, who speaks of his 'wisdom in council, industry, literary knowledge, and usefulness to the state' (*Fœdera*, i. 968); but the troubles resulting from the death of Benedict X delayed his business, and it was not until 30 Jan. 1306 that he obtained consecration as bishop from Clement V himself at Lyons (T. Stubbs, in Raine, *Historians of the Church of York*, ii. 413; Adam Murimuth, p. 7, Engl. Hist. Soc.; Walter Hemingburgh, ii. 233, Engl. Hist. Soc.) Bishop Baldock [q. v.] of London was consecrated at the same time.

Greenfield at once returned to England, and defiantly bore his cross erect before him as he passed through London ('Ann. London.' in Stubbs, *Chronicles of Edward I and Edward II*, i. 144). He was not molested by Archbishop Winchelsey, but he owed this favour to the special intercession of King Edward (Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii. 284). It was not till 31 March that Greenfield received the temporalities of his see, and then only by purchasing the favour of an influential noble. This expense, his payments to the crown, and especially his long and expensive residence abroad without enjoying his official income, caused him to be terribly crippled by debts for many years. He got the greedy papal curia to postpone for a year the payment of what he owed to it (Raine, *Northern Registers*, pp. 179–81). But he was forced to raise the money from the company of the Bellardi of Lucca; and to free himself from the Italian usurers he exacted aids from the clergy, and borrowed freely from nearly every church dignitary of the north.

The Scotch wars caused the frequent residence of the court at York, and enhanced the political importance of the archbishop. In July 1307 he acted as regent jointly with Walter Langton [q. v.], bishop of Lichfield, Edward's favourite minister, who had just shown his friendship for Greenfield by the large loan of five hundred marks. Edward II on his accession obtained from the pope a commission authorising Greenfield to crown him in the absence of Winchelsey; but the latter, regaining papal favour, caused it to be revoked and appointed his own agents ('Ann. Paul.' in Stubbs, *Chronicles of Edward I and Edward II*, i. 260). Greenfield was a good deal occupied with the Scotch war, entertaining the king after his flight from Bannockburn, and being next year excused from parliament because he was occupied in defending the marches from Bruce and his followers. In 1314 and 1315 he summoned councils at York, in which the great ecclesiastical and temporal magnates to the north assembled to 'provide for the safety of the kingdom' (Raine, *Northern Registers*, pp. 235, 245). He in vain employed ecclesiastical censures against the rebellious Bishop of Glasgow, and supported the Bishop of Whithorn in his English exile for fidelity to York and King Edward. He also inspired Dominican friars to preach against the Scots (*ib.* p. 238).

When Clement V attacked the Templars he appointed Greenfield a member of the commission to examine the charges brought against the English members of the order (1309). He showed some activity but little zeal in discharging this unpleasant office, and declined to act at all within the southern province. In 1310 and 1311 he held provincial councils, in the former collecting evidence, and in the latter sentencing those reputed to be guilty. But the worst sentence he imposed was penance within a monastery. He soon released the Templars from the excommunication which they had incurred, and showed his sympathy for them by sending them food and other help. Yet in April 1312 he was present at the council of Vienne, where the order was condemned and dissolved. The king had in the previous July directed Greenfield to stay at home and go to parliament, but in October granted him letters of safe-conduct for the journey beyond sea. At Vienne Greenfield was treated with special distinction by Clement V, and was seated nearest to the pope after the cardinals and the Archbishop of Trier.

The energy and activity of Greenfield as a bishop are clearly illustrated by the copious extracts from his extant registers quoted by Canon Raine. The Scotch wars had made his see very disorderly, but he showed great zeal in putting down crimes and irregu-

larities, correcting the misconduct of his own household, attacking non-residence, and visiting the monasteries. In 1311 he visited Durham, during the vacancy between the episcopates of Bek and Kellawe. He quarrelled with Archbishop Reynolds on the question of the southern primate bearing his cross erect within the northern province, and in 1314 he very unwillingly acquiesced in the Archbishop of Canterbury exercising this mark of power in York city itself (Trokelowe, p. 88, Rolls Ser.) In 1306 he promulgated at Ripon a series of constitutions, the same, with additions, as those issued in 1289 by his old friend Gilbert of St. Lifard [see Gilbert] bishop of Chichester (Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii. 169-72, 285, prints them in full). He also published in 1311 certain statutes reforming the procedure of his consistory courts and regulating the functions of the officials and proctors practising there (*ib.* ii. 409–15), He urged strongly the canonisation of Grosseteste.

Greenfield died at Cawood on 6 Dec. 1315, and was buried in the eastern side of the north transept of York minster, under a monument which, though much defaced and injured, is still of considerable grandeur. His nephew, William of Greenfield, became an adherent of Thomas of Lancaster.

[Raine's Fasti Eboracenses, pp. 361–97, collects practically all that is known about Greenfield, including a great deal from his manuscript Register, large extracts from which are given in Raine's Papers from the Northern Registers (Rolls Ser.); Thomas Stubbs's Life of Greenfield, in Twysden's Decem Scriptores c. 1729–30, and now republished in Raine's Historians of the Church of York, ii. 413–15 (Rolls Ser.); Stubbs's Chronicles of Edward I and Edward II (Rolls Ser.); Murimuth, Trivet, and Hemingburgh (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Parl. Writs; Wilkins's Concilia, vol. ii.; Rymer's Fœdera, vols. i. and ii. Record edit. Foss's Judges of England, iii. 96–7, is hardly so full as usual.]

T. F. T.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM (1799–1831), philologist, was born in London on 1 April 1799. His father, William Greenfield, a native of Haddington, attended Well Street Chapel, London, then under the ministry of Alexander Waugh. He joined a missionary voyage in the ship Duff, and was accidentally drowned when his son was two years old. In the spring of 1802 Greenfield was taken by his mother to Jedburgh. In the summer of 1810 they returned to London, and Greenfield resided for some time with his two maternal uncles, who gave him instruction. They were men of business who studied languages in order to understand learned quotations, and they taught him. In October 1812 Greenfield was apprenticed to a bookbinder named Rennie. A Jew employed in his master's house, and a reader of the law in the synagogue, taught him Hebrew gratuitously. At sixteen Greenfield began to teach in the Fitzroy Sabbath school, of which his master was a conductor. At seventeen he became a member of Well Street Chapel, and a close friend of the minister, Dr. Waugh. In 1824 he left business to devote himself to languages and biblical criticism. In 1827 he published 'The Comprehensive Bible . . . with . . . a general introduction . . . Notes,' &c. The book, though fiercely attacked as heterodox by the 'Record' and a Dr. Henderson, became very popular, especially among unitarians. An abridgment was afterwards published as 'The Pillar of Divine Truth immoveably fixed on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets. . . . The whole of the arguments and illustrations drawn from the pages of the Comprehensive Bible, by . . .' [W. Greenfield], 8vo, London, 1831. Greenfield's valuable 'Defence of the Serampore Mahratta Version of the New Testament' (in reply to the 'Asiatic Journal' for September, 1829), 8vo, London, 1830, commended him to the notice of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by whom he was engaged, about April of that year, as superintendent of the editorial department. He had no previous knowledge of the Mahratta and other languages referred to in the pamphlet, which, it is said, was written within five weeks of his taking up the subject. He followed it up by 'A Defence of the Surinam Negro-English Version of the New Testament . . .,' 1830 (in reply to the 'Edinburgh Christian Instructor').

While nineteen months in the society's service Greenfield wrote upon twelve European, five Asiatic, one African, and three American languages; and acquired considerable knowledge of Peruvian, Negro-English, Chippeway, and Berber. His last undertaking for the society was the revision of the 'Modern Greek Psalter' as it went through the press. He also projected a grammar in thirty languages, but in the midst of his labours he was struck down by brain fever, dying at Islington on 5 Nov. 1831 (*Gent. Mag.* 1831, pt. ii. p. 473). He left a widow and five children, on whose behalf a subscription was opened (*ib.* 1832, pt. i. pp. 89–90). His portrait by Hayter was engraved by Holl (Edward Evans, *Cat. of Engraved Portraits*, ii. 177).

Greenfield's other publications include: 1. 'The book of Genesis in English-Hebrew . . . with notes,' &c., by . . . [W. Greenfield], 8vo, London, 1828; another edition,

8vo, London, 1831. 2. 'New Testament,' Greek, 16mo, London, 1829. 3. 'The Polymicrian Greek Lexicon to the New Testament,' &c., 16mo, London, 1829 (new edition as 'A Greek-English Lexicon to the New Testament,' revised by T. S. Green, 8vo, London, 1849; other editions in 1870 and 1885). 4. 'Novi Testamenti Græci Ταμεῖον . . . Ex opera E. Schmidii . . . depromptum a Gulielmo Greenfield,' Greek, 16mo, London, 1830. 5. 'New Testament, Greek and Hebrew, translated into Hebrew by W. Greenfield,' 8vo, London, 1831 (with the Hebrew translation only, 16mo, London [1831]). The Hebrew version was also included in Samuel Lee's 'Biblia Sacra Polygotta,' fol. London, 1831. Greenfield was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

[Thomas Wood's Funeral Sermon in vol. iii. of the British Preacher.] G. G.

GREENHALGH, JOHN (*d.* 1651), governor of the Isle of Man, only son of Thomas Greenhalgh of Brandlesome Hall in the parish of Bury, Lancashire, by Mary, daughter of Robert Holte of Ashworth Hall in the same parish, was born before 1597. His father dying in 1599 his mother married Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, Lancashire, by whom Greenhalgh was brought up. He was well educated and travelled abroad. On the death of his grandfather, John Greenhalgh, he succeeded to Brandlesome Hall, was on the commission of the peace for and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, and was appointed governor of the Isle of Man by the Earl of Derby in 1640 [see STANLEY, JAMES, seventh EARL OF DERBY]. In 1642 he was discharged as a royalist from the commission of the peace by order of the House of Commons. He fought under the Earl of Derby at the head of three hundred Manxmen at the battle of Wigan Lane in August 1651, greatly distinguished himself at Worcester (3 Sept.), when he saved the colours from capture by tearing them from the standard and wrapping them round his person, was severely wounded in a subsequent affair with Major Edge, when the Earl of Derby was taken prisoner, but made good his escape to the Isle of Man, and there died of his wound, and was buried at Malow, 19 Sept. 1651. His estates were confiscated. Greenhalgh married thrice: first, on 30 Jan. 1608–9, Alice, daughter of the Rev. William Massey, rector of Wilmslow, Cheshire; secondly, Mary, daughter of William Assheton of Clegg Hall, Lancashire; and thirdly, Alice, daughter of George Chadderton of Lees, near Oldham. He had issue three sons and three daughters.

[Seacome's Hist. of the House of Stanley, p. 215 et seq.; Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 1779, p. 434 et seq.; Comm. Journ. ii. 821, vii. 199; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1650, p. 543; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. viii. 203; Manx Miscellanies (Manx Soc.), vol. xxx.; Ormerod's Cheshire, ed. Helsby, iii. 596.] J. M. R.

GREENHAM or **GRENHAM**, RICHARD (1535?–1594?), puritan divine, was probably born about 1535, and went at an unusually late age to Cambridge University, where he matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke Hall on 27 May 1559. He graduated B.A. early in 1564, and was elected fellow, proceeding M.A. in 1567. His puritanism was of a moderate type; he had scruples about the vestments, and strong views about such abuses as non-residence, but was more concerned for the substance of religion and the co-operation of all religious men within the church than for theories of ecclesiastical government. His name, 'Richardus Grenham,' is appended with twenty-one others to the letters (3 July and 11 Aug. 1570), praying Burghley, the chancellor, to reinstate Cartwright in his office as Lady Margaret's divinity reader. Neal's statement that at a subsequent period he declared his approbation of Cartwright's 'book of discipline' (1584) is somewhat suspicious, yet Strype says he was at one of Cartwright's synods.

On 24 Nov. 1570 he was instituted to the rectory of Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire, then worth 100*l.* a year. He used to still preach at St. Mary's, Cambridge, where he reproved young divines for engaging in ecclesiastical controversies, as tantamount to rearing a roof before laying a foundation. In his parish he preached frequently, choosing the earliest hours of the morning, 'so soon as he could well see,' in order to gather his rustics to sermon before the work of the day. He devoted Sunday evenings and Thursday mornings to catechizing. He had some divinity pupils, including Henry Smith (1560–91), known as 'silver-tongu'd Smith.' During a period of dearth, when barley was ten groats a bushel, he devised a plan for selling corn cheap to the poor, no family being allowed to buy more than three pecks in a week. He cheapened his straw, preached against the public order for lessening the capacity of the bushel, and got into trouble by refusing to let the clerk of the market cut down his measure with the rest. By this unworldliness his finances were kept so low that his wife had to borrow money to pay his harvestmen. Richer livings were steadily declined by him. Nevertheless he was not appreciated by his flock; his parish remained 'poore and peevish;' his hearers were for the most part 'ignorant

and obstinate.' 'Hence,' says Fuller, 'the verses:

> Greenham had pastures green,
> But sheep full lean.'

He was cited for nonconformity by Richard Cox [q. v.], bishop of Ely, who, knowing his aversion to schism, asked him whether the guilt of it lay with conformists or with nonconformists. Greenham answered that, if both parties acted in a spirit of concord, it would lie with neither; otherwise with those who made the rent. Cox gave him no further trouble. His 'Apologie or Aunswere' is in 'A Parte of a Register' (1593), p. 86 sq. On the appearance of the Mar-Prelate tracts (1589) he preached against them at St. Mary's, on the ground that their tendency was 'to make sin ridiculous, whereas it ought to be made odious.'

His friends were anxious to get him to London 'for the general good.' He resigned his living about 1591, having held it some twenty or twenty-one years. He told Warfield, his successor, 'I perceive noe good wrought by my ministerie on any but one familie.' Clarke says he went to London about 1588 or 1589, but this conflicts with his other data. He soon tired of a 'planetary' occupation of London pulpits, repented of leaving Drayton, and at last settled as preacher at Christ Church, Newgate.

In 1592 (if Marsden is right) appeared his 'Treatise of the Sabboth,' of which Fuller says that 'no book in that age made greater impression on peoples practice.' The second of two sonnets (1599) on Greenham by Joseph Hall [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Norwich, is a graceful tribute, often quoted, to the merit as well as to the popularity of the work. It was the earliest and wisest of the puritan treatises on the observance of the Lord's day. It is much more moderate than the 'Sabbathvm' (1595) of his step-son Nicholas Bownde [q. v.], who borrows much from Greenham.

Clarke says Greenham died about 1591, in about his sixtieth year. Fuller, whose father was 'well acquainted' with Greenham, says his death was unrecorded, because he died of the plague which raged in 1592. This ill agrees with Clarke's statement that, 'being quite worn out, he comfortably and quietly' died. It is mentioned by Waddington that on 2 April 1593 Greenham visited John Penry in the Poultry compter. Henry Holland, who had known him many years, says that Greenham 'the day before his departure out of this life' was 'troubled, for that men were so vnthankfull for that strange and happie deliuerance of our most gracious Queene;' the margination has 'D. Lopes;' he must therefore have survived the affair of Lopez, February-June 1594. 'No sooner,' adds Holland, was he 'gone from vs, but some respecting gaine, and not regarding godlinesse, attempted forthwith to publish some fragments of his workes.' The date of these pieces ('A most sweete and assured Comfort' and 'Two . . . Sermons') is 1595. It is therefore probable that his death took place in the latter part of 1594. He was of short stature and troubled with a bad digestion. In preaching he perspired so excessively that he had always to change his linen on coming from the pulpit. Throughout the year he rose for study at four o'clock. He married the widow of Robert Bownde, M.D., physician to the Duke of Norfolk, but had no issue; his step-daughter, Anne Bownde, was the first wife of John Dod [q. v.]

Greenham's 'Workes' were collected and edited by H. H., i. e. Henry Holland, in 1599, 4to; a second edition appeared in the same year; the third edition was 1601, fol., reprinted 1605 and 1612 ('fift and last' edition). 'A Garden of Spiritual Flowers,' by Greenham, was published 1612, 8vo, and several times reprinted, till 1687, 4to. It is very doubtful whether Greenham himself published anything, or left anything ready for the press. Of his 'Treatise of the Sabboth,' which had 'been in many hands for many yeeres,' Holland found 'three verie good copies,' and edited the best. It was originally a sermon or sermons; and the remaining works (excepting a catechism) are made up from sermon matter, with some additions from Greenham's conversation. They show much study of human nature, and are full of instances of shrewd judgment.

[Fuller's Church Hist. of Britain, 1655, ix. 219; Clarke's Lives of Thirty-two English Divines (at the end of a General Martyrologie), 1677, pp. 12 sq., 169 sq.; Brook's Lives of the Puritans, 1813, i. 415 sq.; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, 1822, i. 281, 387; Strype's Aylmer, 1821, p. 100; Whitgift, 1822, p. 6; Annals, 1824, ii. (2) 415, 417, iii. (1) 720, iv. 607; Waddington's John Penry, 1854, p. 123; Marsden's Hist. of the Early Puritans, 1860, p. 248; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. 1861, ii. 103, 143 sq., 356, 546; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vii. 366, viii. 55.] A. G.

GREENHILL, JOHN (1644?–1676) portrait-painter, born at Salisbury about 1644, was eldest son of John Greenhill, registrar of the diocese of Salisbury, and Penelope, daughter of Richard Champneys of Orchardleigh, Somersetshire. His grandfather was Henry Greenhill of Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire. His father was connected through his brothers with the East India

trade. Greenhill's first essay in painting was a portrait of his paternal uncle, James Abbott of Salisbury, whom he is said to have sketched surreptitiously, as the old man would not sit. About 1662 he migrated to London, and became a pupil of Sir Peter Lely. His progress was rapid, and he acquired some of Lely's skill and method. He carefully studied Vandyck's portraits, and Vertue narrates that he copied so closely Vandyck's portrait of Killigrew with a dog that it was difficult to know which was the original. Vertue also says that his progress excited Lely's jealousy. Greenhill was at first industrious, and married early. But a taste for poetry and the drama, and a residence in Covent Garden in the vicinity of the theatres, led him to associate with many members of the free-living theatrical world, and he fell into irregular habits. On 19 May 1676, while returning from the Vine Tavern in a state of intoxication, he fell into the gutter in Long Acre, and was carried to his lodgings in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he died the same night. He was buried in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. He left a widow and family, to whom Lely gave an annuity. Greenhill's portraits are of great merit, often approaching those of Lely in excellence. Among his chief sitters were Bishop Seth Ward, in the town hall at Salisbury, painted in 1673; Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, painted more than once during his chancellorship in 1672, engraved by Blooteling; John Locke, who wrote some verses in Greenhill's praise, engraved by Pieter van Gunst; Sir William D'Avenant, engraved by Faithorne; Philip Woolrich, engraved in mezzotint by Francis Place; Abraham Cowley, Admiral Spragge, and others. At Dulwich there is a portrait of Greenhill by himself (engraved in Wornum's edition of Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting'), James, duke of York, and those of William Cartwright (who bequeathed the collection) and of Charles II are attributed to him. In the National Portrait Gallery there are portraits of Charles II and Shaftesbury. In the print room at the British Museum there is a drawing of Greenhill by Lely, and a similar drawing by himself; also a rare etched portrait of his brother, Henry Greenhill [see below], executed in 1667. In the Dyce collection at the South Kensington Museum there is a drawing of George Digby, earl of Bristol, and at Peckforton drawings of Sir Robert Worsley and the Countess of Gainsborough. Among Greenhill's personal admirers was Mrs. Behn [q.v.], who kept up an amorous correspondence with him, and lamented his early death in a fulsome panegyric.

Henry Greenhill (1646–1708), younger brother of the above, born at Salisbury 21 June 1646, distinguished himself in the merchant service in the West Indies, and was rewarded by the admiralty. He was appointed by the Royal African Company governor of the Gold Coast. In 1685 he was elected an elder brother of the Trinity House, in 1689 commissioner of the transport office, and in 1691 one of the principal commissioners of the navy. The building of Plymouth dockyard was completed under his direction. He received a mourning ring under Samuel Pepys's will. He died 24 May 1708, and was buried at Stockton, Wiltshire, where there is a monument to his memory.

[Hoare's Hist. of Modern Wiltshire, vi. 629; Wiltshire Archæological Mag. xii. 105; Vertue's MSS. (Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 23068, &c.); Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Dallaway and Wornum; De Piles's Lives of the Painters; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; information from G. Scharf, C.B.] L. C.

GREENHILL, JOSEPH (1704–1788), theological writer, was a nephew of Thomas Greenhill [q. v.] His father, William (one of a family of thirty-nine children by the same father and mother), was a counsellor-at-law, who lived first in London and then retired to a family estate at Abbot's Langley, Hertfordshire, where Joseph was born and baptised in February 1703–4. He was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1726, and was admitted M.A. in 1731. He was appointed rector of East Horsley in 1727, and of East Clandon in 1732, both livings in the county of Surrey, and small both as to population and emolument. He lived at East Horsley, and died there in March 1788. He wrote 'An Essay on the Prophecies of the New Testament,' 2nd edition, 1759, and 'A Sermon on the Millennium, or Reign of Saints for a thousand years,' 4th edition, 1772. These two little works he afterwards put together, and republished with the title 'An Essay on the Prophecies of the New Testament, more especially on the Prophecy of the Millennium, the most prosperous State of the Church of Christ here on Earth for a thousand Years,' 7th edition, with additions, Canterbury, 1776. He was probably the last person who thought it his duty to denounce inoculation from the pulpit, which had been rather a common habit with the clergy since its introduction in 1718. He published 'A Sermon on the Presumptuous and Sinful Practice of Inoculation,' Canterbury, 1778.

[Brayley's Hist. of Surrey; Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey; Cat. of Cambridge Graduates; family papers.] W. A. G.

GREENHILL, THOMAS (1681–1740?), writer on embalming, son of William Greenhill of Greenhill at Harrow, Middlesex, a counsellor-at-law and secretary to General Monck, was born in 1681, after his father's death, probably at Abbot's Langley, Hertfordshire, as his father died there. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of William White of London, who had by one husband thirty-nine children, all (it is said) born alive and baptised, and all single births except one. An addition was made to the arms of the family in 1698, in commemoration of this extraordinary case of fecundity. There are portraits of Elizabeth Greenhill at Walling Wells, near Worksop, and at Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire. Thomas was a surgeon of some repute, who lived in London, in King Street, Bloomsbury, and died about 1740, leaving a family behind him. He was the author of two papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions' of no great interest or value, July 1700 and June 1705. He is known as the author of 'Νεκροκηδεία, or the Art of Embalming; wherein is shewn the right of Burial, the funeral ceremonies, especially that of preserving Bodies after the Egyptian method,' pt. i. London, 4to, 1705. From another title-page it appears that the work was to have consisted of three parts, but only the first was published by subscription. It is not a book of original learning or research, but is a very creditable work for so young a man, and its information is still useful. The author's portrait by Nutting, after T. Murray, is prefixed.

[Family papers; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. ix. 512; Gent. Mag. 1805, pt. i. 405; Noble's continuation of Granger's Biog. Hist. i. 235.]

W. A. G.

GREENHILL, WILLIAM (1591–1671), nonconformist divine, was born of humble parents in 1591, probably in Oxfordshire. At the age of thirteen he matriculated at Oxford on 8 June 1604 (*Oxford Univ. Reg.*, Oxford Hist. Soc., II. ii. 273); was elected a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, on 8 Jan. 1604–5; graduated B.A. on 25 Jan. 1608–9, and M.A. on 9 July 1612, in which year he resigned his demyship. A Thomas Greenhill, supposed to be William's brother, matriculated from Magdalen College on 10 Nov. 1621, aged eighteen, and was a chorister from 1613 to 1624, graduating B.A. on 6 Feb. 1623–4. He died on 17 Sept. 1634. A punning epitaph on him, said to be by William, is in Beddington Church, near Croydon. There is much uncertainty as to William's relationship with Nicholas Greenhill (1582–1650), who was demy of Magdalen 1598–1606, master of Rugby School 1602–5, prebendary of Lincoln from 1613, and rector of Whitnash, Warwickshire, from 1609 till his death (J. R. Bloxam, *Reg.* iv. 243; M. H. Bloxam, *Rugby*, 1889, pp. 24, 30, 31; *Oxford Univ. Reg.*, Oxford Hist. Soc., II. ii. 230, iii. 238; *Blackwood's Mag.* May 1862, p. 540).

From 1615 to 1633 William Greenhill held the Magdalen College living of New Shoreham, Sussex. Wood writes of him with his usual prejudice, and represents him as becoming 'a notorious independent,' 'for interest and not for conscience;' but John Howe and others give him a high spiritual character, and that estimate of him is borne out by his writings. He appears to have officiated in some ministerial capacity in the diocese of Norwich (then ruled by Matthew Wren, one of the severest of the bishops), for he got into trouble for refusing to read 'The Book of Sports.' He afterwards removed to London, and was chosen afternoon preacher to the congregation at Stepney, while Jeremiah Burroughes [q. v.] ministered in the morning, so that they were called respectively the 'Morning Star' and the 'Evening Star of Stepney.' He was a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, convened in 1643, and was one of that small band of independents who gave so much trouble to their presbyterian brethren. In the same year (26 April) he preached before the House of Commons on occasion of a public fast, and his sermon was published by command of the house, with the title 'The Axe at the Root.' In 1644 he was present at the formation of the congregational church in Stepney, and was appointed first pastor. In 1645 he published the first volume of his 'Exposition of the Prophet Ezekiel,' which had been delivered as lectures to an audience among whom were many eminent persons. The first volume is remarkable for its dedication to the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter to Charles I, then nine years old. He calls her 'the excellent princess and most hopeful lady,' and gives a pleasing idea of her character in terms which seem to imply some special source of information. It has been conjectured (and with great probability) that this may have been through his friend Henry Burton [q. v.], who had for several years been intimately acquainted with the royal family. Four years later (1649), after the death of Charles, he was appointed by the parliament chaplain to three of the king's children: James, duke of York (afterwards James II); Henry, duke of Gloucester; and the Lady Henrietta Maria. In 1654 he was appointed by the Protector one of the 'commissioners for approbation of public preachers,' known as 'triers.' It was also probably by Cromwell that he was appointed vicar of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East,

the old parish church of Stepney, while he continued pastor of the independent church. This post he held for about seven years, till he was ejected immediately after the Restoration in 1660, but the pastorate of the independent church he retained till his death on 27 Sept. 1671. He was succeeded by Matthew Mead. His chief work is his 'Exposition of the Prophet Ezekiel,' which is a commentary full of varied learning (especially scriptural), expounding the literal sense of the chapters, with a practical and spiritual application. It was published in five thick small 4to volumes between 1645 and 1662. The last volume is said to be scarce, and it is supposed that many copies were destroyed in the fire of London, 1666. The whole was reprinted (with some omissions and alterations), with an advertisement dated 26 Jan. 1837, and a title-page bearing (in some copies) the words 'second edition,' in 1839. Greenhill also published (besides editing books by several of his friends) two volumes of sermons, one called 'Sermons of Christ, His Discovery of Himself,' &c., small 8vo, 1656; the other called 'The Sound-hearted Christian,' &c., by W. G., small 8vo, 1670 (in some copies 1671).

[Memoir in Evangelical Magazine and Missionary Chronicle, July 1862, by Rev. John Kennedy, pastor of the independent church at Stepney. See also Tower Hamlets Independent, 9 May 1868; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 1145; Palmer's Nonconf. Memorial, ii. 468; Orme's Biblioth. Biblica, p. 217; Lysons's Environs of London, i. 60, 61, iii. 435, 443, 444; Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, ii. 529; J. R. Bloxam's Reg. Magdalen College, Oxford, i. 32, ii. 132, v. 6; Brit. Mus. Cat.] W. A. G.

GREENHOW, EDWARD HEADLAM (1814–1888), physician, born in North Shields in 1814, was grandson of E. M. Greenhow, M.D., of North Shields, and was nephew of T. M. Greenhow, M.D., F.R.C.S. (1791–1881), surgeon for many years to the Newcastle Infirmary, a notable operator and sanitary reformer (see *British Medical Journal*, 1881, ii. 799). He studied medicine at Edinburgh and Montpelier, and practised for eighteen years in partnership with his father in North Shields and Tynemouth. In 1852 he graduated M.D. at Aberdeen, and in 1853 settled in London. From 1854 he frequently reported on epidemics and questions of public health to the board of health and the privy council, and he served on several royal commissions. In 1855 he was appointed lecturer on public health at St. Thomas's Hospital; joining the medical school of the Middlesex Hospital as assistant physician and joint lecturer on medical jurisprudence in 1861, he became full physician to the hospital in 1870, lecturer on medicine in 1871, and consulting physician in 1870. In 1875 he delivered the Croonian lectures at the Royal College of Physicians on Addison's disease. The Clinical Society was founded in 1867 mainly by his exertions; he was its treasurer from the commencement to 1879, when he became president. He was a zealous and successful teacher and investigator, and an excellent and thorough-going man of business. He was twice married, first in 1842 to the widow of W. Barnard, esq. (she died in 1857, leaving one son, the Rev. Edward Greenhow); and secondly to Eliza, daughter of Joseph Hume, M.P. (she died in 1878, leaving two daughters). Greenhow retired in 1881 to Reigate, Surrey, and died suddenly at Charing Cross Station on 22 Nov. 1888 on his return from a meeting of the pension commutation board, to which he was medical officer.

Greenhow wrote: 1. 'On Diphtheria,' 1860. 2. 'On Addison's Disease,' 1866. 3. 'On Chronic Bronchitis,' 1869. 4. 'Croonian Lectures on Addison's Disease,' 1875. 5. 'On Bronchitis and the Morbid Conditions connected with it,' 1878. He also prepared the following parliamentary reports: 'The different Proportions of Deaths from certain Diseases in different Districts in England and Wales,' 1858, an especially valuable memoir; 'On the Prevalence and Causes of Diarrhœa in certain Towns;' 'Districts with Excessive Mortality from Lung Diseases;' 'Excessive Mortality of Young Children among Manufacturing Populations,' appendix to 'Report of Medical Officer of Privy Council,' 1859–61. Many papers by Greenhow appeared in the medical journals.

[Lancet, 1888, ii. 1104–6.] G. T. B.

GREENOUGH, GEORGE BELLAS (1778–1855), geographer and geologist, was born in 1778. His father, whose name was Bellas, was a proctor in Doctors' Commons, and died in 1780. His mother, a daughter of a surgeon named Greenough, died soon after, leaving her son to the care of her father. Being a good classical scholar the grandfather did much to foster a taste for scholarship in the boy, who at nine years old was sent to Eton. While Bellas was still at school his grandfather died, leaving him a fortune, and desiring him to add the name of Greenough to his own. In 1795 Greenough entered St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and kept nine terms, but took no degree, and in 1798 proceeded to the university of Göttingen to study law. He there became intimate with Coleridge, and coming under the influence of Blumenbach

devoted himself mainly to natural history. He studied mineralogy for a time at Freiburg under Werner, and after visiting the Hartz Mountains, Italy, and Sicily, returned to England in 1801. After going to Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, he settled in Parliament Street, Westminster, and became an active member of the Royal Institution. He attended the lectures of Wollaston and Davy, and for several years acted as secretary to the institution. In 1806 he accompanied Davy to Ireland to study the geology and the social condition of the country, and in the following year he entered parliament as member for Gatton, Surrey, which he represented until 1812. In politics he was a liberal of the school of Bentham, Romilly, and Horner. In 1807 he organised in an informal manner what afterwards became the Geological Society of London, though it was not regularly constituted, with Greenough as its first president, until 1811. The young society met with considerable opposition from Sir Joseph Banks, who wished to subordinate it to the Royal Society. Davy and others withdrew their names, but Greenough adhered to his original scheme of an independent society, acting as its president for six years, and being subsequently re-elected in 1818 and 1833. His presidential addresses to the society are among his chief contributions to geology; but he was proficient also in architecture and in archæology, and took a deep interest in ethnology. At an early date he began to form a collection of maps, upon which or in his note-books he entered all the geological data he could obtain from travellers and from books. In 1808 he first sketched the boundary-lines of the various strata in England and Wales, and in 1810 he travelled over a great part of the country for the purpose of mapping it. At the request of the Geological Society he then, with the help of Conybeare, Buckland, and Henry Warburton, coloured a large scale-map drawn by Webster, and in 1820 published it in six sheets, with an index of hills. A second edition of this map was engraved in 1839, and he presented the copyright to the society. Meanwhile in 1819 he published his only independent book, 'A Critical Examination of the first principles of Geology,' a series of eight essays, mainly directed against the views of the plutonists. This work was translated into French, German, and Italian. Most of his addresses are of the same critical character, carefully analysing the year's work and discussing various theoretical conclusions. For a long time he refused to admit the cogency of evidence derived from fossils, but ultimately abandoned his opposition and formed a collection. In 1822 he built himself a house in the Regent's Park, his home for the remainder of his life. He was one of the first trustees of the Geological Society under its charter in 1826, an original member of the British Association in 1831, one of the original council of University College, an active member of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and a fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Ethnological Societies. He acted as president of the Royal Geographical Society in 1839 and 1840, and in 1840 delivered an obituary notice of his former teacher, Blumenbach, 'the John Hunter of Germany.' In 1852 he laid before the Asiatic Society a series of maps of Hindostan, mainly hydrographical, and in 1854 a large-scale geological map of the whole of British India, afterwards published as a 'General Sketch of the Physical Features of British India.' This had been the work of eleven years, and in it he had the assistance of his niece, Miss Colthurst, afterwards Mrs. Greer. He then started for Italy and the East, but was taken ill on the way; dropsy supervened, and he died at Naples on 2 April 1855. His books and maps were bequeathed to the Geological and Royal Geographical Societies. His bust, by Westmacott, is in the Geological Society's apartments.

[Proc. Geol. Soc. 1856; Journ. Roy. Geogr. Soc. xxv. p. lxxxviii.] G. S. B.

GREENWAY, OSWALD (1565–1635), jesuit. [See TESIMOND.]

GREENWELL, DORA (1821–1882), poet and essayist, was born on 6 Dec. 1821 at Greenwell Ford in the county of Durham. Her father, an active country gentleman, became embarrassed, and when Dora was six-and-twenty their home was sold. Poverty, want of a settled home for many years, and very poor health served to deepen her religious views. For eighteen years she lived with her mother in Durham, and, after her mother's death, chiefly in London. An accident in 1881 seemed seriously to impair her delicate constitution, and she died on 29 March 1882.

Miss Greenwell began her career as an authoress by the publication of a volume of poems in 1848, the year that she left Greenwell Ford. It was well received, and was followed by another volume in 1850, 'Stories that might be True, with other poems.' A third volume appeared in 1861, and of this an enlarged edition was published in 1867. Her next volume of poems was called 'Carmina Crucis' (1869). These were her deepest and most characteristic effusions, 'road-side songs, with both joy and sorrow in them.' She afterwards

published 'Songs of Salvation' (1873), 'The Soul's Legend' (1873), and 'Camera Obscura' (1876), all in verse. Her principal prose works, 'The Patience of Hope' (1860), 'A Present Heaven' (1855, reissued in 1867 as 'The Covenant of Life and Peace'), and 'Two Friends' (2nd edit. 1867, with a sequel, 'Colloquia Crucis,' 1871), are full of deep and beautiful religious thought. A volume of 'Essays' appeared in 1866, consisting chiefly of pieces that had appeared in periodicals, and included 'Our Single Women,' originally an article in the 'North British Review,' February 1862, in which she earnestly pleaded for the extension of educated women's work, with a due regard to their appropriate sphere. Another of her books was a 'Life of Lacordaire' (1867), with whose character and views she was in many respects in close sympathy. She also wrote a memoir of the quaker John Woolman (1871), and 'Liber Humanitatis: Essays on Spiritual and Social Life' (1875).

To the American edition (1862) of the 'Patience of Hope' a preface was prefixed by Whittier, who classed the writer with Thomas à Kempis, Augustine, Fénelon, John Woolman, and Tauler. Whittier says of Miss Greenwell's work: 'It assumes the life and power of the gospel as a matter of actual experience; it bears unmistakable evidence of a realisation on the part of the author of the truth that Christianity is not simply historical and traditional, but present and permanent, with its roots in the infinite past and its branches in the infinite future, the eternal spring and growth of divine love.'

[Memoirs of Dora Greenwell, by William Dorling, London, 1885; selections from her Poetical Works, by the same editor, in the Canterbury Poets, 1889; personal knowledge.] W. G. B.

GREENWELL, Sir LEONARD (1781–1844), major-general, born in 1781, was third son of Joshua Greenwell of Kibblesworth, of the family of Greenwell of Greenwell Ford, county Durham. He entered the army by purchase as ensign in the 45th foot in 1802, became lieutenant in 1803, and captain 1804. In 1806 he embarked with his regiment in the secret expedition under General Cranford, which ultimately was sent to La Plata as a reinforcement, and took part in the operations against Buenos Ayres. He landed with the regiment in Portugal on 1 Aug. 1808, and, save on two occasions when absent on account of wounds, was present with it throughout the Peninsular campaigns from Roliça to Toulouse. He was in temporary command of the regiment during Massena's retreat from Torres Vedras, at the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, and at the final siege and fall of Badajoz; he became regimental major after Busaco, and received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy after the battle of Salamanca; he conducted the light troops of Picton's division at Orthez, and succeeded to the command of his regiment on the fall of Colonel Forbes at Toulouse. In the course of these campaigns he was repeatedly wounded, was shot through the body, through the neck, and through the right arm, a bullet lodged in his left arm, and another in his right leg. In 1819 Greenwell took his regiment out to Ceylon, and commanded it there for six years, but was compelled to return home through ill-health before it embarked for Burma. In 1831 he was appointed commandant at Chatham, a post he vacated on promotion to major-general 10 Jan. 1837.

Greenwell was a K.C.B. and K.C.H. He had purchased all his regimental steps but one. He died in Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London, on 11 Nov. 1844, aged 63.

[Army Lists; Philippart's Roy. Mil. Calendar, 1820, iv. 429; Gent. Mag. 1845, pt. i. 98.] H. M. C.

GREENWICH, Duke of. [See Campbell, John, second Duke of Argyll, 1678–1743.]

GREENWOOD, JAMES (*d.* 1737), grammarian, was for some time usher to Benjamin Morland at Hackney, but soon after 1711 opened a boarding-school at Woodford in Essex. At midsummer 1721, when Morland became high-master, he was appointed surmaster of St. Paul's School, London, a post which he held until his death on 12 Sept. 1737 (*Gent. Mag.* 1737, p. 574). He left a widow, Susannah. He was the author of: 1. 'An Essay towards a practical English Grammar. Describing the Genius and Nature of the English Tongue,' &c., 12mo, London, 1711; 2nd edit. 1722; 3rd edit. 1729; 5th edit. 1753. It received the praises of Professor Andrew Ross of Glasgow, Dr. George Hickes, John Chamberlayne, and Isaac Watts, who in his 'Art of Reading and Writing English' considered that Greenwood had shown in his book 'the deep Knowledge, without the haughty Airs of a Critick.' At Watts's suggestion Greenwood afterwards published an abridgment under the title of 'The Royal English Grammar,' which he dedicated to the Princess of Wales; the fourth edition of this appeared in 1750, an eighth in 1770. The appearance of two other English grammars by John Brightland and Michael Mattaire at about the same time called forth an anonymous attack on all three books, entitled 'Bellum Grammaticale; or the Grammatical Battel Royal. In Reflections on the

three English Grammars publish'd in about a year last past,' 8vo, London, 1712. Greenwood also wrote 'The London Vocabulary, English and Latin: put into a new Method proper to acquaint the Learner with Things, as well as Pure Latin Words. Adorn'd with Twenty Six Pictures,' &c., 3rd edition, 12mo, London 1713 (many editions, both English and American). It is, however, nothing more than an abridgment of Jan Amos Komensky's 'Orbis Pictura.' Greenwood's last work was 'The Virgin Muse. Being a Collection of Poems from our most celebrated English Poets . . . To which are added some Copies of Verses never before printed; with notes,' &c., 12mo, London, 1717; 2nd edition, 1722. It does not appear that Greenwood himself was a contributor.

[Notes and Queries, 1st ser. xi. 311; Gardiner's St. Paul's School Reg. pp. 78, 80.] G. G.

GREENWOOD, JOHN (*d.* 1593), independent divine, matriculated as a sizar at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on 18 March 1577–8, and graduated B.A. in 1580–1. He does not appear to have taken any further degree, though he is sometimes styled M.A. He entered the church, and was ordained deacon by Aylmer, bishop of London, and priest by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was previously to 1582 employed by Robert Wright to say service at Rochford, Essex, in the house of Lord Robert Rich, who was a leader of the puritans. He was already described as 'a man known to have given over the ministry' (Strype, *Annals*, iii. 124). Afterwards he became connected with Henry Barrow [q. v.] In the autumn of 1586 Greenwood was arrested in the house of one Henry Martin at St. Andrew's in the Wardrobe in London, while holding a private conventicle, and was imprisoned in the Clink, Southwark, where he was visited on 19 Nov. by Barrow, who was consequently arrested. Greenwood appeared before Archbishop Whitgift, Aylmer, and others, and underwent a long examination, in the course of which he denied the scriptural authority of the English church and of episcopal government (*Examination*, pp. 22–5). Paule (*Life of Whitgift*, §§ 66, 67, ed. 1612) says that 'upon show of conformity Greenwood and Barrow were enlarged upon bonds, but all in vain; for after their liberties they burst forth into further extremities, and were again committed to the Fleet, 20 July 1588 [1587].' After an imprisonment of thirty weeks in the Clink they were, according to the account given by Baker (*MS. Harl.* 7041, f. 311), removed under a habeas corpus to the Fleet, where they 'lay upon an execution of two hundred and sixty pounds apiece.' In March 1589 Greenwood held conferences with Archdeacon Hutchinson at the Fleet; the sum of them was printed in 'A Collection of certaine Sclanderous Articles,' 1589. Greenwood was kept in prison over four years (Hanbury, *Memorials*, i. 59). Together with his fellow-prisoners, Barrow and John Penry, he employed himself in writing various books, which were smuggled out of the prison in fragments, and printed in the Netherlands [see more fully under Barrow, Henry]. In 1592 Greenwood obtained his release, and met with Francis Johnson, formerly a preacher at Middleburg, who had been employed by the English bishops to destroy all copies of a tract by Greenwood and Barrow entitled 'Plain refutation of Mr. Gifford's . . . Short Treatise, &c.,' but had undergone a change of opinions through the perusal of a copy which he had preserved. Greenwood joined with Johnson in forming a congregation in the house of one Fox in Nicholas Lane; Johnson became minister, and Greenwood doctor or teacher; from this the beginning of congregationalism is sometimes dated. On 5 Dec. 1592 Greenwood and Johnson were arrested shortly after midnight at the house of Edward Boys in Fleet Street, and taken to the Counter in Wood Street, Cheapside, and in the morning the archbishop recommitted Greenwood to the Fleet. On 11 and 20 March Greenwood was examined, and confessed to the authorship of his books (*Egerton Papers*, pp. 171, 176). On 21 March Greenwood and Barrow were indicted, and two days later Sir Thomas Egerton [q. v.], the attorney-general, writes that they had been tried for publishing and dispensing seditious books, and ordered to be executed on the morrow. According to Barrow's account, preparation was made for their execution on 24 March, but they were reprieved, and certain doctors were sent to exhort them; however, on the 31st they were taken to Tyburn, but again at the last moment reprieved (*Apologie*, p. 92); this seems to have been due to an appeal from Thomas Philippes to Burghley (Dexter, *Congregationalism*, p. 245). But shortly after they were suddenly taken from prison and hanged at Tyburn, 6 April 1593. According to a statement in the 1611 edition of Barrow's 'Platform,' Dr. Raynolds is said to have told Elizabeth that Barrow and Greenwood, 'had they lived, would have been two as worthy instruments of the church of God as have been raised up in this age.' Elizabeth is doubtfully said to have regretted their execution. Bancroft writes: 'Greenwood is but a simple fellow, Barrow is the man' (*Survey of Pretended Holy Dis-*

cipline, p. 249). Greenwood was married, and had a son called Abel (*Examination*, p. 24).

Greenwood's books were chiefly written in conjunction with Barrow, to the article on whom reference should be made. He also wrote: 1. 'M. Some laid open in his couleurs. Wherein the indifferent Reader may easily see hovve vvretchedly and loosely he hath handeled the case against M. Penri,' 1589, n.p., 12mo. 2. 'An Ansvver to George Gifford's Pretended Defence of Read Prayers and Devised Leitourgies, vvith the ungodly cauils and vvicked sclanders . . . in the first part of his . . . Short Treatise against the Donatists of England, by Iohn Greenwood, Christes poore afflicted prisoner in the Fleete at London, for the trueth of the Gospel,' Dort, 1590, 4to; a second edition appeared in the same year, and a third in 1640. The examinations of Barrow, Greenwood, and Penry were printed at London in 1593 and 1594, and are reprinted in the 'Harleian Miscellany' (iv. 340–65).

[MSS. Harley 6848, 6849 (original papers), 7041, and 7042 (Baker's collections); MS. Lansdowne 982, ff. 159–61 (notice by Bishop Kennett); Brook's Puritans, ii. 23–41; Hanbury's Historical Memorials of Congregationalism; Dexter's Congregationalism; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 153 (where a number of minor references will be found); Waddington's Penry; Stow's Annales, p. 765 (ed. 1615); Strype's Annals, ii. 534, iii. 124, App. 40, iv. 96, 136; Egerton Papers, pp. 166–79 (Camden Soc.); Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert), pp. 1262, 1678, 1711–13, 1716, 1723.]

C. L. K.

GREENWOOD, JOHN (*d.* 1609), schoolmaster, was matriculated as a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1558; removed to Catharine Hall, of which he was afterwards fellow; proceeded B.A. in 1561–2, and commenced M.A. in 1565. He became master of the grammar school at Brentwood, Essex, where he appears to have died at an advanced age in 1609. His only work is 'Syntaxis et Prosodia, versiculis compositæ,' Cambridge, 1590, 8vo.

[Manuscript additions to Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr.; Bullen's Cat. of Early Printed Books.]

T. C.

GREENWOOD, JOHN (1727–1792), portrait-painter, born 7 Dec. 1727 in Boston, Massachusetts, was a son of Samuel Greenwood, merchant, by his second wife, Mary Charnock, and a nephew of Professor Isaac Greenwood of Harvard College. In 1742, just after his father's death, he was apprenticed to Thomas Johnston, an artist in water-colours, heraldic painting, engraving, and japanning. He made rapid progress, and some of his portraits painted at this period are still preserved in Boston. One of the Rev. Thomas Prince was engraved in 1750 by Peter Pelham, stepfather of John S. Copley the elder [q. v.] Greenwood removed late in 1752 to the Dutch colony of Surinam, where he remained over five years, executing in that time 113 portraits, which brought him 8,025 guilders. He visited plantations, made notes about the country, and collected or sketched its fauna, plants, and natural curiosities. Desiring to perfect himself in the art of mezzotinting he left Surinam, and arriving in May 1758 at Amsterdam, soon acquired many friends, and was instrumental in the re-establishment there of the Academy of Art. At Amsterdam he finished a number of portraits, studied under Elgersma, and issued several subjects in mezzotint, some of which were heightened by etching. He entered into partnership with P. Foquet as a dealer in paintings. In August 1763 he visited Paris, stopping some time with M. F. Basan. About the middle of September he reached London, and permanently settled there a year later. He was invited by the London artists to their annual dinner at the Turk's Head on St. Luke's day, 18 Oct. 1763, and at their fifth exhibition in the following spring displayed two paintings, 'A View of Boston, N.E.,' and 'A Portrait of a Gentleman.' Early in 1765 a charter passed the great seal founding the 'Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain,' and Greenwood became a fellow of the society.

In 1768 he exhibited his admirable mezzotint of 'Frans von Mieris and Wife,' after the original in the Hague Gallery; in 1773 'A Gipsey Fortune-teller' in crayon; in 1774 a painting of 'Palemon and Lavinia' from Thomson's 'Seasons,' &c.; and in 1790 a large landscape and figures representing the 'Seven Sisters,' a circular clump of elms at Tottenham, embracing a view of the artist's summer cottage, with himself on horseback and his wife and children. His attention, however, was for some years principally directed to mezzotints, including portraits and general subjects after his own designs, and pictures of the Dutch school. His 'Rembrandt's Father,' 1764, the 'Happy Family,' after Van Harp, and 'Old Age,' after Eckhout, both finished for Boydell in 1770, may be mentioned. His 'Amelia Hone,' a young lady with a tea-cup, 1771, was probably the best example of his art.

The Royal Academy was founded by dissentient members of the 'Incorporated Society' in December 1768. Greenwood, then a director of the latter society, tried in vain to persuade his friend and countryman, John

Singleton Copley [q. v.], to adhere to his society (5 Dec. 1775). But Copley joined the Academy.

At the request of the Earl of Bute Greenwood made a journey, in July 1771, into Holland and France purchasing paintings; he afterwards visited the continent, buying up the collections of Count van Schulembourg and the Baron Steinberg. In 1776 he was occupying Ford's Rooms in the Haymarket as an art auctioneer. In this business he continued to the end of his life, removing in 1783 to Leicester Square, where he built a commodious room adjoining his dwelling-house, and communicating with Whitcomb Street.

He died while on a visit at Margate, 16 Sept. 1792, and was buried there. His wife, who survived him a few years, was buried at Chiswick, close to the tomb of Hogarth.

A small half-length portrait of Greenwood in mezzotint, by W. Pether, bearing an artist's pallet and brushes and an auctioneer's mallet, was afterwards published. A three-quarter length, by Lemuel Abbot, and a miniature by Henry Edridge, are in possession of his grandson, Dr. John D. Greenwood, ex-principal of Nelson College, New Zealand. The portrait of himself as a young man, in coloured crayon, mentioned by Van Eynden and Van der Willigen, is now in the possession of the writer of this article.

Greenwood was not, as has been said, father of Thomas Greenwood, the scene-painter at Drury Lane Theatre, who died 17 Oct. 1797. His eldest son, Charnock-Gladwin, died an officer in the army at Grenada, West Indies; the second, John, succeeded him in business; James returned to Boston; and the youngest, Captain Samuel Adam Greenwood, senior-assistant at the residency of Baroda, died at Cambray in 1810.

[Communicated by Dr. Isaac J. Greenwood from papers in his possession.]

GREER, SAMUEL MacCURDY (1810–1880), Irish politician, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Greer, presbyterian minister of Dunboe, and Elizabeth Caldwell, daughter of Captain Adam Caldwell, R.N., was born at Springvale, co. Derry, in 1810, educated at the Belfast Academy and Glasgow University, and was called to the Irish bar in 1833. His life was devoted to constitutional agitation for such reforms in Irish land tenure as were necessary to make the union tolerable as a permanent arrangement. It was about 1848 that Greer first began to take an active part in political life, and although never a very prominent figure in public, his influence and popularity in his native county were very great. He was one of the originators of the tenant league, formed in 1850 by himself, Sir John Gray, proprietor of the 'Freeman's Journal,' Dr. M'Knight, editor of the 'Londonderry Standard,' Frederick Lucas, and John Francis Maguire. They demanded for the Irish tenant what have since been known as the three F's —fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale. Greer was one of the few Ulstermen of any weight or position—William Sharman Crawford [q. v.] was another—who adopted these principles. He contested the representation of co. Derry four times, and that of the city of Londonderry twice, being successful only once, in 1857. Although almost continuously defeated he was in reality more than any other man the creator of the liberal party in Ulster. He practically retired in 1870, before the movement in favour of home rule had attained its later importance. Most of the reforms for which he struggled—tenant right, vote by ballot, &c.—had already been conceded. He probably would not have approved the policy afterwards developed by Mr. Parnell's party, and dissented from their cardinal principle of standing entirely aloof from both English parties. There was, therefore, nothing to prevent him from accepting the recordership of Londonderry in 1870. He held this office until 1878, when he was appointed county court judge of Cavan and Leitrim. He died in 1880.

[Private information from his nephew, Dr. T. Greer, of Cambridge.] T. G.

GREETING, THOMAS (*fl.* 1675), musician, published in 1675 'The Pleasant Companion, or new Lessons and Instructions for the Flagelet.' Pepys engaged him to teach his wife an 'art that would be easy and pleasant for her' (1 March 1666–7); in the following year Greeting sent the Duke of Buckingham's musicians to Pepys's house to play dance music.

[Hawkins's Hist. of Music, p. 737; Pepys's Diary, iii. 417, iv. 317; Grove's Dict. i. 625.] L. M. M.

GREG, PERCY (1836–1889), author, son of William Rathbone Greg [q. v.], was born at Bury in 1836, and died in London on 24 Dec. 1889. His career during the greater part of his life was that of a journalist, and in his later years that of a novelist and historian. He contributed largely to the 'Manchester Guardian,' 'Standard,' and 'Saturday Review,' and obtained much distinction as a political writer. But, although endowed with great ability, he lacked the equity that characterised his father, and always tended to violent extremes; in youth a secularist, in middle life

a spiritualist, in his later years a champion of feudalism and absolutism, and in particular an embittered adversary of the American Union. The violence of his political sympathies has entirely spoiled his attempted 'History of the United States to the Reconstruction of the Union,' 1887, which can only be regarded as a gigantic party pamphlet. His ultimate convictions, political and religious, found expression in two volumes of essays, 'The Devil's Advocate,' 1878, and 'Without God; Negative Science and Natural Ethics,' 1883; and in a series of novels displaying considerable imagination and invention: 'Across the Zodiac,' 1880; 'Errant,' 1880; 'Ivy cousin and bride,' 1881; 'Sanguelac,' 1883; and 'The Verge of Night,' 1885. Of his sincerity there could be no question, and his polemical virulence did not exclude a tender vein of lyrical poetry, pleasingly manifested in his early poems, published under the pseudonym of Lionel H. Holdreth, and in his 'Interleaves' (1875).

[Manchester Guardian, 30 Dec. 1889; Academy, 18 Jan. 1890; personal knowledge.] R. G.

GREG, ROBERT HYDE (1795–1875), economist and antiquary, born in King Street, Manchester, on 24 Sept. 1795, was son of Samuel Greg, a millowner near Wilmslow, Cheshire, and brother of William Rathbone Greg [q. v.] and Samuel Greg [q. v.] His mother was Hannah, daughter and coheiress of Adam Lightbody of Liverpool, and a descendant of Philip Henry, the nonconformist [q. v.] He was educated at Edinburgh University, and before joining his father in business as a cotton manufacturer, travelled in Spain, Italy, and the East. In 1817 he entered the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and afterwards contributed to its 'Memoirs' some interesting papers on topics chiefly suggested by his observations abroad. Their titles are: 1. 'Remarks on the Site of Troy, and on the Trojan Plain,' 1823. 2. 'Observations on the Round Towers of Ireland,' 1823. 3. 'On the Sepulchral Monuments of Sardis and Mycenæ,' 1833. 4. 'Cyclopean, Pelasgic, and Etruscan Remains; or Remarks on the Mural Architecture of Remote Ages,' 1838.

He took a leading part in public work in Manchester, aiding in the foundation of the Royal Institution, the Mechanics' Institution, and in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, of which for a time he was president. He was an ardent liberal politician, and rendered valuable assistance in money and advocacy in the agitations for parliamentary reform and the repeal of the corn laws. In 1837 he wrote a pamphlet on the 'Factory Question and the Ten Hours Bill.' He was elected M.P. for Manchester in September 1839, during his absence from England. He took the seat against his will and he retired in July 1841. In the meantime he published a speech on the corn laws, which he had delivered in the House of Commons in April 1840, and a letter to Henry Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton, 'On the Pressure of the Corn Laws and Sliding Scale, more especially upon the Manufacturing Interests and Productive Classes,' 1841, 2nd ed. 1842.

He was much interested in horticulture, and in practical and experimental farming, which he carried on at his estates at Norcliffe, Cheshire, and Coles Park, Hertfordshire. In this connection he wrote three pamphlets: 'Scottish Farming in the Lothians,' 1842; 'Scottish Farming in England,' 1842; and 'Improvements in Agriculture,' 1844.

He married, 14 June 1824, Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Philips of the Park, Manchester; by her he had four sons and two daughters. Greg died at Norcliffe Hall on 21 Feb. 1875, and was buried at the unitarian chapel, Dean Row, Wilmslow, Cheshire, being followed to the grave by nearly five hundred of his tenants and employés, and by many others.

[Manchester Guardian and Examiner, 23 and 27 Feb. 1875; Earwaker's East Cheshire, i. 137; Proc. of Lit. and Phil. Soc. of Manchester, xiv. 125; Prentice's Manchester, 1851; Burke's Landed Gentry, i. 545.] C. W. S.

GREG, SAMUEL (1804–1876), philanthropist, was fourth son of Samuel Greg, a mill-owner at Quarry Bank, near Wilmslow, Cheshire, by his wife Hannah, and therefore a brother of Robert Hyde Greg [q. v.] and William Rathbone Greg [q. v.] He was born in King Street, Manchester, 6 Sept. 1804, and educated at unitarian schools at Nottingham and Bristol. After leaving Bristol he spent two years at home learning mill-work, and in the autumn of 1823 went to Edinburgh for a winter course of university lectures. In 1831, with his youngest brother, William Rathbone Greg, he studied and practised mesmerism with great enthusiasm, and to such practice he attributed his subsequent ill-health. He took the Lower House Mill, near the village of Bollington, in 1832, and having fitted it up with the requisite machinery, commenced working with hands imported from the neighbouring districts of Wilmslow, Styall, and other places. For about fifteen years the mill and the workpeople were his all-absorbing objects of consideration and pursuit. Some account of his proceedings is found in two letters which in 1835 he addressed to Leonard Horner,

inspector of factories, and which were printed for private circulation. He first established a Sunday school, next a gymnasium, then drawing and singing classes, baths and libraries, and finally he instituted the order of the silver cross in 1836 as a reward for good conduct in young women. In 1847 he was employed in making experiments on new machinery for stretching cloth. This idea was unpopular in the mill, and the workpeople, instead of coming to him to talk the matter over, surprised him by turning out. Other troubles followed, and it was not long before he was obliged to retire altogether from business, a comparatively poor man. In 1854 he wrote and published 'Scenes from the Life of Jesus,' a work of which a second edition was printed in 1869. His 'Letters on Religious Belief' appeared in 1856, but came to a conclusion after the seventh letter. He entertained Kossuth on 22 March 1857, at his residence, the Mount, Bollington, and in the same year commenced giving Sunday evening lectures to working people in Macclesfield, a practice which he continued for the remainder of his life. During 1867 he gave scientific lectures to a class of boys. In 1863 he formed the acquaintance of Dean Stanley, with whom he afterwards continued a pleasant intercourse. After a long illness he died at Bollington, near Macclesfield, 14 May 1876. In June 1838 he married Mary Needham of Lenton, near Nottingham, by whom he had a family. She was the writer in 1855 of 'Little Walter, a Mother's first Lessons in Religion for the younger classes.'

[A Layman's Legacy in prose and verse. Selections from the papers of Samuel Greg, with a prefatory letter by A. P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, and a Memoir (1877), pp. 3–63; Good Words, 1877, pp. 588–91; H. A. Page's Leaders of Men, 1880, pp. 264–77; Unitarian Herald, Manchester, 12 Feb. 1875, and 26 May 1876.]

G. C. B.

GREG, WILLIAM RATHBONE (1809–1881), essayist, born at Manchester in 1809, was son of Samuel Greg, merchant, and brother of Robert Hyde Greg [q. v.] and Samuel Greg [q. v.] His father became owner of a mill near Wilmslow in Cheshire, where William Rathbone's childhood was passed. After receiving his education under Dr. Lant Carpenter at Bristol, and afterwards at the university of Edinburgh, Greg became in 1828 manager of one of his father's mills in Bury, and in 1832 commenced business on his own account. In 1835 he married Lucy, daughter of William Henry [q. v.], a physician of Manchester. In 1842 he won a prize offered by the Anti-Corn Law League for the best essay on 'Agriculture and the Corn Laws.' In the same year he was induced by concern for his wife's health to settle in the neighbourhood of Ambleside. The removal unfavourably affected his business, and after a long struggle to avert failure he ultimately relinquished it in 1850. His literary and speculative pursuits had also probably interfered with his success in trade, for in 1851 he came before the world with his 'Creed of Christendom,' the outcome of long study and thought. Mr. Morley has recorded the effect in its day of this contribution to 'dissolvent literature;' it must be said that no work hostile to received opinions was ever so little of a polemic against them, or more distinguished by candour and urbanity. Greg now took distinct rank as an author, writing in 1852 no fewer than twelve articles for the four leading quarterlies, mostly on political or economical subjects. His essay on Sir Robert Peel in the 'Westminster Review,' vol. lviii., was the finest tribute called forth by the statesman's death. His 'Sketches in Greece and Turkey' appeared in 1853. In 1856 Sir George Cornewall Lewis bestowed on him a commissionership at the board of customs, which restored him to independence. From 1864 to 1877 he was comptroller of the stationery office. He had in the interim lost his first wife, and married the daughter of James Wilson of the 'Economist' [q. v.] The only other marked incidents of his life during this period were the successive publications of his works: 'Political Problems for our Age and Country,' 1870; 'Enigmas of Life,' 1872; 'Rocks Ahead, or the Warnings of Cassandra,' 1874; 'Mistaken Aims and Attainable Ideals of the Working Classes,' 1876. He continued to be an extensive contributor to the periodical press, and his essays were collected three times, as 'Essays on Political and Social Science' (1853), 'Literary and Social Judgments' (2nd edit. 1869, 4th edit. 1877), and 'Miscellaneous Essays' (1882 and 1884). He died at Wimbledon 15 Nov. 1881. His son Percy is separately noticed.

In Greg ardent philanthropy and disinterested love of truth were curiously allied to an almost epicurean fastidiousness, which made him unduly distrustful of the popular element in politics. He would have wished to see public affairs controlled by an enlightened oligarchy, and did not perceive that such an oligarchy was incompatible with the principles which he had himself admitted. Little practical aid towards legislation, therefore, is to be obtained from his writings. It was Greg's especial function to discourage unreasonable expectations from political or even social reforms, to impress his readers with the infinite complexity of modern pro-

blems, and in general to caution democracy against the abuse of its power. His apprehensions may sometimes appear visionary, and sometimes exaggerated, but are in general the previsions of a far-seeing man, acute in observing the tendencies of the age, though perhaps too ready to identify tendencies with accomplished facts. His style is clear and cogent, but his persuasiveness and impressiveness rather arise from moral qualities, his absolute disinterestedness, and the absence of class feeling, even when he may seem to be advocating the cause of a class.

[Mr. John Morley's account of W. R. Greg in Macmillan's Mag. vol. xlviii., reprinted in his Miscellanies; Burke's Landed Gentry, i. 545; personal knowledge.] R. G.

GREGAN, JOHN EDGAR (1813–1855), architect, was born at Dumfries on 18 Dec. 1813. He studied architecture first under Walter Newall and afterwards at Manchester under Thomas Witlam Atkinson. He commenced practice on his own account in 1840, and was engaged on many important buildings erected in Manchester during the next fifteen years, including the churches of St. John, Longsight, and St. John, Miles Platting; the warehouses of Robert Barbour and Thomas Ashton, and the bank of Sir Benjamin Heywood & Co. in St. Ann's Street. His last work was the design for the new Mechanics' Institution in David Street.

His zeal for art and education led him to take much interest in various local institutions; he acted as honorary secretary of the Royal Institution, assisted materially in the success of the local school of art, and sat as a member of the committee which undertook the formation of the Manchester Free Library. On the visit of the British Archæological Association to Manchester, he read a paper entitled 'Notes on Humphrey Chetham and his Foundation,' which is printed in the association's journal for 1851. He died at York Place, Manchester, on 29 April 1855, aged 42, and was buried in St. Michael's churchyard, Dumfries.

[Architectural Publication Society's Dictionary, *sub nom.*; Builder, vii. 18, viii. 409, xiii. 222, xvi. 99.] C. W. S.

GREGG, JOHN, D.D. (1798–1878), bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, was born 4 Aug. 1798 at Cappa, near Ennis, where his father, Richard Ross, lived on a small property. After attending a classical school in Ennis, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1819, where he took a sizarship, a scholarship, and many prizes. He obtained his degree in 1824. A sermon which he heard from the Rev. B. W. Matthias in Bethesda Chapel determined him to enter the church, and in 1826 he was ordained in Ferns Cathedral, and became curate of the French Church, Portarlington, where he laboured with much earnestness. In 1828 he obtained the living of Kilsallaghan, in the diocese of Dublin, and threw himself with great energy into the work of the parish. His reputation as an eloquent evangelical clergyman procured for him in 1836 the incumbency of the Bethesda Chapel, Dublin. Trinity Church was built for him in 1839, and became in his hands a chief centre of evangelical life in Dublin. After refusing various offers of preferment he accepted the archdeaconry of Kildare in 1857, still remaining incumbent of Trinity. In 1862 he was appointed by the lord-lieutenant (the Earl of Carlisle) bishop of the united dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. During his episcopate the new cathedral of St. Fin Barre was built at a cost of nearly 100,000*l*. He died 26 May 1878, and was buried in Mount Jerome cemetery, Dublin. He was one of the ablest and most earnest evangelical leaders of the Irish episcopal church. He married in 1830 Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Law of Dublin, by whom he had six children; his son Robert was elected bishop of Ossory in 1875, and succeeded him in the bishopric of Cork. He published 'A Missionary Visit to Achill and Erris,' 3rd edit. Dublin, 1850, besides many sermons, lectures, and tracts.

[Memorials of the Life of John Gregg, D.D., by his son.] T. H.

GREGOR, WILLIAM (1761–1817), chemist and mineralogist, younger son of Francis Gregor, a captain in General Wolfe's regiment, by Mary, sister of Sir Joseph Copley, bart., was born at Trewarthenick in the parish of Cornelly, Cornwall, 25 Dec. 1761, and educated at Bristol grammar school under the Rev. Charles Lee. In 1778 he was placed under the care of a tutor at Walthamstow, and in 1780 was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1784, and having gained a prize given for Latin prose by the representatives of the university in parliament, he was elected a Platt fellow of his college. Proceeding M.A. in 1787 he vacated his fellowship, and was collated to the rectory of Diptford, near Totnes, which had been purchased for him by his father. In 1790 he married Charlotte Anne, only daughter of David Gwatkin, by Anne, daughter of Robert Lovell, by whom he had issue one child, a daughter. Dr. John Ross, bishop of Exeter, to whom his wife was related, presented him in 1793 to the rectory of Bratton Clovelly, Devonshire, which in the same year

he exchanged for the rectory of Creed in Cornwall, where he continued for the rest of his life. He was distinguished as a painter of landscapes, as an etcher, and as a musician. While attending Mr. Waltier's lectures at Bristol he acquired a taste for chemical pursuits, but he gave his chief attention to analytical mineralogy. In 1791 a peculiar black sand, found in the Menacchan or Manaccan Valley, Cornwall, was sent to him for analysis, which he ascertained to be a compound of iron, with traces of manganese and of an unknown substance, which by a series of experiments he proved to possess a metallic base, although he was unable to reduce it to its simple form. In an article in Crell's 'Annals' he gave the name of Menacchanite to the sand, and that of Menacchine to the metallic substance which he had proved it to contain. No further notice was taken of this matter for six years. In 1795 Klaproth published the analysis of red schorl, showing that it was composed of the oxide of a peculiar metal to which he gave the name of Titanium. Two years after the same chemist analysed some Menacchanite, and was surprised to find that it contained his new metal, when he abandoned his claim to the discovery of Titanium, and acknowledged that the merit belonged solely to Gregor. This substance was afterwards found in the United States of America and in other places, and is sometimes called Gregorite. Gregor next made experiments on zeolite and wavellite, in both of which he found fluoric acid, while in uran glimmer he discovered oxide of lead, lime and silica, and in the topaz he was enabled to detect lime and potash, which had escaped the observation of Klaproth. He published sermons in 1798, 1805, 1809, three pamphlets, and in 1802 'A Letter on the Statute 21 Hen. VIII, c. 13, and on the Grievances to which the Clergy are exposed,' besides papers in scientific journals. He died of consumption at the rectory, Creed, 11 July 1817. His wife died at Exeter, 11 Sept. 1819.

[Paris's Memoir of the Rev. W. Gregor, 1818; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1850, i. 504; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. p. 188; Boase's Collect. Cornub. pp. 292, 307.] G. C. B.

GREGOR, cacique of Poyais (*d.* 1886). [See MACGREGOR, SIR GREGOR, bart.]

GREGORY the GREAT (*d.* 889), GRIG, king of Scotland, was the seventy-third king according to the fictitious chronology of Fordoun and Buchanan, but according to Skene's rectified list, the fifth king of the united kingdom of Scone, which Kenneth MacAlpine founded in 844. He succeeded in 878 Aed, the brother of Constantine and son of Kenneth MacAlpine, who after a short reign of one year was killed by his own people. With Aed the sons of Kenneth were exhausted, and instead of his grandson Donald, the son of Constantine, being taken as king, Eocha, son of Run, king of the Britons of Strathclyde, and the son of Constantine's sister, was made king, according, it is suggested, to the old custom of Pictish succession in the royal house through females. Eocha or Eochodius, was under age, and Gregory was associated with him, according to the Pictish 'Chronicle,' as his guardian ('alumpnus ordinatorque Eochodii fiebat'). The word 'alumnus,' though more usually meaning a foster-child, was also in late Latin applicable to a guardian, 'Qui alit et alitur alumnus dici potest.' The father of Gregory was Dungaile, and it is supposed that he also was, like Run, of British descent, which may account for the omission of his name from the Albanic Duan and the 'Annals of Ulster,' which treat chiefly of the kings of Scottish or Dalriadic origin. Apart from the statement that he and his ward were expelled from the kingdom after a reign of eleven years, the earliest version of the Pictish 'Chronicles' gives no information as to Gregory except the fact of the expulsion, and that an eclipse of the sun occurred 'in the ninth year of his reign, on the day of St. Ciricius'—his patron or name saint for Ciricius is the form this 'Chronicle' uses for the name of Gregory. Such an eclipse there in fact was on 16 June 885, the day of St. Ciricius, which was the seventh or the eighth year of Gregory's reign, so that, allowing for the discrepancy of one or two years, the period of his accession is thus confirmed. Later chroniclers have added two facts to our scanty knowledge which seem to be consistent with the probable course of this reign. Gregory is said to have brought into subjection the whole of Bernicia and the greater part of Anglia (*Chronicles of Picts and Scots*, p. 288), or, as the later thirteenth (p. 174) and fourteenth century 'Chronicles' of the Scots (p. 304) express it, Hibernia and Northumbria. There seems no foundation for the alleged Irish conquest, nor for that of nearly the whole of England at a time when Alfred was winning his victories over the Danes. But it is possible that Northumbria, or that part of England, which was then also suffering from divided rule and the Danish incursions, may have been in part subdued by this Scottish king. Simeon of Durham states that during the reign of Guthred, son of Hardicnut, the Dane who succeeded Half-

dene as ruler in the north of England, and whose capital was York, the Scots invaded Northumbria and plundered the monastery of Lindisfarne.

The other fact recorded as to Gregory in the 'Chronicle' of the thirteenth century is that 'he was the first to give liberty to the Scottish church, which was under servitude up to that time, according to the constitutions and customs of the Picts.' This is one of those tantalising entries which we feel almost sure conceal a fragment of authentic history, but leave much room for conjecture as to what that fragment is. The view of Skene, that it refers to the Scottish clergy being then freed from secular services and exactions, seems more probable than that of Mr. E. W. Robertson, that it indicates a transfer of the privileges of the church of Dunkeld to that of St. Andrews. That in some form Gregory was a benefactor of the church is certain, and accounts for the epithet of Great given to him by the later chroniclers and historians, and perhaps for the dedication of the church of Ecclesgreig in the Mearns in his honour. Mr. Robertson, following some of the later 'Chronicles,' assumes that Gregory continued to reign, along with the next king, Donald, the son of Constantine, for seven years, and that his reign therefore lasted till 896. But this is inconsistent with the earliest 'Chronicle of the Picts and Scots,' which distinctly states that he was expelled, along with his ward Eocha, and names Donald as their successor. According to the same class of authorities he died at Dunadeer, and was buried at Scone. But the place of his death is not really known. Some chronicles place it at Donedoune, which Chalmers identified with Dunadeer in Gareoch, although Skene identifies it with Dundurn, a fort on the Earn.

Buchanan, as usual, amplifies even the amplifications of Fordoun; but all that is known with reasonable certainty of this king is contained in the above narrative, mainly taken from Skene.

[Chronicles of the Picts and Scots; Robertson's Scotland under her Early Kings; Skene's Celtic Scotland, vol. i.] Æ. M.

GREGORY OF CAERGWENT OR WINCHESTER (*fl.* 1270), historian, entered the monastery of St. Peter's at Gloucester, according to his own account, on 29 Oct. 1237 (*MS. Cott.* Vesp. A. v. f. 201 recto), and is stated to have lived there for sixty years. He wrote the annals of his monastery from 682 to 1290, a work which has only survived in an epitome made by Lawrence Noel, and now contained in Cotton MS. Vesp. A. v. ff. 198–203. It consists almost entirely of obits and of notices relating to events which concerned his own monastery or the town of Gloucester, but even in the early part it includes matter which is not contained in the 'Historia S. Petri Gloucestriæ,' printed in the Rolls Series. A Gregory of Karewent was dean of the arches in 1279 (PRYNNE, *Hist. of K. John*, &c., 1219), and in Peckham's 'Register' (Rolls Ser. iii. 1014) for the same year the livings of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and Blockley, Worcestershire, are mentioned as vacant through the death of Gregory de Kerewent. A Philip de Kayrwent was prior of Gloucester in 1284 (*Hist. S. Pet. Glouc.* iii. 23), and Richard de Kayrwent was infirmarer in 1275 and 1284 (*ib.* i. 171, iii. 23). Gregory has also been supposed to be the author of the 'Metrical Life of St. Hugh of Lincoln' (*MSS. Reg.* 13, A. iv., in Brit. Mus., and *Laud.* 515 in Bodleian); but this is scarcely probable, since that poem appears to have been written before 1235 (DIMOCK, preface to *Metrical Life of St. Hugh of Lincoln*). The Laudian MS., however, seems to contain a later edition, and ascribes the poem to a Gregory who had dedicated it to a bishop of Winchester, and it is therefore possible that our writer may have been the reviser of the older poem.

[Bale, iv. 346; Pits, p. 375; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 343; Hardy's Cat. Brit. Hist. ii. 548, iii. 214, 341.] C. L. K.

GREGORY OF HUNTINGDON (*fl.* 1290), monk of Ramsey, of which abbey he is said to have been prior for thirty-eight years, is described as a man of much learning, acquainted with Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. On the expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290 he purchased from them all the Hebrew books which he could procure, and presented them to his abbey. In the catalogue of books in the library of Ramsey—printed in 'Chr. Ramsey,' Rolls Ser., p. 365—a list of books of Gregory the prior is given, which includes several in Hebrew and Greek. From the books thus collected Laurence Holbeach is said to have compiled a Hebrew dictionary about 1410. According to Bale and Pits, Gregory wrote: 1. 'Ars intelligendi Græca.' 2. 'Grammaticæ summa.' 3. 'Explanationes Græcorum nominum.' 4. 'Attentarium.' 5. 'Epistolæ curiales.' 6. 'Expositio Donati.' 7. 'Notulæ in Priscianum.' 8. 'Imago mundi.' This work is commonly ascribed to Henry of Huntingdon, and sometimes to Bede; it is printed among St. Anselm's 'Works,' ed. 1630, ii. 416. The manuscripts are very numerous, e.g. Bodl. 625 and E. Mus. 223 in the Bodleian (see also COXE, *Cat. Cod. MSS. Coll. Oxon.*) 9. 'Rudimenta

grammaticæ.' 10. 'Sententiæ per versus.' 11. 'Regulæ versificandi.'

[Bale, iv. 22; Pits, p. 333; Tanner, p. 342; Fabricius, Bibl. Med. Æv. 1754, iii. 100.]

C. L. K.

GREGORY, Mrs. (*d.* 1790?). [See Mrs. Fitzhenry.]

GREGORY, BARNARD (1796–1852), journalist, was born in 1796. He first came into public notice as the editor and proprietor of a new London weekly paper, which was issued on Sunday, 10 April 1831. It was called 'The Satirist, or the Censor of the Times,' and was printed by James Thompson at 119 Fleet Street, and published at 11 Crane Court, London, price 7*d.* The motto on the first page was 'Satire's my weapon. I was born a critic and a satirist; and my nurse remarked that I hissed as soon as I saw light.' This paper obtained the support of readers delighting in scandal and calumny, and prospered by levying blackmail upon those who dreaded exposure or slander. The libels were often sent in manuscript to the persons concerned, accompanied by a notice that publication would promptly ensue unless a price were paid for suppression of the article. The weak yielded and were plundered, the strong resisted and were libelled, when, owing to the uncertain state of the law and the expenses attending a trial, it was not easy to obtain any redress. During a period of eighteen years Gregory was almost continually engaged in litigation, and several times was the inmate of a prison. In September 1832 John Deas, an attorney, recovered 300*l.* damages and costs from the proprietor of the 'Satirist' for a libel. On 11 Feb. 1833 the proprietor was convicted of accusing a gentleman called Digby, of Brighton, of cheating at cards (*Barnewall and Adolphus's Reports*, iv. 821–6). In November 1838 an action was brought for a libel printed 15 July 1838, reflecting on the characters of the Marquis of Blandford and his son the Earl of Sunderland (*Times*, 23 Nov. 1838, p. 6), in which Lord Denman described Gregory as 'a trafficker in character.' In the same year he libelled J. Last, the printer of 'The Town.' Here, however, he made a mistake in his policy; for 'Chief-baron' Renton Nicholson, the editor of that paper, replied in a series of articles which thoroughly exposed Gregory's character and his proceedings (*The Town*, 28 July 1838, p. 484 et seq.) On 14 Feb. 1839 he was convicted in the court of queen's bench for a libel on the wife of James Weir Hogg, esq., M.P. for Beverley, and imprisoned for three months. Charles, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, who, after his flight from his dukedom in September 1830, lived many years in England, was frequently made the subject of severe articles in many of the English papers, and more especially in the 'Satirist.' On 14 Nov. 1841 the duke and his attorney, Mr. Vallance, were libelled in that paper; proceedings were taken, and Gregory was on 2 Dec. 1843 sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Newgate. He, however, appealed, and, taking advantage of all the intricacies of the law, kept the case in the courts until 13 June 1850, when the judgment was affirmed (*Carrington and Kirwan's Reports*, 1845, i. 208–10, 228–32; *Adolphus and Ellis's Queen's Bench Reports*, new ser. 1847, vii. 274–81, xv. 957–75; *Dowling and Lowndes's Reports*, 1848, iv. 777–87; *Cox's Cases in Criminal Law*, 1853, v. 247–54). On 25 Feb. 1843 he was again found guilty in a case in the court of exchequer, McGregor *v.* Gregory, for a libel published 11 Oct. 1842, in which the plaintiff was called a black-sheep, the associate of blacklegs, &c. In the same year Gregory was convicted of another series of libels on the Duke of Brunswick, in which he charged him with being the assassin of Eliza Grimwood, an unfortunate woman, who had been found murdered in her room in Wellington Terrace, Waterloo Road, on 26 May 1838. In 1848 the duke brought a third action against Crowle, the printer of the 'Satirist,' and was awarded damages, which, however, he never succeeded in obtaining. The 'Satirist' had a circulation of ten thousand copies. In private life Gregory is said to have been gentlemanly and retiring in his manners, and possessed of a good fund of anecdote. He was, moreover, a good actor, and could play several Shakespearean characters as effectively as the majority of the professionals of his time. The public, however, would not tolerate his appearance on the stage. On 13 Feb. 1843 he attempted Hamlet at Covent Garden before an infuriated mob, who would not listen to a word he said. The leader of the mob was the Duke of Brunswick, who, seated in a private box, led the opposition. Gregory at once brought an action in the court of queen's bench against the duke, charging him with conspiracy in hiring persons to hiss him. The duke in reply stated that Gregory had during the past five years been busy slandering him and other persons, and that it was not for the public good that such a person should be permitted to appear on the stage. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant, 21 June 1843 (*Carrington and Kirwan's Reports*, 1845, i. 24–53). In August 1846 he appeared in 'Hamlet' at the Haymarket, and continued his efforts for several evenings; but the old systematic rioting was resumed, and the

house had to be closed. He then went to the Victoria Theatre, where he played on 7 Sept. 1846, and on the following Thursday, 10 Sept., acted Richard III at the Strand Theatre. This was his last appearance on the stage. He was the author of four unpublished dramas, two of which were acted with success. At length, by the force of public opinion, aided by the law courts and the lasting hostility of the Duke of Brunswick, the 'Satirist' was suppressed, No. 924, Saturday, 15 Dec. 1849, being the last issue of that journal. Gregory, in March 1847, married Margaret, niece of John Thompson of Frognall Priory, Hampstead, who was generally known as 'Memory Thompson.' Thompson died just before the marriage, and Gregory came into Thompson's money, which with his own savings made him a comparatively well-to-do man. After an illness of three years, of disease of the lungs, he died at The Priory, 22 Aberdeen Place, St. John's Wood, London, on 24 Nov. 1852, aged 56. His will, dated 17 Nov. 1852, was proved 22 April 1853. It is now at Somerset House, and in it he speaks of a daughter by a first wife who had greatly offended him, and he refers in bitter terms to 'his enemy' the Duke of Brunswick.

[Era, 19 Feb. 1843, p. 6; The Theatre, September 1878, pp. 117–21, by Dutton Cook; the Rev. J. Richardson's Recollections (1855), i. 22, 25–8, ii. 181–3; Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, 10 Sept. 1832, pp. 395–8.] G. C. B.

GREGORY, DAVID (1661–1708), astronomer, was the eldest son of David Gregory (1627–1720) [q. v.] of Kinnairdie in Banffshire, where he was born on 24 June 1661. From Marischal College, Aberdeen, he entered the university of Edinburgh, and graduated M.A. on 28 Nov. 1683. He had a month previously been elected to the mathematical chair occupied in 1674 and 1675 by his uncle, James Gregory [q. v.], the possession of whose papers had directed his attention to mathematics. A salary of 1000*l.* Scots was attached to the office. His inaugural address, 'De Analyseos Geometricæ progressu et incrementis,' is lost; but he published at Edinburgh, in 1684, 'Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum,' in which, with the help of his uncle's memoranda, he extended the method of quadratures by infinite series. A notice of the work appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions' (xiv. 730). Gregory was the first professor who publicly lectured on the Newtonian philosophy. His enthusiasm for the 'Principia' reacted even on Englishmen. Whiston relates (*Memoirs*, p. 36) that he himself was led to its study by Gregory's 'prodigious commendations.' A collection of notes from his lectures, preserved in the university library at Edinburgh, shows that they covered an unusually wide range, their subjects including geodesy, optics, and dynamics, as well as the various branches of mathematics. The inquisitorial proceedings of the committee of visitation to the university, appointed under the act of 4 July 1690, caused him much annoyance; and his refusal to subscribe the confession rendered his position precarious. He accordingly went to London in 1691, with a view to the Savilian chair of astronomy at Oxford, then about to be vacated by Dr. Edward Bernard [q. v.], and was introduced to Newton, whose intimate friend he became. Newton recommended him to Flamsteed as 'a very ingenious person and good mathematician worth your acquaintance,' and spoke of him as a probable successor in the reform of planetary theories (Baily, *Flamsteed*, p. 129). Chosen Savilian professor before the close of the year through the combined influence of Newton and Flamsteed, he took the degrees of M.A. and M.D. at Oxford on 6 and 18 Feb. 1692 respectively, and became a master commoner of Balliol College. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 30 Nov. 1692.

His 'Catoptricæ et Dioptricæ Elementa' (Oxford, 1695), purposely adapted to undergraduates, contained the substance of lectures delivered at Edinburgh in 1684. A concluding remark (p. 98), as to the possibility of counteracting colour-aberration in lenses, by combining in them media of different densities, gave the first hint of the achromatic telescope. The treatise was reprinted at Edinburgh in 1713, and translated into English by Sir William Browne [q. v.] in 1715 (2nd ed., with appendix by Desaguliers, London, 1735). Gregory married, in 1695, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Oliphant, of Langtoun in Scotland, and had by her four children. He secured in 1699, through his interest with Bishop Burnet, the appointment of mathematical tutor to William, Duke of Gloucester, whose early death forestalled his instructions. His success was viewed with some bitterness by Flamsteed, who had aspired to the post.

Gregory's principal work, 'Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometricæ Elementa,' was published, with a dedication to Prince George of Denmark, at Oxford in 1702. It was the first text-book composed on gravitational principles, and remodelling astronomy in conformity with physical theory (*Phil. Trans.* xxiii. 1312; *Acta Eruditorum*, 1703, p. 452). Newton thought highly of the book, and communicated, for insertion in it (p. 332), his 'lunar theory,' long the guide of practical

astronomers in determining the moon's motions. The discussion in the preface, in which the doctrine of gravitation was brought into credit on the score of its antiquity, likewise emanated from Newton. The materials for it were found in his handwriting among Gregory's papers (*Edinburgh Phil. Trans.* xii. 64). Flamsteed complained that Gregory 'had two or three flings at him,' the chief cause of offence being the doubt thrown on the reality of his supposed parallax for the pole-star (Baily, *Flamsteed*, p. 203; *Astr. Elementa*, p. 275). His hostility was not soothed by Gregory's nomination, in 1704, as one of the committee charged by Prince George with the inspection and printing of the Greenwich observations.

In pursuance of Dr. Bernard's scheme for printing the works of ancient mathematicians, Gregory brought out in 1703, through the University Press, a splendid edition in Greek and Latin, accompanied by an elaborate preface, of all the writings attributed, with any show of authority, to Euclid. He next undertook, with Halley, a joint edition of Apollonius, which, however, he did not live to complete. He was chosen in 1705 an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and took his seat at the board on 4 Oct. In 1708 he was attacked with consumption, and repaired to Bath for the waters. On his return to London, accompanied by his wife, he was stopped by an accession of illness at Maidenhead in Berkshire, and, hoping to continue his journey next morning, sent to Windsor for his friend Dr. Arbuthnot, who found him at the last extremity. He died on 10 Oct. 1708, at the Greyhound Inn, and was buried in the churchyard of Maidenhead. His widow erected a marble monument to him in St. Mary's Church, Oxford. At the time of his death his three sons lay sick and his only daughter dead of small-pox in London. His eldest son David (1696–1767) [q. v.] was afterwards dean of Christ Church.

Gregory appears to have been of an amiable disposition, and was much regretted by his friends. He was a skilful mathematician, but owed his reputation mainly to his promptitude and zeal in adopting the Newtonian philosophy. Flamsteed's description of him as a 'closet astronomer' is not inapt. His only recorded observation is of the partial eclipse of the sun on 13 Sept. 1699 (*Phil. Trans.* xxi. 330). He left manuscript treatises on fluxions, trigonometry, mechanics, and hydrostatics. A tract, 'De Motu,' was printed posthumously (in Eames and Martyn's 'Abridg. Phil. Trans.' vi. 275, 1734), and a transcript of his 'Notæ in Isaaci Newtoni Principia Philosophica,' in three hundred closely written quarto pages, is preserved in the library of the university of Edinburgh. Composed about 1693, it is said at Newton's request, these laborious annotations were submitted to Huygens for his opinion with unknown result. A proposal for printing them, set on foot at Oxford in 1714, fell through (Rigaud, *Corresp. of Scientific Men*, i. 264). Their compilation suggested Gregory's 'Astronomy.' Of this work English editions appeared in 1713 and 1726, and a reprint, revised by C. Huart, at Geneva, in 1726. A treatise embodying Gregory's mathematical lectures was published in an English translation by Maclaurin as 'A Treatise of Practical Geometry,' Edinburgh, 1745. Its usefulness as a university text-book carried it into several editions, the ninth appearing in 1780. The following papers were communicated by Gregory to the Royal Society: 'Solutio Problematis Florentini' ('Phil. Trans.' xviii. 25); 'Refutations of a charge of Plagiarism against James Gregory' (ib. p. 233, xxv. 2336); 'Catenaria' (ib. xix. 637, and 'Miscellanea Curiosa,' vol. ii. 1706), containing demonstrations of various properties of the catenary curve, with the suggestion that its inversion gave the true form of the arch; 'Responsio ad Animadversionem ad Davidis Gregorii Catenariam' ('Phil. Trans.' xxi. 419, and 'Acta Erudit.' 1700, p. 301); 'De Orbita Cassiniana' ('Phil. Trans.' xxiv. 1704).

[Biog. Brit. iv. 1757; Sir Alexander Grant's Story of the University of Edinburgh, ii. 296; General Dict. v. 1737; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 394; Irving's Lives of Scottish Writers, ii. 239; Letters written by Eminent Persons, i. 176, 1813; Hutton's Mathematical Dict. (1815); Delambre's Hist. de l'Astr. au XVIII^e^ Siècle, p. 60; Bailly's Hist. de l'Astr. Moderne, ii. 632, 655; Marie's Hist. des Sciences, vii. 148; Weidler's Hist. Astronomiæ, p. 580; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Notes and Queries, 7th ser., iii. 147; Works of Dr. John Gregory, i. 12, 1788; Rigaud MSS. in Bodleian Library.] A. M. C.

GREGORY, DAVID (1627–1720), inventor, son of the Rev. John Gregory, parish minister of Drumoak, on the Kincardineshire border, and elder brother of James Gregory (1638–1675) [q. v.], was born in 1627. He was apprenticed by his father to a mercantile house in Holland. He returned to his native country in 1655, and succeeded, on the death of an elder brother, to the estate of Kinardie, some forty miles north of Aberdeen. Here he resided for many years, and was the father of no less than thirty-two children by two wives. Three of his sons, David (1661–1708) [q. v.], Charles, and James, were good mathematicians. A daughter was the mother of

Thomas Reid [q. v.], who recorded most of what is known of his grandfather's career.

Gregory was ridiculed by his neighbours for his ignorance of farming, but regarded as an oracle in medicine. He had a large gratuitous practice among the poor, and was often called in by people of standing also, but would never accept a fee. Being much occupied by his practice by day, he retired to bed early, rose about 2 or 3 A.M., shut himself in with his books and instruments for several hours, and then had another hour's rest before breakfast. He was the first man about Aberdeenshire to possess a barometer, and it is said that his forecasts of weather exposed him to suspicions of witchcraft or conjuration. About the beginning of the eighteenth century he removed to Aberdeen, and during the wars of Queen Anne turned his attention to the improvement of artillery. With the help of an Aberdeen watchmaker he constructed a model of improved cannon, and prepared to take it to Flanders. Meanwhile he forwarded his model to his son David (1661–1708) [q. v.], the Savilian professor, and to Newton. Newton held that it was only calculated for the diabolical purpose of increasing carnage, and urged the professor to break up the model, which was never afterwards found. During the rebellion of 1715 Gregory went a second time to Holland, returning when the trouble had subsided to Aberdeen. He appears to have been discouraged from further invention, and devoted the later years of his long life to the compilation of a history of his time and country which was never published. He died in 1720.

[Dr. Reid's additions to the Lives of the Gregorys in Hutton's Mathematical Dict.] J. B–y.

GREGORY, DAVID (1696–1767), dean of Christ Church, Oxford, was the son of Dr. David Gregory (1661–1708) [q. v.], Savilian professor at Oxford. Two years after his father's death Gregory was admitted a queen's scholar of Westminster School, whence in 1714 he was elected to Christ Church. He graduated B.A. 8 May 1718, and M.A. 27 June 1721, and on 18 April 1724 became the first professor of modern history and languages at Oxford. He soon afterwards took orders and was appointed rector of Semley, Wiltshire; proceeding B.D. 13 March 1731 and D.D. in the following year (7 July 1732). He continued to hold his professorship till 1736, when he resigned it on his appointment to a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral (installed 8 June). Twenty years later he was promoted to the deanery (installed 18 May 1756), and 15 Sept. 1759 was also appointed master of Sherborne Hospital, Durham. In 1761 he was prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. He died at the age of seventy-one, 16 Sept. 1767, and was buried under a plain slab with a short Latin inscription in the cathedral; his picture hangs in the college hall. He was son-in-law to the Duke of Kent, having married Lady Mary Grey, who died before him (in 1762, aged 42), and lies in the same grave. Gregory was a considerable benefactor both to his college and Sherborne Hospital. While canon (1750) he repaired and adorned Christ Church Hall, and presented to it busts of the two first kings of the house of Hanover. Under his directions when dean the upper rooms in the college library were finished (1761), and he is said to have raised the terrace in the great quadrangle. At Sherborne he began by cutting down a wood on the hospital estates, and with the proceeds from the sale of the timber erected a new building for the poorer brethren, twenty rooms with a common hall in the centre. A eulogy of Gregory written by an anonymous author (*Essay on the Life of David Gregory, late Dean of Christ Church*, London, 1769, 4to) says that before his time the brethren of Sherborne were huddled together in wretched little huts. Gregory employed his leisure in writing Latin verses, and testified his loyalty by Latin poems on the death of George I and the accession of George II, lamenting also in verse the death of the latter, and congratulating George III when he succeeded his grandfather.

[Welch's Alumni Westm. pp. 252, 262; Cat. of Oxford Graduates, 1659–1750, p. 274; Gutch's Hist. and Antiq. of the University of Oxford, iii. 442, 457, 460, 479, Append. 282; Cole MS. xxvii. 246–7; Surtees's Durham, i. 143.] E. T. B.

GREGORY, DONALD (*d.* 1836), antiquary, was secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and to the Iona Club, and was a member of the Ossianic Society of Glasgow and the Royal Society of the Antiquaries of the North at Copenhagen. About 1830 he announced his intention of publishing a work on the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland (which he frequently visited) and received help and information from many quarters. The book was published at Edinburgh in 1836, 8vo, as 'History of the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland from . . . . 1493 to . . . 1625; with an introductory sketch from A.D. 80 to 1493' (reviewed in 'The Athenæum' for 18 March 1837, p. 188 f.) A second edition was published in 1881, 8vo. Gregory died at Edinburgh on 21 Oct. 1836.

[Gent. Mag. 1836, pt. ii. p. 668; Gregory's Western Highlands.]

GREGORY, DUNCAN FARQUHARSON (1813–1844), mathematician, born at Edinburgh in April 1813, was the youngest son of James Gregory (1753–1821) [q. v.], professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh. Till he was nine years old he was taught entirely by his mother; in October 1825 he was sent to the Edinburgh Academy, and after two years there spent a winter at a private academy at Geneva. As a child he displayed great powers in acquiring knowledge, as well as ingenuity in mechanical contrivances (such as making an orrery), and at Geneva his mathematical talent attracted attention. On his return he attended classes at the Edinburgh University, working at chemistry, making experiments in polarised light, and advancing in the higher parts of mathematics, under the tuition of Professor Wallace. In October 1833 he commenced residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. in 1838 and M.A. in 1841; he came out as fifth wrangler in the tripos of 1837, and was elected fellow of Trinity in October 1840. He served the office of moderator in 1842, and was appointed assistant tutor of his college. Soon after taking his degree he was one of the projectors and the first editor of the 'Cambridge Mathematical Journal,' and many of the most valuable of its papers are from his pen. These have been collected in a volume, under the title 'The Mathematical Writings of D. F. Gregory,' edited by his friend Mr. W. Walton, Cambridge, 1865. In 1841 he published his 'Examples of the Processes of the Differential and Integral Calculus,' a work which produced a great change for the better in the Cambridge mathematical books. It is the first in which constant use is made of the method known by the name of the separation of the symbols of operation, and the author has enlivened its pages by occasionally introducing historical notices of the problems discussed. A second edition appeared after his death in 1846 under Mr. Walton's editorial care. His other mathematical work was 'A Treatise on the Application of Analysis to Solid Geometry,' which was left unfinished at his death, and was completed and published by Walton in 1845. This is the first treatise in which the system of solid geometry is developed by means of symmetrical equations, and is a great advance on those of Leroy and Hymers. A second edition appeared in 1852.

Though his time was chiefly employed on mathematical subjects, this was by no means his only branch of study; he was an able metaphysician, a good botanist, and was so well acquainted with chemistry that he occasionally gave lectures on chemical subjects, and acted for some time as assistant to the professor of chemistry. He was at one time a candidate for the mathematical chair at Edinburgh; in 1841 he refused that at Toronto. His health gave way in 1842, and after great suffering he died at Canaan Lodge, Edinburgh, on 23 Feb. 1844.

[Biographical Memoir of D. F. Gregory by R. L. Ellis, prefixed to Walton's edit. of his mathematical writings, Cambr. 1865; Gent. Mag. 1844, pt. i. p. 657.] H. R. L.

GREGORY, EDMUND (*fl.* 1646), author, born about 1615, was the son of Henry Gregory, rector of, and benefactor to, Sherrington, Wiltshire (Hoare, *Modern Wiltshire*, 'Heytesbury,' p. 239). He entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1632, and proceeded B.A. on 5 May 1636 (Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 487). He wrote: 'An Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy, sympathetically set forth, in a threefold state of the soul. . . . With a concluding Meditation on the Fourth Verse of the Ninth Chapter of St. John,' 8vo, London, 1646. To this interesting little work, which contains some verse of more than average merit, is prefixed a portrait of the author in his thirty-first year, engraved by W. Marshall. As he is not depicted in the habit of a clergyman of the church of England, Wood is probably wrong in his conjecture that he was episcopally ordained (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 207–8). An Edmund Gregory, a resident of Cuxham, Oxfordshire, and described as an 'esquire,' died at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, in 1691 (*Administration Act Book, P. C. C.*, 1691, fol. 230).

[Granger's Biogr. Hist. of England, 2nd edit. ii. 198.] G. G.

GREGORY, FRANCIS, D.D. (1625?–1707), divine and schoolmaster, born about 1625, was a native of Woodstock, Oxfordshire. He was educated at Westminster under Busby, who, as he afterwards said, was not only a master but a father to him, and in 1641 was elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating M.A. in 1648. He returned to Westminster School as usher till he was appointed head-master of the grammar school at Woodstock. He was a successful teacher, and numbered among his pupils several sons of noble families. An ardent royalist he was chosen to preach the thanksgiving sermon for the Restoration at St. Mary's, Oxford, 27 May 1660, and afterwards published it under the title of 'David's Return from Banishment.' He also published 'Votivum Carolo, or a Welcome to his sacred Majesty Charles II from the Master and

Scholars of Woodstock School,' a volume of English and Latin verses composed by Gregory and his pupils. Shortly afterwards he became head-master of a newly founded school at Witney, Oxfordshire, and 22 Sept. 1661 he was incorporated D.D. of Oxford University from St. Mary Hall. He was appointed a chaplain to the king, and in 1671 was presented by Earl Rivers to the living of Hambleden, Buckinghamshire. He kept this post till his death in 1707. He was buried in the church, where a tablet was erected to his memory.

Gregory published: 1. 'Ἐτυμολογικὸν μικρὸν, sive Etymologicum parvum ex magno illo Sylburgii, Eustathio Martinio, aliisque magni nominis auctoribus excerptum,' 1654, practically a Greek-Latin lexicon. 2. 'Instructions concerning the Art of Oratory, for the Use of Schools,' 1659. 3. 'Ὀνομαξικὸν βραχύ, sive Nomenclatura brevis Anglo-Latino-Græca,' 1675, a classified vocabulary, which reached a thirteenth edition in 1695. Each of these works was published for use at Westminster School. 4. 'The Triall of Religions, with cautions against Defection to the Roman,' 1674. 5. 'The Grand Presumption of the Romish Church in equalling their own traditions to the written word of God,' 1675, dedicated to his friend Thomas Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. 6. 'The Doctrine of the Glorious Trinity not explained but asserted by several Texts,' 1695. 7. 'A modest Plea for the due Regulation of the Press.' He also printed several sermons, including 'Tears and Blood, or a Discourse of the Persecution of Ministers . . . set forth in two Sermons,' Oxford, 1660; 'The Gregorian Account, or Spiritual Watch,' 1673, preached at St. Michael's, Cornhill; and 'The Religious Villain,' 1679, preached before the lord mayor at St. Mary-le-Bow Church, was printed because the preacher was 'rather seen than heard by reason of the inarticulate noise of many through catarrhs and coughs drowning the voice of one.'

[Welch's Alumni Westmon. pp. 117, 303; Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire, iii. 573; Lysons's Buckinghamshire, p. 569; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 258–9; Cole's MSS. vol. xlv. f. 265; Brit. Mus. Cat.] A. V.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D.D. (1754–1808), divine and man of letters, son of an Irish clergyman, was educated at Liverpool for the counting-house. For several years he was clerk to Alderman C. Gore, merchant of Liverpool, but took more interest in literature and the drama than in his employment, and was director of a small private theatre, for which he wrote several farces and plays. Resolving to give up business, he studied at the university of Edinburgh, and was ordained in the established church. He was admitted to the degree of D.D. in 1792. Gregory settled in London in 1782, and became evening preacher at the Foundling Hospital. In 1802 he was presented to the living of West Ham, Essex, a preferment said to have been given him by Addington for his support of the administration. He became prebendary of St. Paul's in 1806, and at the time of his death was also chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff. Gregory was a hard-working parish priest, and an energetic member of the Royal Humane Society. He died on 12 March 1808.

Gregory was for the most part self-educated, and acquired a very creditable amount of erudition. His first work was a volume of 'Essays Historical and Moral' (1st ed. published anonymously 1783, 2nd 1788). In 1787 he published a volume of sermons to which are prefixed 'Thoughts on the Composition and Delivery of a Sermon' (2nd edition, 1789). He was also the author of a 'Translation of Bishop Lowth's Lectures on the Poetry of the Hebrews' (2 vols. 8vo, 1st ed. 1787, last 1847); 'The Life of T. Chatterton' (1789, a reprint from Kippis's 'Biog. Brit.,' iv. 573–619); 'An History of the Christian Church' (1790, 2nd ed. 1795); a revised edition of Dr. Hawkesworth's translation of Fénelon's 'Télémaque' (1795); 'The Economy of Nature Explained and Illustrated on the Principles of Modern Philosophy' (1796, 2nd ed. 1798, 3rd 1804); 'The Elements of a Polite Education, carefully selected from the Letters of Lord Chesterfield' (1800, new ed. 1807); 'Letters on Literature, Taste, and Composition' (1808); and 'A Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences' (1808). On the death of Dr. Kippis in 1795 Gregory was appointed editor of the 'Biographia Britannica,' but he made little progress with the work, and the sixth volume, to which he had contributed a preface, was burnt in the warehouse of Nichols & Son on 8 Feb. 1808. He was also for some years editor of the 'New Annual Register,' a publication started by Kippis in opposition to the 'Annual Register' in 1780, probably as successor to Kippis. Gregory changed its politics from whig to tory during the premiership of Addington.

[Gent. Mag. 1808, lxxviii. pt. i. pp. 277, 386; Brit. Mus. Cat.] L. C. S.

GREGORY, GEORGE (1790–1853), physician, grandson of John Gregory (1724–1773) [q.v.], and second son of the Rev. William Gregory, one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, was born at Canterbury on

16 Aug. 1790. After his father's death in 1803 he lived with his uncle, Dr. James Gregory (1753–1821) [q. v.], in Edinburgh, and studied medicine in 1806-9 in Edinburgh University, and afterwards at St. George's Hospital, London, and the Windmill Street School of Medicine. He graduated M.D. Edinb. in 1811, became M.R.C.S. Engl. in 1812, and in 1813 was sent as assistant-surgeon to the forces in the Mediterranean, where he served in Sicily and at the capture of Genoa. At the close of the war he retired on half-pay, and commenced to practise in London, giving lectures on medicine at the Windmill Street School, and later at St. Thomas's Hospital. He was physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital from 1824, and to the General Dispensary, was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was elected a licentiate (30 Sept. 1816) and a fellow (30 Sept. 1839) of the Royal College of Physicians. He died at Camden Square, London, on 25 Jan. 1853. Gregory wrote largely in the medical journals, and was a contributor to the 'Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine' and to the 'Library of Medicine.' His principal works are: 1. 'Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic,' 1820, 2 vols.; 6th ed. 1846; 3rd American ed. 1831. 2. 'Lectures on the Eruptive Fevers,' 1843.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 152; Gent. Mag. 1853, new ser. xxxix. 444.] G. T. B.

GREGORY, JAMES (1638–1675), mathematician, was born at the manse of Drumoak, twelve miles from Aberdeen, in November 1638. His father, the Rev. John Gregory, minister of Drumoak, was fined, deposed, and imprisoned by the covenanters, and died in 1653 (Hew Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, iii. ii. 497). His maternal grandfather, David Anderson of Finyhaugh, nicknamed 'Davie-do-a'-thing,' was said to have constructed the spire of St. Nicholas, and removed 'Knock Maitland' from the entrance to the harbour of Aberdeen. By the marriage of his daughter, Janet, with John Gregory, the hereditary mathematical genius of the Andersons was transmitted to the Gregorys and their descendants. James Gregory's education, begun at the grammar school of Aberdeen, was completed at Marischal College. His scientific talent was discovered and encouraged by his elder brother David (1627–1720) [q. v.], and he published at the age of twenty-four 'Optica Promota' (London, 1663), containing the first feasible description of a reflecting telescope, his invention of which dated from 1661. It consisted essentially of a perforated parabolic speculum in which the eye-piece was inserted with a small elliptical mirror, placed in front to turn back the image. Gregory went to London and ordered one of six feet from the celebrated optician Reive, but the figure proved so bad that the attempt was abandoned. The first Gregorian telescope was presented to the Royal Society by Robert Hooke [q. v.] in February 1674, and the same form was universally employed in the eighteenth century.

From 1664 to 1667 Gregory prosecuted his mathematical studies at Padua, and there printed in 1667 one hundred and fifty copies of 'Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura,' in which he showed how to find the areas of the circle, ellipse, and hyperbola by means of converging series, and applied the same new method to the calculation of logarithms. The validity of some of his demonstrations was impugned by Huygens, and a controversy ensued, the warmth of which, on Gregory's side, was regretted by his friends (*Journal des Sçavans*, July and November 1668; *Phil. Trans.* iii. 732, 882; Hugenii *Op. Varia*, ii. 463, 1724). The work, however, gained him a high reputation; it was commended by Lords Brouncker and Wallis, and analysed by Collins in the 'Philosophical Transactions' (iii. 640). Reprinted at Padua in 1668, he appended to it 'Geometriæ Pars Universalis,' a collection of elegant theorems relating to the transmutation of curves and the mensuration of their solids of revolution (*ib.* p. 685). He was the first to treat the subject expressly; and his originality, attacked by the Abbé Gallois in the Paris 'Memoirs' for 1693 and 1703, was successfully vindicated by his nephew, David Gregory (1661–1708) [q. v.] (*Phil. Trans.* xviii. 233, xxv. 2336).

On his return to England Gregory was elected, on 11 June 1668, a fellow of the Royal Society, and communicated on 15 June an 'Account of a Controversy betwixt Stephano de Angelis and John Baptist Riccioli,' respecting the motion of the earth (*ib.* iii. 693). He shortly after published 'Exercitationes Geometricæ' (London, 1668), in which he extended his method of quadratures to the cissoid and conchoid, and gave a geometrical demonstration of Mercator's quadrature of the hyperbola. In the preface he complained of 'unjust censures' upon his earlier tract, and replied to some of Huygens's outstanding objections. Appointed, late in 1668, professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews, he thenceforth imparted his inventions only by letter to Collins in return for some of Newton's sent to him. Through the same channel he carried on with Newton in 1672–3 a friendly debate as to the merits of their respective telescopes, in the course of

which he described burning mirrors composed of 'glass leaded behind,' which afterwards came into general use (Rigaud, *Corr. of Scientific Men*, ii. 249). The theory of equations and the search for a general method of quadratures by infinite series occupied his few leisure moments. He complains to Collins (17 May 1671) of the interruptions caused by his lectures and the inquiries of the ignorant (*ib.* p. 224). In the same year some members of the French Academy were desirous to obtain a pension for him from Louis XIV, but the project fell through. Gregory had never believed it serious, and easily resigned himself to its failure. Under the pseudonym of 'Patrick Mathers, Arch-Bedal of the university of St. Andrews,' he attacked Sinclair, ex-professor of philosophy at Glasgow, in 'The Great and New Art of Weighing Vanity' (Glasgow, 1672), worth remembering only for a short appendix, 'Tentamina quædam Geometrica de Motu Penduli et Projectorum,' giving the first series for the motion of a pendulum in a circular arc. Sinclair in his reply reproached Gregory with want of skill in the use of astronomical instruments which he had erected at St. Andrews.

Gregory was the first exclusively mathematical professor in the university of Edinburgh. He was elected on 3 July 1674, and delivered his inaugural address before a crowded audience in November. One night in the following October, while showing Jupiter's satellites to his students, he was struck blind by an attack of amaurosis, and died of apoplexy three days later, before he had completed his thirty-seventh year. He had till then enjoyed almost unbroken health. He married at St. Andrews in 1669 Mary, daughter of George Jameson [q. v.] the painter, and widow of Peter Burnet of Elrick, Aberdeen, and had by her two daughters and a son, James, afterwards professor of physic in King's College, Aberdeen (*d.* 1731).

Gregory's genius was rapidly developing, and the comparative simplicity of his later series showed the profit derived by him from Newton's example. Among his discoveries were a solution by infinite series of the Keplerian problem, a method of drawing tangents to curves geometrically, and a rule, founded on the principle of exhaustions, for the direct and inverse method of tangents. He independently suggested, in a letter to Oldenburg of 8 June 1675, the differential method of stellar parallaxes (Rigaud, *Corresp. of Scient. Men*, ii. 262; Birch, *Hist. Roy. Soc.* iii. 225); pointed out the use of transits of Mercury and Venus for ascertaining the distance of the sun (*Optica Promota*, p. 130), and originated the photometric mode of estimating the distances of the stars, concluding Sirius to be 83,190 times more remote than the sun (*Geom. Pars Universalis*, p. 148). The word 'series' was first by him applied to designate continual approximations (*Commercium Epistolicum*, No. lxxv). Leibnitz thought highly of his abilities (*ib.* No. liii), and by his desire Collins drew up an account of the inventions scattered through his correspondence (*ib.* No. xlvii). The collection of 'Excerpta' thus formed was sent by Oldenburg to Paris on 26 June 1676, and eventually found its way to the archives of the Royal Society. Most of the series sent by Gregory to Collins were included in his nephew David Gregory's 'Exercitatio,' and his correspondence with Newton about the reflecting telescope was reprinted as an appendix to the same writer's 'Elements of Catoptrics' (ed. 1735). His 'Optica Promota' and 'Art of Weighing Vanity' were republished at the expense of Baron Maseres in 1823 among 'Scriptores Optici.' Open and unassuming with his friends, Gregory was of warm temper, and keenly sensitive to criticism. He was devoid of ambition, and found ready amusement in the incidents of college life. A portrait of him in Marischal College shows a refined and intellectual countenance.

[Biog. Brit. iv. 1757; General Dict. v. 1737; D. Irving's Lives of Scottish Writers, ii. 239; Sir Alex. Grant's Story of the University of Edinburgh, i. 215, ii. 295; Alex. Smith's New Hist. of Aberdeenshire, i. 171, 492–3; Rigaud's Correspondence of Scient. Men in the Seventeenth Cent. ii. passim; Commercium Epistolicum, 1712, 1722, 1725, passim; Grant's Hist. of Phys. Astronomy, pp. 428, 526, 547; Hutton's Mathematical Dict. (1815); Bailly's Hist. de l'Astr. Moderne, ii. 254, 570; Montucla's Hist. des Math. ii. 86, 376, 503; Thomson's Hist. Roy. Society, p. 289; Wolf's Gesch. der Astronomie, p. 583; Marie's Hist. des Sciences, v. 119; H. Servus's Gesch. des Fernrohrs, p. 126; Notes and Queries, 7th ser., iii. 147; Chambers's Edinb. Journ. v. 223, 1846 (Gregory Family); Watt's Bibl. Brit.]

A. M. C.

GREGORY, JAMES (1753–1821), professor of medicine at Edinburgh University, son of John Gregory (1724–1773) [q. v.], was born at Aberdeen in January 1753. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and also studied for a short time at Christ Church, Oxford. He gained considerable classical knowledge, wrote Latin easily and well, and was always ready with apt Latin quotations, which often served him well in controversy. In the winter of 1773–4 he studied at St. George's Hospital, London. While he was still a student of medicine at Edinburgh Gregory's father died suddenly during the

winter session of 1773, and he, by a great effort, completed his father's course of lectures. His success was such that while Cullen succeeded to the father's chair, the professorship of the institutes of medicine was kept open for the son. He took his M.D. in 1774, and spent the next two years in studying medicine on the continent.

In 1776, at the age of twenty-three, he was appointed professor, and in 1777 he began giving clinical lectures at the infirmary. In 1780–2 the publication of his 'Conspectus' established his position in medicine, and in 1790 he succeeded Cullen in the chair of the practice of medicine. From this time he was the chief of the Edinburgh Medical School, and had the leading consulting practice in Scotland until his death on 2 April 1821; he was buried on 7 April in the Canongate churchyard, Edinburgh. By his second wife, a Miss McLeod, whom he married in 1796, he had eleven children, of whom five sons and two daughters survived him. His sons Duncan and William (1803–1858) are noticed separately.

Gregory did little original work in medicine of permanent value. His 'Conspectus' was most valuable for its therapeutics, and was very widely read both in this country and on the continent. As a lecturer and teacher he won great influence by his ready command of language, his excellent memory for cases he had seen, his outspokenness and commanding energy, and the humour of his frequent illustrations. Sir R. Christison termed him the most captivating lecturer he ever heard. His teaching was very practical; he distrusted premature theorising. Diagnostic and prognostic symptoms and the action of remedies were his favourite subjects, but his advocacy of the lowering treatment of inflammatory diseases showed his influence to be retarding, though not retrograde. His discouragement of meddlesome medicine, when there was no real prospect of success, was a better feature. But it must be confessed that he was an advocate of temperance, of bodily exertion without fatigue, and of mental occupation without anxiety, who by no means followed his own prescription.

In his 'Philosophical and Literary Essays,' published in 1792, but largely written before 1789, Gregory states with considerable ability the argument against the necessitarians. Priestley, to whom he communicated the essays, declared that a reply would be as superfluous as the defence of a proposition in Euclid. Gregory's main argument is contained in the second volume, entitled 'An Essay on the Difference between the relation of Motive and Action and that of Cause and Effect in Physics, on physical and mathematical principles.' An unfinished and unpublished work of 512 pages by Gregory, entitled 'An Answer to Messrs. Crombie, Priestley, and Co.,' is in the Edinburgh University Library. His essay on 'The Theory of the Moods of Verbs,' in the second volume of the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1790, is another example of Gregory's versatility.

Gregory wasted his great powers on temporary and irritating controversies. He was keen-witted, sarcastic, and bitterly personal, though probably from pleasure in the exercise of his powers rather than from malice. His first important controversy, with Drs. Alexander and James Hamilton (1749–1835) [q. v.], led him to give the latter a severe beating with a stick. Gregory was fined 100*l.* and costs by the commissary court for defamation in this case. He afterwards attacked, with considerable justice, in his 'Memorial to the Managers,' the prevailing practice of allowing all the surgeons in Edinburgh to officiate at the infirmary in turn. In this he denies that he was either an empiric or a dogmatist, as he disbelieves in most of the facts and theories alleged by both schools. He admitted (p. 222) that he was irascible and obstinate, and would willingly see some of his medical enemies hanged. He held that each age had much more trouble to unlearn the bad than to learn the good bequeathed to it by preceding ages, but he preferred laughter to anger.

A committee of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, of which Gregory was at one time president, had recommended it to relax its regulations against the dispensing of medicines by members. Gregory opposed this violently. His pamphlets (mostly large books) on the subject are very bitter and personal. He was charged before the college with violation of his oath not to divulge its proceedings, and with having made false statements on his solemn declaration. After a long controversy, he was pronounced guilty by the college on 13 Sept. 1808. Having failed to take public measures to vindicate his character, he was suspended from the rights and privileges of the fellowship of the college on 13 May 1809. These controversies, and others arising out of them, are dealt with at length in the publications of John Bell [q. v.] and Dr. Andrew Duncan, senior [q. v.], mentioned below.

Lord Cockburn (*Memorials*, p. 105) describes Gregory as 'a curious and excellent man, a great physician, a great lecturer, a great Latin scholar, and a great talker, vigorous and generous, large of stature, and with

a strikingly powerful countenance.' He says that Gregory's popularity was increased by his controversies. He was never selfish nor entirely wrong in them; and the public preferred the best laugher, though with the worst cause. Gregory, in fact, won general regard among all classes of people outside his profession. He was frequently very generous, especially to his pupils.

Gregory's principal writings are: 1. 'De morbis cœli mutatione medendis,' 1774. 2. 'Conspectus medicinæ theoreticæ,' 1780–2; many editions and translations into English were published. 3. 'Philosophical and Literary Essays,' 2 vols. 1792. 4. 'Answer to Dr. James Hamilton, jun.,' 152 pp., 1793. 5. 'Memorial to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary' (Edinburgh), 260 pp. 4to, 1800; 2nd ed. 483 pp. 1803. 6. 'Additional Memorial to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary,' pp. xxx, 513, 4to. 7. 'Review of the Proceedings of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh from 1753 to 1804,' 32 pp. 1804. 8. 'Censorian Letter to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh,' 142 pp. 4to, 1805. 9. 'Defence before the Royal College of Physicians, including a postscript protest and relative documents,' 700 pages 8vo, 1808. 10. 'Historical Memoirs of the Medical War in Edinburgh in the years 1805, 6, & 7.' 11. 'Epigrams and Poems,' Edinburgh, 1810.

John Bell's 'Answer for the Junior Members,' &c., 1800, and his 'Letters on Professional Character and Manners,' 1810; the 'Narrative of the Conduct of Dr. J. G. towards the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Drawn up and published by order of the College,' 1809; and Dr. Andrew Duncan senior's 'Letter to Dr. Gregory,' 1811 give detailed accounts of Gregory's quarrel with the physicians.

[London Medical Repository, 1821, xv. 423–9; Life of Sir R. Christison, i. 338, 339; Cockburn's Memorials, p. 105; Life of Sir Astley Cooper, i. 160–4; Gregory's writings.] G. T. B.

GREGORY, JOHN (1607–1646), orientalist, was born at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, of humble parentage, on 10 Nov. 1607. He became a servitor of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1624, being placed along with his 'master,' Sir William Drake of Amersham, under the tuition of George Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester. For several years he spent sixteen hours a day in study. After graduating in arts B.A. 11 Oct. 1628, M.A. 22 June 1631 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 438, 460), he took orders. Brian Duppa [q. v.], then dean of Christ Church, made him chaplain of the cathedral, and, on becoming a bishop, his own domestic chaplain. Gregory was not, however, as Gurgany and Wood assert, preferred by Duppa to any prebendal stall. The civil war deprived him of patron and stipend. He retired to an obscure alehouse on the green at Kidlington, near Oxford, kept by one Sutton, the father of a boy whom Gregory had bred up to attend on him. There he died on 13 March 1646, and, 'by the contribution of one or more friends,' his remains were carried to Oxford and buried on the left side of the grave of William Cartwright, in the aisle adjoining the south side of the choir of Christ Church Cathedral. Wood calls Gregory 'the miracle of his age for critical and curious learning,' and speaks of his 'learned elegance in English, Latin, and Greek,' his 'exact skill in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, Ethiopic, &c.,' and his knowledge of the mathematical sciences and rabbinical and other literature. His only guide was John Dod [q. v.], who directed his Hebrew studies during one vacation at his benefice in Northamptonshire (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 205–7). Collective editions of his writings appeared as follows: 1. 'Gregorii Posthuma: or certain learned Tracts: written by John Gregorie. . . . Together with a short Account of the Author's Life; and Elegies on his much-lamented Death,' published by his dearest friend J[ohn] G[urgany], 4to, London, 1649. Some copies bear the date 1650 on the title-page. There are eight separate tracts, each with a separate title-page, but the whole is continuously paged. One of them, entitled 'Discours declaring what time the Nicene Creed began to bee sung in the Church,' contains a brief notice of early organs (Fétis, *Biog. Univ. des Musiciens*, iv. 97). The dedication states that Sir Edward Bysshe [q. v.] had been a patron of Gregory and Gurgany. 2. 'Gregorii Opuscula: or, Notes & Observations upon some Passages of Scripture, with other learned Tracts;' the second edition ('Gregorii Posthuma,' &c.), 4to, London, 1650. 'Works,' in two parts, include the preceding, 4to, London, 1665; another edition, 2 pts. 4to, London, 1671; 4th edition, 2 pts. 4to, London, 1684–83. Two of his treatises were published separately: 1. 'Notes' on Sir Thomas Ridley's 'View of the Civile and Ecclesiasticall Law. . . . The second edition, by J. G[regory],' 4to, Oxford, 1634; other editions were issued in 1662, 1675, and 1676. 2. 'Notes and Observations upon some Passages of Scripture. By I. G.,' &c., 4to, Oxford, 1646, inscribed to Bishop Duppa. Translated into Latin by Richard Stokes and inserted in Pearson's 'Critici Sacri' (vol. ix. edit. 1660; vol. viii. edit. 1698). Gregory assisted Augustine Lindsell, bishop of Here-

ford, in preparing an edition of 'Theophylacti in D. Pauli Epistolas Commentarii,' 1636. He left in manuscript 'Observationes in Loca quædam excerpta ex Joh. Malalæ Chronographia,' and a treatise on adoration to the east entitled 'Al-Kibla,' both of which are now in the Bodleian Library. The latter manuscript, which Gurgany supposed to be lost when he wrote the brief memoir of Gregory, is among Bishop Tanner's books. It was purchased of Gurgany's widow by Archbishop Sancroft. Gregory also translated from Greek into Latin: 1. 'Palladius de Gentibus Indiæ & Brachmanibus.' 2. 'S. Ambrosius de Moribus Brachmanorum.' 3. 'Anonymus de Brachmanibus,' which translations passed after his death to Edmund Chilmead [q. v.], and subsequently to Sir Edward Bysshe, who published them under his own name in 1665.

[Authorities in the text.] G. G.

GREGORY, JOHN (1724–1773), professor of medicine at Edinburgh University, the youngest son of James Gregory, professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen (*d.* 1731), and grandson of James Gregory (1638–1675) [q.v.], was born at Aberdeen on 3 June 1724, his mother, Anne Chalmers, being his father's second wife. He was educated at Aberdeen under the care of his elder brother, James Gregory, who had succeeded his father, and also under the influence of his cousin, Thomas Reid the metaphysician. In 1741 he entered upon medical study at Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of Monro primus, Sinclair, and Rutherford. He formed here a warm friendship with Akenside. After completing his medical course at Edinburgh Gregory studied at Leyden in 1745–6, under Albinus. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him at Aberdeen in his absence, and on his return in 1746 he was elected professor of philosophy there, and lectured for three years on mathematics and moral and natural philosophy. In 1749 he resigned the professorship in order to devote himself to medical practice, and in 1752 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Forbes, a lady of beauty, wit, and fortune. As Aberdeen did not afford sufficient practice for him and his elder brother, he removed in 1754 to London. He already knew Wilkes and Charles Townshend, and now became acquainted with George, lord Lyttelton, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. He had been elected fellow of the Royal Society, and was on the way to success when his elder brother died, and he was recalled to Aberdeen to succeed him. He practised and lectured on medicine at Aberdeen till 1764, when he removed to Edinburgh with a view to gaining a more lucrative chair, which fell to him in 1766 on the resignation of Rutherford, whose preference for Gregory prevailed against Cullen's candidature [see CULLEN, WILLIAM]. The same year he was appointed physician to the king in Scotland, in succession to Whytt. At first he lectured solely on the practice of physic, but in 1768, Cullen having succeeded to Whytt's chair of the institutes of physic (mainly a physiological one), an arrangement was made by which Gregory and Cullen lectured in alternate years on the institutes and practice of physic. As a lecturer he was successful without being brilliant, his style being simple and direct. His medical writings were of no great importance. His general character was that of good sense and benevolence. He was an intimate friend of David Hume, Lord Monboddo, Lord Kaimes, Dr. Blair, the elder Tytler, and James Beattie, whose affection for him is testified in the closing stanzas of 'The Minstrel.' He died suddenly of gout on 9 Feb. 1773, aged 49. He left three sons (James (1753–1821) [q.v.], his successor; William, who became one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, and was father of George Gregory (1790–1854), [q. v.]; and John, *d.* 1783) and two daughters, the elder, Dorothea, married to the Rev. Archibald Alison. He was rather tall and heavy-looking, but his manners and conversation were prepossessing.

Gregory wrote: 1. 'A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World,' 1766; 7th edition, 1777. 2. 'Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician, and on the Method of prosecuting Enquiries in Philosophy,' 1770 (afterwards issued under the title of 'Lectures on the Duties,' &c., 1772). A revised edition by his son James, was published in 1805. 3. 'Elements of the Practice of Physic,' 1772 (2nd edition, 1774). 4. 'A Father's Legacy to his Daughters,' 1774; very many editions were published, often together with Mrs. Chapone's 'Letters on the Improvement of the Mind;' an edition was published as late as 1877. Numerous French editions also appeared. His works were issued in four volumes in 1788, with a life prefixed. The library of the surgeon-general's office, Washington, U.S., contains a manuscript volume of Gregory's lectures, 1768–9, and another volume of notes of his clinical lectures, 1771, besides two engraved portraits of him.

[Life prefixed to Gregory's Works, by Lord Woodhouselee; Life by W. Smellie, in his Literary and Characteristical Lives, 1800; Ramsay's Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century, pp. 477–82.] G. T. B.

GREGORY, OLINTHUS GILBERT, LL.D. (1774–1841), mathematician, was born of humble parents at Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, on 29 Jan. 1774. He got his schooling in his native village, and at an early age was placed with Richard Weston, the Leicester botanist. Weston trained him in mathematics, with such good effect that at the age of nineteen he published (1793) a small volume of 'lessons, astronomical and philosophical.' Weston also introduced him as a contributor (1794) to the 'Ladies' Diary.' He drew up a treatise on the use of the sliding rule; though not published, it brought him to the notice of Charles Hutton, LL.D. [q. v.], who became his correspondent and patron. About 1796 he settled in Cambridge, obtained a situation as subeditor on the 'Cambridge Intelligencer,' under Benjamin Flower [q. v.], which he did not keep long, opened a bookseller's shop about 1798, and taught mathematics. His teaching became profitable, so he closed his shop and devoted himself to tutorial work. In 1802 he published a treatise on astronomy, dedicated to Hutton, which brought him into notice.

He edited the 'Gentleman's Diary' for the Stationers' Company from 1802 to 1819, and the 'Ladies' Diary' from 1819 to 1840. In 1802 he became mathematical master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, through the influence of Hutton. In 1804 or 1805 he obtained the degree of A.M. from Aberdeen. On Hutton's resignation (1807) he was appointed his successor in the mathematical chair at Woolwich. In 1808 he was made LL.D. of Aberdeen. His treatise (1806) on mechanics and his experiments (1823) to determine the velocity of sound were his most important contributions to physical science. He appeared also as a theologian in a work (1811) on Christian evidences and doctrines, which is included in Bohn's Standard Library. In preparing it he had an eye to the religious instruction of his children; his daughter (Mrs. Haddock) became an ardent unitarian. Gregory was one of the projectors of the London University (now University College); his name was inscribed on the foundation-stone laid in Gower Street on 30 April 1827. He rendered further services to literature by his biographies of John Mason Good [q. v.] and Robert Hall (1764–1831) [q. v.] Gregory retired from his chair in 1838, but continued to live at Woolwich, where he died on 2 Feb. 1841. His son, Charles Hutton Gregory, is the eminent engineer. Of his separate publications, the following are the chief: 1. 'Lessons, Astronomical and Philosophical,' &c., 1793, 12mo; 4th edit. 1811, 12mo. 2. 'A Treatise on Astronomy,' &c., 1802, 8vo. 3. 'A Treatise of Mechanics,' &c., 1806, 8vo, 3 vols.; 2nd edit. 1807, 8vo. (The 'Account of Steam Engines' was separately reprinted, 1807 and 1809.) 4. 'Letters . . . on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion,' &c., 1811, 8vo, 2 vols.; 9th edit. 1857, 8vo, 1 vol. 5. 'Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry,' &c., 1816, 12mo. 6. 'Mathematics for Practical Men,' &c., 1825, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1848, 8vo. 7. 'Memoirs of . . . John Mason Good, M.D.,' &c., 1828, 8vo. 8. 'Memoir of the Rev. Robert Hall,' &c., prefixed to 'Works,' 1832, 8vo; also separately, 1833, 8vo, and prefixed to 'Miscellaneous Works,' 1846, 8vo. 9. 'Aids and Incentives to the Acquisition of Knowledge,' London, 1838, a farewell address on resigning his chair. 10. 'Hints to the Teachers of Mathematics,' &c., 1840, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1848, 8vo. He translated René-Just Haüy's 'Elementary Astronomy,' 1807, 8vo, 2 vols.; contributed to, and partly edited, 'The Pantologia,' a dictionary of arts and sciences, completed 1813, 8vo, 12 vols.; was a contributor to 'Nicholson's Journal' between 1802 and 1813, and to a volume of 'Dissertations' on the trigonometrical survey, 1815, 8vo.

[Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, p. 137; Knight's Biography, 1866, iii. 193 sq.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; private information.] A. G.

GREGORY, WILLIAM (*d.* 1467), chronicler, was the son of Roger Gregory of Mildenhall, Suffolk, and must have been born late in the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century. He was a member of the Skinners' Company, and was lord mayor of London in 1451–2. A city chronicle under this date speaks of the papal indulgence that came from Rome in that year as 'the greatest pardon that ever come to England, from the Conquest unto this time of my year being mayor of London.' And, though the chronicle in question is continued in the only known manuscript (in Brit. Mus.) two years beyond Gregory's death, this passage leaves no doubt that he was the author down to the year of his mayoralty. He was a wealthy man, and in 1461 founded a chantry in the parish church of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate, out of the rents of some property in the parish which he had purchased of a widow named Margaret Holmehegge and two other persons. On 6 Nov. 1465 he made his will, by which it appears that he had been three times married (his wives were named Joan, Julian, and Joan respectively), and had nine grandchildren, seven by one daughter and two by another. Besides providing for these and other relations he left liberal bequests to various hospitals

and churches and other charities in the city, including one to the high altar of St. Mary Aldermary, in which parish he then resided, and also for an obit in Mildenhall Church. To this will he added a codicil on 2 Jan. 1466–7, and he must have died a day or two after, as the will was proved on the 23rd of the same month. He was buried in St. Anne's Church, Aldersgate. His chronicle has been printed in 'Collections of a London Citizen' (Camd. Soc.)

[Stow's Survey of London, ii. 121 (Strype's ed.); Herbert's Livery Companies, ii 318; Stowe MS. 958 in Brit. Mus.] J. G.

GREGORY, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1520), Carmelite, was a Scotchman who studied at Montagu College, Paris, and in 1499 became a Carmelite of the congregation of Albi; he afterwards became prior of his order successively at Melun, Albi, and Toulouse, and vicar-general of the congregation at Albi. He was made (28 Dec. 1516) a doctor of the Sorbonne, and confessor to Francis I. Bale says he was living at Toulouse in 1518. Numerous works, chiefly theological, are ascribed to him; the first words of some of them are given by Bale and other writers. According to De Villiers, one of his works, 'Funerale & Processionale secundum usum Carmelitarum,' 8vo, was printed at Toulouse in 1518.

[Bale, xiv. 62; Harl. MSS. 1918 and 3838 (Bale's Collections); Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 343; C. De Villiers's Bibliotheca Carmelitarum, i. 599; Le Long's Biblia Sacra, ed. 1723, p. 753.] C. L. K.

GREGORY, WILLIAM (*d.* 1663), composer, became violinist and wind-instrument musician in the household of Charles I in 1626, and held the same position in the household of Charles II from 1661 to 1663. His compositions include an almain, coranto, sarabande, and jigge in Playford's 'Court Ayres' (1655), and vocal numbers for one or more voices in the 'Treasury of Musick' (1669), 'Musical Companion' (1673), and 'Ayres and Dialogues' (1676 to 1683). Hawkins quotes the anthems, 'Out of the deep,' and 'O Lord, thou hast cast us out,' as the best known of Gregory's works. He died in August or September 1663, bequeathing sums to be paid from his wages due out of the treasury to his wife Mary, to two daughters Mary G. and Elizabeth Starke, to a daughter-in-law, and to a granddaughter. The residue was to go to his son, Henry Gregory, a member of the king's band in 1662 and 1674. A 'John Gregory, singing man,' was buried at Westminster Abbey in 1617. Prince Gregory was gentleman of the Chapel Royal from 1740 to 1755.

[State Papers, Dom. Ser. Charles I, 21 Feb. 1626, Charles II, 1661, 26 Aug. 1662, 24 July and September 1663; J. Playford's publications as quoted above; Registers of Wills, P. C. C. 114, Juxon; Wood's MS. Lives (Bodleian); Hawkins's History of Music, p. 713; Burney's History of Music, iii. 465; Dict. of Musicians, 1827, p. 299; Rimbault's Memoirs of Roger North, p. 98; Harleian Society's Publications, x. 114; Rimbault's Old Cheque Book, p. 53; Gent. Mag. 1755, p. 572.] L. M. M.

GREGORY, SIR WILLIAM (1624–1696), judge, was the second and only surviving son of the Rev. Robert Gregory, vicar of Fownhope and rector of Sutton St. Nicholas, Herefordshire, by his wife Anne, daughter of John Harvey of Broadstone, Gloucestershire. He was born 1 March 1624, and was educated at Hereford Cathedral school. There appears to be no foundation for the statement that he became a member of All Souls' College, Oxford, and was elected a fellow as his father had been before him. He entered the society of Gray's Inn in 1640, and in 1650 was called to the bar. He joined the Oxford circuit, on which, as at Westminster, he soon obtained an extensive practice. He acquired several lucrative stewardships of manors in his native county, became recorder of Gloucester in 1672, and in the following year was elected a bencher of Gray's Inn. In 1677 he was made serjeant-at-law, and at a by-election in 1678 he was returned member of parliament for Weobly, Herefordshire. He was re-elected to the new parliament of 1679, and, after the king had three times refused to confirm the election of Edward Seymour as speaker, was proposed for that office by Lord Russell. Gregory begged the house to select a more experienced member, but when led to the chair by his proposer and seconder offered no resistance. As speaker he is stated to have been firm, temperate, and impartial, but he held the post for a few months only, as on the death of Sir Timothy Littleton in April 1679 he was appointed to his place as a baron of the exchequer, and was knighted. The trial of Sir Miles Stapleton for high treason took place before Gregory and Sir William Dolben [q.v.] in 1681. In Michaelmas term 1685 Gregory was discharged from his office for giving a judgment against the king's dispensing power, and in the next year was removed by royal mandate from his recordership. He was returned by the city of Hereford as a member of the convention of 1689, but gave up his seat on being appointed a judge of the king's bench. As a judge he was distinguished for his firmness and integrity. In his later years he was greatly afflicted with stone, which in the winter of 1694 confined him to his room for three months. He died in London 28 May 1696,

and was buried in the parish church of his manor of How Capel, Herefordshire. Gregory had purchased this manor in 1677 and built the southern transept of the church, known as the Gregory Chapel, as a burying-place for himself and his family. He also bought the manor and advowson of Solers Hope, and the manor of Fownhope, but he resided chiefly in London. Besides largely rebuilding the church at How Capel, he gave a garden in Bowsey Lane, Hereford, for the benefit of the Lazarus Hospital. In 1653 Gregory became the third husband of Katharine Smith, by whom he was father of two children: James, who married Elizabeth Rodd and died 1691, and Katharine, who died in infancy. His descendants in the male line failed in 1789.

[Foss's Judges of England, vii. 318; Cooke's additions to Duncumb's Herefordshire, ii. 355, 359, 361, iii. 102, 139, 229; Manning's Speakers, p. 374; North's Examen, p. 460; Kennett's Hist. of England, iii. 372, 528; Cobbett's Parliamentary History, iv. 1112, v. 312; Luttrell's Diary, i. 9, 10, 166, 255, ii. 277, 379, iv. 64; Sir John Bramston's Autobiography (Camd. Soc. publications), p. 221; Pearce's Inns of Court, p. 344.] A. V.

GREGORY, WILLIAM (1803–1858), chemist, fourth son of James Gregory (1753–1821) [q. v.], professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Edinburgh on 25 Dec. 1803. After a medical education he graduated at Edinburgh in 1828, but he had already shown a strong bent for chemistry, and he soon decided to make it his specialty. In 1831 he introduced a process for making the muriate of morphia, which came into general use. After studying for some time on the continent he established himself as an extra-academical lecturer on chemistry at Edinburgh. He successively lectured on chemistry at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, and at the Dublin Medical School, and in 1839 was appointed professor of medicine and chemistry in King's College, Aberdeen. In 1844 he was elected to the chair of chemistry at Edinburgh in succession to his old master Charles Hope. He was a successful expository lecturer, but in his later years suffered much from painful disease, and died on 24 April 1858, leaving a widow and one son.

Having been a favourite pupil of Liebig at Giessen, Gregory did much to introduce his researches into this country, translating and editing several of his works. His own chemical works were useful in their day, especially from the prominence they gave to organic chemistry. He was skilled in German and French, and kept well abreast of chemical advances on the continent. A list of forty chemical papers by him is given in the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers.' Being compelled to adopt a sedentary life, he spent much time in microscopical studies, chiefly on the diatoms, and wrote a number of careful papers on the subject. His character was simple, earnest, and amiable. Some thought him much too credulous in regard to animal magnetism and mesmerism. His views have much in common with the recent theory of telepathy. Besides editing the English editions of Liebig's 'Animal Chemistry,' 'Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture and Physiology,' 'Familiar Letters on Chemistry,' 'Instructions for Chemical Analysis of Organic Bodies,' 'Agricultural Chemistry,' 'Chemistry of Food,' and 'Researches on the Motion of the Juices in the Animal Body,' Gregory translated and edited Reichenbach's 'Researches on Magnetism, Electricity, Heat, &c., in their relation to Vital Force,' 1850. He also, with Baron Liebig, edited Edward Turner's 'Elements of Chemistry.'

His own works were: 1. 'Outlines of Chemistry,' 1845; 2nd edition, 1847; divided subsequently into two volumes, 'The Handbook of Inorganic' and 'Organic Chemistry' respectively, 1853; the latter was issued in Germany, edited by T. Gerding, Brunswick, 1854. 2. 'Letters to a Candid Inquirer on Animal Magnetism,' 1851.

[Edinb. New Philosophical Journal, 1858, new ser. viii. 171–4; Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb. iv. 121.] G. T. B.

GREGSON, MATTHEW (1749–1824), antiquary, son of Thomas Gregson, shipbuilder, of Liverpool, previously of Whalley, Lancashire, was born at Liverpool in 1749. He was many years in business as an upholsterer, and when he retired in 1814 had amassed considerable property. Although of deficient education he took a deep interest in literature and science, and especially devoted attention to the collection of documentary and pictorial illustrations of the history of Lancashire. These he used in compiling his 'Portfolio of Fragments relative to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster,' which he brought out in 1817 in three folio parts. The second and enlarged edition is dated 1824, and the third, edited and indexed by John Harland, came out in 1867. This work led to his election as a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and to his honorary membership of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Society of Antiquaries. He was offered knighthood by the prince regent on presenting a copy of the book, but declined

the dignity. The 'Portfolio of Fragments' remains a standard work of reference for local history and genealogy. He wrote often on antiquarian subjects in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

He played an energetic part in developing the public institutions of his native town, especially the Blue Coat School, the Liverpool Library, the Royal Institution, Botanic Gardens, and Academy of Art. He introduced the art of lithography into Liverpool, and used it in his 'Fragments.'

He was elected in 1801 a member of the Society of Arts, and in 1803 received the gold medal of that society 'for his very great attention to render useful the articles remaining after public fires.' He had shown that paint, varnish, and printers' ink could be produced from burnt grain and sugar (*Trans. of Soc. of Arts*, xxii. 185).

He was a most charitable and hospitable man, and his house, ever open to his acquaintances, acquired the title of 'Gregson's Hotel.' He was twice married, first to Jane Foster; and secondly, to Anne Rimmer of Warrington, and he left several children. He died on 25 Sept. 1824, aged 75, after a fall from a ladder in his library. A monument to his memory was afterwards placed in St. John's churchyard, Liverpool.

[Baines's Lancashire (Harland), ii. 381; Gent. Mag. 1824, pt. ii. p. 378, 1829, pt. ii. p. 652; Smithers's Liverpool, 1825, p. 410; Local Gleanings (Earwaker), 1875, i. 63, 87, 113; Picton's Memorials of Liverpool, 1875, ii. 311; Fishwick's Lancashire Library, p. 57.]

C. W. S.

GREIG, ALEXIS SAMUILOVICH (1775–1845), admiral in the Russian service, son of Sir Samuel Greig [q. v.], was born at Cronstadt on 18 Sept. 1775. As a reward for the services of his father, he was enrolled at his birth as a midshipman in the Russian navy. He first distinguished himself in the war between Russia and Turkey in 1807, at which time he had attained the rank of rear-admiral. After the engagement off Lemnos in that year, in which the Turks suffered a severe defeat, he was sent by Admiral Seniavin in pursuit of some ships which had escaped to the gulf of Monte Santo; Greig blockaded the Turkish capitan-pasha so closely that he was compelled to burn his vessels and retreat overland. He greatly distinguished himself in the next war between Russia and Turkey (1828–9). While Field-marshal Wittgenstein invaded the latter country by land, Greig was entrusted with the task of attacking the fortresses on the coast of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and the eastern shore of the Black Sea. He appeared off Anapa on 14 May; on 24 June the place capitulated, and Greig received the rank of full admiral. In conjunction with the Russian land forces he laid siege to Varna, but the place was not taken till two months and a half had elapsed (11 Oct.) During the operations the Emperor Nicholas visited the fleet and stayed on board the Paris, the admiral's ship. After the war was concluded (by the peace of Adrianople 14 Sept. 1829), Greig devoted himself with great earnestness to the organisation of the Russian navy. To him the Russians are indebted for the formation and development of their Black Sea fleet. He died on 30 Jan. 1845 at St. Petersburg, and was buried in the Smolensk cemetery in that city. He was created admiral in attendance on the czar, member of the imperial council, and knight of the order of St. George of the second class, together with other decorations. A monument was erected to his memory at Nicolaev. One of his sons greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Sebastopol.

[Morskoi Sbornik (Naval Miscellany), for 1801 No. 12, 1873 No. 3, 1882 Nos. 11 and 12; Bronevski's Zapiski Morskago Ofitzera (Memoirs of a Naval Officer), St. Petersburg, 1836; Ustrialov's Russkaya Istoria (Russian History), vol. ii.]

W. R. M.

GREIG, JOHN (1759–1819), mathematician, died at Somers Town, London, 19 Jan. 1819, aged 60 (*Gent. Mag.* 1819, i. 184). He taught mathematics and wrote: 1. 'The Young Lady's Guide to Arithmetic,' London, 1798; many editions, the last in 1864. 2. 'Introduction to the Use of the Globes,' 1805; three editions. 3. 'A New Introduction to Arithmetic,' London, 1805. 4. 'A System of Astronomy on the simple plan of Geography,' London, 1810. 5. 'Astrography, or the Heavens displayed,' London, 1810. 6. 'The World displayed, or the Characteristic Features of Nature and Art,' London, 1810.

[Watt's Bibl. Brit. i. 441; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

C. L. K.

GREIG, SIR SAMUEL (1735–1788), admiral of the Russian navy, son of Charles Greig, shipowner of Inverkeithing in Fifeshire, and of his wife, Jane, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Charters of Inverkeithing, was born at Inverkeithing on 30 Nov. 1735. After serving some years at sea in merchant ships he entered the royal navy as master's mate on board the Firedrake bomb, in which he served at the reduction of Goree in 1758. He afterwards served in the Royal George during the blockade of Brest in 1759, and in her, carrying Sir Edward Hawke's flag, was pre-

sent in the decisive action of Quiberon Bay. In 1761 he was acting lieutenant of the Albemarle armed ship, and was admitted to pass his examination on 25 Jan. 1762. His rank, however, was not confirmed, and he was still serving as a master's mate at the reduction of Havana in 1762. On the conclusion of the peace in 1763 he was one of a small number of officers permitted to take service in the navy of Russia, in which, in 1764, he was appointed a lieutenant. In a very short time he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in 1769 was appointed to command a division of the fleet which sailed for the Mediterranean under Count Orloff, and, being reinforced by a squadron which went out under Rear-admiral John Elphinston [q. v.], destroyed the Turkish fleet in the Bay of Chesme on 7–8 July 1770. Greig's share in this success was no doubt important; but it has been perhaps exaggerated in common report by his later celebrity. The British officers all did well, but the special command of the decisive operations was vested in Elphinston. Greig was at once promoted to be rear-admiral, and continued with Orloff, while Elphinston was detached on an independent expedition to the Dardanelles. During the following years the war by sea was for the most part limited to destroying Turkish magazines and stores; but on 10 Oct. 1773 a Turkish squadron of ten ships was met and completely defeated by a Russian squadron of slightly inferior force. At the end of 1773 Greig returned to St. Petersburg, in order to attend personally to the fitting out of reinforcements; in command of which, with the rank of vice-admiral, he sailed in February 1774, and joined Count Orloff at Leghorn, whence he pushed on to join the fleet in the Archipelago. Peace was, however, shortly afterwards concluded, and Greig returned to Russia, where, during the succeeding years, he devoted himself to the improvement and development of the Russian navy. His services were acknowledged by the empress, who appointed him grand admiral, governor of Cronstadt, and knight of the orders of St. Andrew, St. George, St. Vladimir, and St. Anne, and on 18 July 1776 paid him a state visit on board the flagship, dined in the cabin, reviewed the fleet, and returned after placing on the admiral's breast the star of St. Alexander Newski. At this time, and in his efforts for the improvement of the Russian navy, Greig drew into it a very considerable number of British officers, principally Scotchmen, with a result that was certainly of permanent benefit to the navy, but proved at the time the cause of some embarrassment to the country, as rendering its foreign policy dependent on the good will of the aliens in its service. In 1780 the 'armed neutrality' was reduced virtually to an 'armed nullity' by the fact that the navy was not available for service against England (*Diaries and Correspondence of the First Earl of Malmesbury*, i. 306). On the outbreak of the war with Sweden in 1788 Greig took command of the fleet in the Gulf of Finland, and on 17 July fought a very severe but indecisive action with the Swedes off the island of Hogland. Greig felt that he had not been properly seconded by the superior Russian officers under his command, and sent seventeen of them prisoners to St. Petersburg, charged with having shamefully abandoned the rear-admiral, and being thus guilty of the loss of his ship. They were all, it is said, condemned to the hulks. The force displayed by the Russians was, however, an unpleasant surprise to the Swedes, who had counted on having the command of the sea, and were now obliged to modify their plans, and to act solely on the defensive. Through the autumn Greig held them shut up in Sveaborg; but his health, already failing, gave way under the continued strain, and he died on board his ship on 15–26 Oct. His memory was honoured by a general mourning, and a state funeral in the cathedral at Reval, where 'a magnificent monument has since been erected to mark the place where he lies.'

Greig's services to the Russian navy consisted in remodelling the discipline, civilising and educating the officers, and gradually forming a navy which enabled Russia to boast of some maritime strength. He left two sons: Alexis [q. v.], afterwards an admiral in the Russian service; and Samuel, who married his second cousin, Mary, daughter of Sir William George Fairfax [q. v.] and wife, by her second marriage, of Dr. William Somerville.

[Gent. Mag. 1788 pt. ii. p. 1125, 1789 pt. i. p. 165; Dublin Univ. Mag. xliv. 156.] J. K. L.

GREISLEY, HENRY (1615 ?–1678), translator, born about 1615, was the son of John Greisley of Shrewsbury. In 1634 he was elected from Westminster School to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded B.A. 11 April 1638, M.A. 8 July 1641. For refusing to subscribe the engagement 'according to act of parliament' he was ejected from his studentship in March 1651 (*Register of Visitors of Univ. of Oxf.*, Camd. Soc., pp. 329, 486). On 28 Sept. 1661 he received institution to the rectory of Stoke-Severn, Worcestershire, and was installed a prebendary of Worcester on 19 April 1672 (Willis, *Survey of Cathedrals*, ii. 669). He was buried at Stoke-Severn, having

died on 8 June 1678, at the age of sixty-three. A memorial of him and of his wife Eleanor, daughter of Gervase Buck of Worcestershire, who died 17 Jan. 1703, aged 64, is in Stoke-Severn Church. Greisley translated from the French of Balzac 'The Prince . . . [by H. G.],' 12mo, London, 1648; and from the French of Senault 'The Christian Man; or the Reparation of Nature by Grace' [anon.], 4to, London, 1650. 'Besides which translations,' says Wood, 'he hath certain specimens of poetry extant, which have obtained him a place among those of that faculty.' He contributed a copy of English verses to the Christ Church collection entitled 'Death repeal'd' on the death of Paul, viscount Bayning of Sudbury, in June 1638 (pp. 14–15); another in Latin is in the 'Horti Carolini Rosa Altera,' after the queen had given birth to a son, Henry, in 1640.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 1167–8, 1244; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), i. 468, 500, ii. 3; Welch's Alumni Westmon. (1852), pp. 105, 107; Nash's Worcestershire, ii. 345, 347; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy (1714), pt. ii. p. 108.]

G. G.

GREISLEY, Sir ROGER, bart. (1801–1837), author. [See Gresley.]

GRELLAN, Saint (*fl.* 500), of Craebh-Grellain, in the south-east of the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, was the son of Cuillin, son of Cairbre Red-ear, king of Leinster. In the time of Lughaidh, son of Leogaire (483–508), great peals of thunder were heard, which St. Patrick interpreted as announcing Grellan's birth and future eminence as a saint. When of age to travel he abandoned his right of succession to the throne, and accompanied St. Patrick to Ath Cliath Duibhlinne (now Dublin). On this occasion Patrick is said to have composed a poem upon Grellan's future fame (given in Grellan's 'Life'). They went from Dublin to Duach Galach, king of Connaught, whose wife was delivered of a dead child in the night. It was miraculously restored to life by the saints. As a reward for this Duach granted a tribute to be paid thenceforward by the descendants of the infant to Grellan, and bestowed on him the plain where the miracle was performed, then called Achadh Finnabrach, but afterwards Craebh-Grellain (the Branch of Grellan), from the branch given to him in token of possession by Duach and Patrick.

Grellan, travelling further, settled at Magh Senchineoil (the Plain of the Old Tribe), then the dwelling-place of Cian, king of the Fer Bolgs, who were the inhabitants of that territory. Cian waited on Grellan at Cill Cluana, now Kilclooney, north-west of Ballinasloe, in the barony of Clonmacnowen, co. Galway, where Grellan afterwards erected a church. The Fer Bolgs were attacked by a tribe from Clogher under Maine the Great, but Grellan intervened and made peace on condition that Maine should deliver 'thrice nine' nobles as hostages to Cian. Cian meditated a treacherous slaughter of the hostages, when, at Grellan's prayers, a quagmire opened and swallowed up him and his forces. Grellan then handed over the territory to Maine, and in return received the following tribute. He was to have a screpall (3*d.*) out of every townland, the first-born of every family was to be dedicated to him; he was also to have the firstlings of pig, sheep, and horse, and the race of Maine were never to be subdued as long as they held his crozier. This crozier was preserved for ages in the family of O'Cronelly, who were the ancient comharbas, or successors of the saint. It was in existence as late as 1836, when it was in the possession of John Cronelly, the senior representative of the saint's successors, but it is not known what has since become of it.

Grellan's day is 10 Nov., but the year of his death is not mentioned. Colgan says he was a disciple of St. Finnian of Clonard, and flourished in 590, but this is not consistent with the facts mentioned in the Irish life, for St. Patrick, with whom he is associated, died, according to the usual opinion, in 493, or, according to Mr. Whitley Stokes, in 463.

[Betha Grellain MS. 23–0.41, Royal Irish Academy; Martyrology of Donegal, p. 303; O'Donovan's Tribes and Customs of Hy-many; Colgan's Acta Sanct. p. 337.]

T. O.

GRENE, CHRISTOPHER (1629–1697), jesuit, son of George Grene, by his wife Jane Tempest, and brother of Father Martin Grene [q. v.], was born in 1629 in the diocese of Kilkenny, Ireland, whither his parents, who were natives of England, and belonged to the middle class, had retired on account of the persecution. He made his early studies in Ireland; entered in 1642 the college of the English jesuits at Liège, where he lived for five years; was admitted into the English College at Rome for his higher course in 1647; was ordained priest in 1653; and sent to England in 1654. He entered the Society of Jesus 7 Sept. 1658, and was professed of the four vows 2 Feb. 1668–9. He became English penitentiary first at Loreto, and afterwards at St. Peter's, Rome. In 1692 he was appointed spiritual director at the English College, Rome, and he died there on 11 Nov. 1697.

He rendered great service to historical

students by collecting the scattered records of the English catholic martyrs, and by preserving materials for the history of the times of persecution in this country. An account of those portions of his manuscript collections which are preserved at Stonyhurst, Oscott, and in the archiepiscopal archives of Westminster is given in Morris's 'Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers,' vol. iii.

[Foley's Records, iii. 499, vi. 369, vii. 317; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, iii. 3–7, 118, 315; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 106.] T. C.

GRENE, MARTIN (1616–1667), jesuit, son of George Grene, probably a member of one of the Yorkshire families of the name, by his wife Jane Tempest, is said by Southwell to have been born in 1616 at Kilkenny in Ireland, to which country his parents had retired from their native land on account of the persecution; but the provincial's returns of 1642 and 1655 expressly vouch for his being a native of Kent. He was the elder brother of Christopher Grene [q. v.] After studying humanities in the college of the English jesuits at St. Omer, he was admitted to the society in 1638. In 1642 he was a professor in the college at Liège, and he held important offices in other establishments belonging to the English jesuits on the continent. In 1653 he was stationed in Oxfordshire. He was solemnly professed of the four vows on 3 Dec. 1654. After passing twelve years on the mission he was recalled to Watten, near St. Omer, to take charge of the novices. He died there on 2 Oct. 1667, leaving behind him the reputation of an eminent classic, historian, philosopher, and divine.

His works are: 1. 'An Answer to the Provincial Letters published by the Jansenists, under the name of Lewis Montalt, against the Doctrine of the Jesuits and School Divines,' Paris, 1659, 8vo. A translation from the French, but with considerable improvements of his own, and with a brief history of Jansenism prefixed. 2. 'An Account of the Jesuites Life and Doctrine. By M. G.,' London, 1661, 12mo. This book was a great favourite with the Duke of York, afterwards James II. 3. 'Vox Veritatis, seu Via Regia ducens ad veram Pacem,' manuscript. This treatise was translated into English by his brother, Francis Grene, and printed at Ghent, 1676, 24mo. 4. 'The Church History of England,' manuscript, commencing with the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume of this work was ready for the press when the author died. Grene, who was an accomplished antiquary, communicated to Father Daniello Bartoli much information respecting English catholic affairs, which is embodied in Bartoli's 'Istoria della Compagnia di Giesu: L'Inghilterra,' 1667.

[Cath. Miscell. ix. 35; De Backer's Bibl. des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus; Foley's Records, iii. 493, vii. 317; Gillow's Bibl. Dict. iii. 50; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 106; Southwell's Bibl. Scriptorum Soc. Jesu, p. 586; Ware's Writers of Ireland (Harris), p. 158.] T. C.

GRENFELL, JOHN PASCOE (1800–1869), admiral in the Brazilian navy, born at Battersea on 20 Sept. 1800, was a son of J. G. Grenfell and probably nephew of Pascoe Grenfell [q. v.] When eleven years old he entered the service of the East India Company; but after having made several voyages to India, in 1819 he joined the service of the Chilian republic under Lord Cochrane [see Cochrane, Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald], was made a lieutenant, and took part in most of Cochrane's exploits in the war of Chilian independence, and notably in the cutting out of the Esmeralda, when he was severely wounded. In 1823 he accompanied Cochrane to Brazil, with the rank of commander, and served under his orders in the war with Portugal, specially distinguishing himself in the reduction of Para. Afterwards, under Commodore Norton, in the action off Buenos Ayres on 29 July 1826, he lost his right arm. He then went to England for the re-establishment of his health, but returned to Brazil in 1828. In 1835–6 he commanded the squadron on the lakes of the province of Rio Grande do Sul against the rebel flotillas, which he captured or destroyed, thus compelling the rebel army to surrender. In 1841 he was promoted to be rear-admiral. In 1846 he was appointed consul-general in England, to reside in Liverpool, and in August 1848, while superintending the trial of the Alfonzo, a ship of war built at Liverpool for the Brazilian government, assisted in saving the lives of the passengers and crew of the emigrant ship Ocean Monarch, burnt off the mouth of the Mersey. For his exertions at this time he received the thanks of the corporation and the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck Society. In 1851, on war breaking out between Brazil and the Argentine republic, he returned to take command of the Brazilian navy, and in December, after a sharp conflict, forced the passage of the Parana. After the peace he was promoted to be vice-admiral, and later on to be admiral; but in 1852 he returned to Liverpool, and resumed his functions as consul-general, holding the office until his death on 20 March 1869. He married, at Monte Video in 1829, Doña Maria Dolores Masini, and left issue; among others, Harry Tremenheere Grenfell, a captain in the royal

navy, who on 13 Feb. 1882, while shooting in the neighbourhood of Artaki, in the Sea of Marmora, was severely wounded in a chance affray with some native shepherds; he narrowly escaped with his life, his companion, Commander Selby, being killed. An elder son, John Granville Grenfell, commissioner of crown lands in New South Wales, was killed while defending the mail against an attack of bushrangers on 7 Dec. 1866 (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 11, 21 Dec. 1866).

[Times, 22 March 1869; Illustrated London News, 4 Dec. 1852; Mulhall's English in South America, p. 210; Armitage's Hist. of Brazil; information from the family.] J. K. L.

GRENFELL, PASCOE (1761–1838), politician, was born at Marazion in Cornwall, and baptised at St. Hilary Church 24 Sept. 1761. His father, Pascoe Grenfell, born in 1729, after acting as a merchant in London, became commissary to the States of Holland, and died at Marazion 27 May 1810, having married Mary, third child of William Tremenheere, attorney, Penzance. The son went to the grammar school at Truro in 1777, where he was contemporary with Richard Polwhele, the historian, and Dr. John Cole, rector of Exeter College, Oxford. Afterwards proceeding to London he entered into business with his father and uncle, who were merchants and large dealers in tin and copper ores. In course of time he became the head of the house and realised a considerable fortune. His acquisition of Taplow Court, near Maidenhead, as a residence led to his election for Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, for which place he sat from 14 Dec. 1802 to 29 Feb. 1820. He represented Penryn in Cornwall from 9 March 1820 to 2 June 1826. In parliament he was a zealous supporter of William Wilberforce in the debates on slavery, besides being a vigilant observer of the actions of the Bank of England in its dealings with the public, and a great authority on all matters connected with finance. On the latter subject he made many speeches, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the periodical publication of the accounts of the bank was commenced (*Hansard*, vols. xxii. xxx–xxxvii.) Two of his speeches were reprinted as pamphlets: (1) Substance of a speech, 28 April 1814, on applying the sinking fund towards loans raised for the public service, 1816; (2) Speech, 13 Feb. 1816, on certain transactions between the public and the Bank of England, 1816. He was governor of the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, and a commissioner of the lieutenancy for London. He died at 38 Belgrave Square, London, 23 Jan. 1838. He married, first, his cousin, Charlotte Granville, who died in 1790, and secondly, on 15 Jan. 1798, Georgiana St. Leger, seventh and youngest daughter of St. Leger St. Leger, first viscount Doneraile. She died 12 May 1868.

[Gent. Mag. April 1838, p. 429; D. Gilbert's Cornwall, ii. 216; Polwhele's Reminiscences (1836), i. 12, 110; Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire, i. 304; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. pp. 189, 1205; Duke of Buckingham's Memoirs of Court of George IV (1859), i. 282–3.]
G. C. B.

GRENVILLE. [See also GRANVILLE.]

GRENVILLE, SIR BEVIL (1596–1643), royalist, son of Sir Bernard Grenville and Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Bevil of Kellygarth, Cornwall, was born 23 March 1595–1596 at Brinn, in St. Withiel, Cornwall (VIVIAN, *Visitation of Cornwall*, p. 192; *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, iii. 1206), matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 14 June 1611, and took the degree of B.A. 17 Feb. 1613–14 (BOASE, *Exeter College Registers*, p. xxx). In a letter to his son Richard, written in 1639, Grenville gives an account of his own studies: 'I was left to my own little discretion when I was a youth in Oxford, and so fell upon the sweet delights of reading poetry and history in such sort as I troubled no other books, and do find myself so infinitely defective by it, when I come to manage any occasions of weight, as I would give a limb it were otherwise' (*Academy*, 28 July 1877). Grenville represented Cornwall in the parliaments of 1621 and 1624, and Launceston in the first three parliaments of Charles I (*Return of Names of Members of Parliament*, 1878). During this period he sided with the popular party, and was the friend and follower of Sir John Eliot. Grenville's letters to his wife in 1626 show with what anxiety he regarded Eliot's brief imprisonment in that year (FORSTER, *Life of Cromwell*, p. 99). In 1628 Grenville was very active in securing the return of Eliot and other opposition candidates to parliament, in spite of the fact that his father, Sir Bernard, took the side of the government (FORSTER, *Life of Eliot*, 1865, i. 108, 110). During Eliot's final imprisonment he had no stauncher friend than Grenville; he signs himself to Eliot 'one that will live and die your faithfullest friend and servant.' When, in 1632, there were rumours of a fresh parliament, Grenville wrote an affectionate letter to Eliot asserting that he should 'be sure of the first knight's place whensoever it happen' (*ib.* ii. 529, 708). Grenville's reasons for abandoning the opposition are obscure. In 1639, when the king raised an army against the Scots, he manifested the greatest alacrity in his cause. 'I go with joy and com-

fort,' he wrote, 'to venture a life in as good a cause and with as good company as ever Englishman did; and I do take God to witness, if I were to choose a death it should be no other but this' (*Thurloe State Papers*, i. 2; cf. NUGENT, *Life of Hampden*, ii. 193). In the Long parliament Grenville again represented the county of Cornwall, but took no part in its debates. Heath represents him as a determined opponent of the attainder of the Earl of Strafford, but his name does not appear in the list of those who voted against the bill (HEATH, *Chronicle*, ed. 1663, p. 33; RUSHWORTH, *Trial of Strafford*, p. 59). From the beginning of the war he devoted himself to the king's service, and as he was, according to Clarendon, 'the most generally loved man' in Cornwall, his influence was of the greatest value. On 5 Aug. 1642 Grenville and others published the king's commission of array and his declaration against the militia at Launceston (*Journals of the House of Lords*, v. 275). The parliament thrice sent for him as a delinquent and ordered his arrest (*ib.* pp. 271, 294, 315). The representatives of the two parties signed, on 18 Aug. at Bodmin, an agreement for a truce, but the arrival of Hopton in September revived the conflict (*ib.* v. 315; CLARENDON, vi. 239). The royalists established their headquarters at Truro, and succeeded in inducing the grand jury of Cornwall to find an indictment against their opponents for riot and unlawful assembly (CLARENDON, vi. 241). Grenville was determined 'to fetch those traitors out of their nest at Launceston, or fire them in it' (FORSTER, *Life of Cromwell*, i. 97). The *posse comitatus* was raised, Launceston was triumphantly occupied, and the parliamentary forces were driven out of the county. On 19 Jan. 1643 Colonel Ruthven and the parliamentarians were defeated at Bradock Down, near Liskeard, with the loss of twelve hundred prisoners and all their guns. 'I had the van,' writes Grenville, 'and so, after solemn prayers at the head of every division, I led my part away, who followed me with so great a courage, both down the one hill and up the other, that it struck a terror into them' (NUGENT, *Hampden*, ii. 368; CLARENDON, vi. 248). Against Grenville's judgment Hopton then besieged Plymouth, but before the end of February he was forced to raise the siege, and on 5 March a cessation of arms was concluded between the counties of Devon and Cornwall (CLARENDON, vi. 254; FORSTER, *Life of Cromwell*, i. 106). In May Henry Grey [q. v.], earl of Stamford, marched into Cornwall with an army of 5,400 foot and 1,400 horse. Hopton and Grenville, though their forces hardly amounted to half that number, attacked Stamford's camp at Stratton on 16 May, and completely routed him. As at Bradock Down, Grenville was again conspicuous for his personal courage (CLARENDON, vii. 89). In June the Cornish army joined that under Prince Maurice, and the Marquis of Hertford advanced into Somersetshire and attacked Sir William Waller at Lansdowne, near Bath (5 July 1643). Grenville was killed as he led his Cornish pikemen up the hill against Waller's entrenchments. 'In the face of their cannon and small shot from their breastworks, he gained the brow of the hill, having sustained two full charges from the enemy's horse; but in their third charge, his horse failing and giving ground, he received, after other wounds, a blow on the head with a poleaxe, with which he fell' (*ib.* vii. 106). In his pocket was found the treasured letter of thanks which Charles had sent him in the preceding March (*Biographia Britannica*, 1757, p. 2295). He was buried at Kilkhampton on 26 July (VIVIAN, p. 192). Lord Nugent prints an admirable and touching letter of condolence addressed to Lady Grenville by John Trelawney (*Life of Hampden*, ii. 381), but the letter of Anthony Payne on the same subject quoted by Mr. Hawker does not appear to be genuine (HAWKER, *Footprints of Former Men*, 1870, p. 39). Grenville was a very great loss to the king's cause. 'His activity, interest, and reputation was the foundation of all that had been done in Cornwall; his temper and affection so public that no accident which happened could make any impression on him, and his example kept others from taking anything ill, or at least seeming to do so.' Grenville's influence over his Cornish followers 'restrained much of the license and suppressed the murmurs and mutiny to which that people were too much inclined' (CLARENDON, vii. 108, 82 *n.*) In the following year a collection of poems was published at Oxford, entitled 'Verses on the Death of the right Valiant Sir Bevill Grenvill, knight,' containing elegies by William Cartwright, Jasper Mayne, and others. Memorial verses are also to be found in Heath's 'Clarastella,' 1650, p. 6, and Sir Francis Wortley's 'Characters and Elegies,' 1646, p. 44. Best known are the oft-quoted lines of Martin Lluellin:

Where shall th' next famous Grenville's ashes stand?
Thy grandsire fills the seas and thou the land!

Grenville married Grace, daughter of Sir George Smith of Exeter, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters. Lady Grenville was buried at Kilkhampton on 8 June 1647. Of his sons the most notable were

John Grenville, first earl of Bath [q. v.]; Bernard (1631–1701), father of Sir Bevil Granville [q. v.] and of George Granville, lord Lansdowne [q. v.]; and Denis Grenville (1637–1702) [q. v.], afterwards dean of Durham (Vivian, p. 192). Monuments to Grenville's memory were erected by his grandson, Lord Lansdowne, at Stratton, at Lansdowne, and at Kilkhampton (Warner, *History of Bath*, 1801, p. 84; *Gent. Mag.* 1845, pt. ii. p. 35). A portrait of Grenville, from a miniature in the possession of Thomas Grenville [q. v.], is engraved in Lord Nugent's 'Life of Hampden,' ed. 1832.

[Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, ed. Macray; the narratives on which Clarendon founded his history of the western campaign are Clarendon MS. 1738 (Nos. 1, 2). Letters by Grenville are printed in Nugent's Life of Hampden, Forster's Life of Cromwell, 1838, and Forster's Life of Eliot, 1865; the originals of some of these are among the Forster MSS. at South Kensington; others are mentioned in Baring Gould's Life of R. S. Hawker, ed. 1876, pp. 36, 288. Lives of Grenville are contained in Lloyd's Memoirs of Excellent Personages, 1668, Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 352, and Biog. Brit. 1750. A pedigree of the Grenville family is given in Vivian's Visitations of Cornwall; see also Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. i. 190. iii. 1206.] C. H. F.

GRENVILLE, DENIS (1637–1703), Jacobite divine, youngest son of Sir Bevil Grenville [q. v.], was born 13 Feb. 1637, and baptised at Kilkhampton, Cornwall, 26 Feb. He was probably educated for some time at a grammar school in his native county, and at Eton. He was matriculated as a gentleman-commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, 22 Sept. 1657, according to Boase (*Register of Exeter*, p. xxxi), or, according to the university records, on 6 Aug. 1658. He was created M.A. in convocation 28 Sept. 1660, and proceeded D.D. on 28 Feb. 1671. About 1660 he married Anne, fourth and youngest daughter of Bishop Cosen. He was then preparing, according to his panegyrists, to cast 'a lustre upon the clergy,' adding the 'eminency of birth' to 'virtues, learning, and piety.' Bishop Sanderson ordained him in 1661, and on 10 July in the same year he succeeded, on the presentation of his eldest brother, Sir John Grenville [q. v.], earl of Bath, to the family living of Kilkhampton. Lord Bath also obtained for him a promise of the next vacant fellowship at Eton College. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, resisted this arrangement, but the king sent a peremptory mandate directing that it should be strictly fulfilled. Before the next vacancy (in 1669) Grenville exchanged the reversion for the prebendal stall of Langtoft in York Cathedral, held by Timothy Thriscrosse. He was collated to the first stall in Durham (his father-in-law's) Cathedral on 18 Sept. 1662. He was appointed to the archdeaconry of Durham, with the rectory of Easington annexed, in September 1662, and in 1664 to the rectory of Elwick Hall. He resigned Elwick Hall in 1667 upon his institution to the rich rectory of Sedgefield, and in 1668 he surrendered the first for the second stall, being installed on 16 Feb. 1668. With the assistance of Bishop Nathaniel Crew [q. v.] he obtained, in spite of Archbishop Sancroft's opposition, the very lucrative deanery of Durham, to which he was instituted on 9 Dec. 1684. Sancroft exclaimed that 'Grenville was not worthy of the least stall in Durham Cathedral,' and his diocesan retorted that 'he would rather choose a gentleman than a silly fellow who knew nothing about [? but] books.' Grenville then vacated his stall, but held at the same time the deanery and archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Sedgefield, described in his own words as 'the best deanery, the best archdeaconry, and one of the best livings in England.' He managed, however, to get into debt, and while archdeacon of Durham and one of the king's chaplains in ordinary he was openly arrested within the cloisters of the cathedral and imprisoned, though claiming his privileges. The matter was brought before the king in council, when he was freed, and the offending officials were severely punished. His wife suffered from 'occasional attacks of mental excitement,' aggravated, if not created, by these debts, and by her husband's consequent estrangement from her father and her sister, Lady Gerrard. During 1678 and 1679 he retired with his sister, Lady Joanna Thornhill, and her family to Tour d'Aigues, a small town in Provence.

Grenville was a strong churchman, and he laboured all his time at Durham to promote a weekly communion in the cathedral; he confessed to Dugdale in 1683 that he had been compelled to play 'a very hard game these twenty years in maintaining y^e^ exact order w^ch^ Bpp. Cosins set on foot.' As dean he also endeavoured to make 'the cathedral the great seminary of young divines for the diocese, and to this end to invite ingenuous young men to be minor canons,' with right of succession to the chapter livings. He was a zealous adherent of James II, and upon William's landing raised 700*l.* from the prebendaries of Durham for the king, giving 100*l.* himself. He addressed the clergy of his archdeaconry on behalf of James, and even after Durham had been surprised by William's followers (Sunday, 9 Dec.) Grenville delivered 'a seasonable loyall sermon.' At

midnight on 11 Dec. he fled to Carlisle, and a few days later was seized on the borders while hastening to Scotland, and was robbed of his horses and money. These were recovered by him when he had been brought back to Carlisle, and after a short stay at Durham he succeeded in escaping to Edinburgh and landing at Honfleur (19 March 1689). His wife was left destitute in England, and by an order of the chapter of Durham she received an allowance of 'twenty pounds quarterly.' His goods at Durham were distrained upon by the sheriff for debts, when Sir George Wheler purchased for 22*l.* the dean's library, which was rich in bibles and common-prayer books. Through his brother's influence Grenville retained the revenues of his preferment for some time; but as he declined to take the oaths of allegiance to the new sovereigns he was deprived of them from 1 Feb. 1691. Except in February 1690, when he came incognito into England, but was recognised by 'an impertinent and malitious postmaster' at Canterbury, and a second visit in April 1695, he remained in France. James nominated him for the archbishopric of York on the death of Lamplugh, and he was always kindly treated by the exking's wife. Sums of money were occasionally sent to him from England, especially by Sir George Wheler and Thomas Higgons, his nephew, who were threatened with prosecution in 1698 by Sir George's son-in-law, an attorney with whom he had quarrelled. Grenville was the chief ecclesiastic who accompanied James into exile, but was not allowed to perform the Anglican service. His conversion was vainly attempted, at one time by restraint, at another by argument. He lived first at Rouen, from 1698 to 1701 at Tremblet, and afterwards at Corbeil on the Seine. He sickened at Corbeil on the night of 12 April 1703, was taken to Paris, and died on 18 April. His body was buried privately at night, at the lower end of the consecrated ground of the Holy Innocents churchyard in Paris. The funeral was at the cost of Mary, the widow of James II, who had often helped him from her scanty resources. His wife died in October 1691, and was buried in Durham Cathedral on 14 Oct.

Grenville when an undergraduate at Oxford contributed verses to the university collection of loyal poems printed in 1660, with the title of 'Britannia Rediviva.' On his appointment to the archdeaconry of Durham in 1662 he issued and reissued in the next year 'Article of Enquiry concerning Matters Ecclesiastical' for the officials of every parish in the diocese. In 1664 he printed a sermon and a letter, entitled 'The Compleat Conformist, or Seasonable Advice concerning strict Conformity and frequent Celebration of the Holy Communion.' He addressed to his nephew Thomas, son of his sister, Bridget Grenville, by Sir Thomas Higgons, in 1685, an anonymous volume of 'Counsel and Directions, Divine and Moral, in Plain and Familiar Letters of Advice.' When in exile at Rouen he printed twenty copies of 'The Resigned and Resolved Christian and Faithful and Undaunted Royalist in two plain farewell Sermons and a loyal farewell Visitation Speech. Whereunto are added certaine letters to his relations and freinds in England.' A copy of this very scarce production is in the Bodleian Library, and another in the Grenville collection; both contain portraits of the dean after Beaupoille, engraved by Edelinck. Numerous letters from him are printed in Comber's 'Life of Thomas Comber,' pp. 139–334; many more remain unprinted among the Rawlinson MSS. at the Bodleian Library. Locke when in France in 1678 wrote three letters to Grenville. Two of them are in Addit. MS. 4290 at the British Museum, and are printed, together with the third, in Fox Bourne's 'John Locke,' i. 387–97. A narrative of his life was composed by a clergyman named Beaumont, residing in the diocese of Durham. Two collections of his remains have been distributed by the Surtees Society. The former (pt. i. of vol. xxxvii. of their 'Transactions') was taken from a book in the Durham Cathedral library, consisting of letters and other documents collected by Dr. Hunter, the well-known antiquary of that county. The latter (vol. xlvii. of the Surtees Society) was based on the papers at the Bodleian Library. Granville, lord Lansdowne, pronounced a high eulogy upon his apostolic virtues in an often-quoted passage.

[Lord Lansdowne's Works, ii. 283–5; Dugdale's Diary, pp. 428–32; Surtees's Durham, i. 12–13, 175, ii. 373–4, iii. 32–6; Maxwell Lyte's Eton College, pp. 269–70; Luttrell's Relation, iv. 369–71; Zouch's Sudbury and Sir George Wheler in Zouch's Works, ii. 80–1, 158–9, 167–171; Boase's Exeter College, p. xxxi; Gilling's Life of Trosse, pp. 123–5; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 497–8; Wood's Fasti, ii. 229, 326; Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 300–10; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. i. 191–2, iii. 1206.] W. P. C.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE (1712–1770), statesman, was the second son of Richard Grenville (1678–1728) of Wotton Hall, Buckinghamshire, by his wife Hester, second daughter of Sir Richard Temple, bart., of Stowe, near Buckingham, and sister and coheiress of Richard, viscount Cobham of Stowe. He was born on 14 Oct. 1712; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (where he

matriculated on 6 Feb. 1730), and was admitted a student of the Inner Temple in 1729. It appears that he was also admitted to Lincoln's Inn on 21 Feb. 1733. He was, however, called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1735, and was afterwards elected a bencher of that society in 1763. At the wish of his uncle, Lord Cobham, Grenville forsook the law for politics, and at the general election in May 1741 was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Buckingham, a constituency which he represented until his death.

Grenville began his political career among the 'Boy Patriots,' who opposed Sir Robert Walpole's policy, and on 21 Jan. 1742 took part in the debate on Pulteney's motion for a secret committee on the conduct of the war (Walpole, *Letters*, i. 119). In December 1742 he spoke in the debate on Sir William Yonge's motion for a grant in payment of the Hanoverian troops, and voted with Pitt against the motion (*Parl. Hist.* xii. 1051–3). In December 1744 he was appointed a lord of the admiralty in Pelham's administration. In the following year, though in office, he engaged with Pitt and his brother Richard (afterwards Lord Temple) in opposing the measures of the government until the former obtained preferment (*Grenville Papers*, i. 424). On 23 June 1747 Grenville became a lord of the treasury. On the death of Henry Pelham Grenville was appointed treasurer of the navy in the Duke of Newcastle's administration, and was sworn a member of the privy council on 21 June 1754. By untiring industry Grenville had already made a mark in the House of Commons. Pitt, writing to the Earl of Hardwicke in the previous April, says: 'Mr. Grenville is universally able in the whole business of the house, and after Mr. Murray and Mr. Fox is certainly one of the very best parliament men in the house' (Chatham, *Correspondence*, i. 106). When parliament met in November 1755 Grenville attacked the foreign policy of the government in a speech which, according to Horace Walpole, 'was very fine, and much beyond himself; and very pathetic' (*Letters*, ii. 484), and on 20 Nov. was dismissed from his office. In November 1756, on the formation of the Duke of Devonshire's administration, Grenville returned to his former post of treasurer of the navy, in succession to Dodington, but on 9 April in the following year resigned it, in consequence of the dismissal of Pitt and Temple from the government. In June 1757, however, Grenville once again became treasurer of the navy, and on 24 Jan. 1758 reintroduced his Navy Bill, which had been thrown out in the previous year (*Parl. Hist.* xv. 839–70). This useful measure, which provided for the speedy and punctual payment of seamen's wages, after considerable opposition in the lords, became law during the session (31 Geo. II, c. x.) Soon after the accession of George III, Grenville, under Bute's influence, began to break away from Pitt, with whom he had hitherto acted in accord. In February 1761 he was admitted to the cabinet, while still holding the office of treasurer of the navy. Upon Pitt's resignation, in October 1761, the seals of secretary of state were offered to Grenville, who refused them. At the king's desire, Grenville, however, gave up the thoughts which he had entertained of succeeding Onslow as the speaker, and consented to remain treasurer of the navy, and to take the lead in the House of Commons. On the meeting of the new parliament, in November 1761, Grenville proposed Sir John Cust as Onslow's successor in the chair (*Parl. Hist.* xv. 1100–2). When the Duke of Newcastle resigned, in May 1762, Grenville was appointed secretary of state for the northern department, in the place of Lord Bute, who became first lord of the treasury. During the summer, while the negotiations for peace were going on, Grenville had considerable differences with Bute upon the terms of the treaty. Grenville strongly insisted upon the retention of Guadaloupe, or upon obtaining an equivalent for giving it up; but while he was in bed, owing to a temporary illness, Bute took the opportunity of summoning a council, by which it was surrendered. Grenville was, however, successful in compelling Bute to exact compensation from Spain for the cession of Havannah. Hitherto Grenville had had an easy task as leader of the house, since Pitt had abstained from any violent opposition; but he by no means relished the prospect of having to take the leading part in the commons in the defence of the treaty. Bute, being anxious to secure a majority in the lower house, and doubting Grenville's ability in the coming crisis, called in Fox to his assistance, and Grenville, compelled to resign the leadership as well as the seals, accepted the post of first lord of the admiralty, in the place of Lord Halifax, who succeeded Grenville as secretary of state on 13 Oct. 1762. Parliament met in November 1762, but Grenville, thinking himself neglected, took little part in the debates. On one memorable occasion, however, in March 1763, he interposed in defence of Dashwood's proposition of an additional duty on cider, and reminded the house that the profusion with which the late war had been carried on necessitated the imposition of new taxes. '"He wished gentlemen would show him *where* to lay them." Repeating this question in his querulous,

languid, fatiguing tone, Pitt, who sat opposite to him, mimicking his accent aloud, repeated these words of an old ditty, "Gentle shepherd, tell me where!" and then rising abused Grenville bitterly. He had no sooner finished than Grenville started up in a transport of rage, and said, if gentlemen were to be treated with that contempt—— Pitt was walking out of the house, but at that word turned round, made a sneering bow to Grenville, and departed. . . . The appellation of the Gentle Shepherd long stuck by Grenville. He is mentioned by it in many of the writings on the Stamp Act, and in other pamphlets and political prints of the time' (Walpole, *Memoirs of George III*, i. 251). Fox, in his memorandum dated 11 March 1763, urged Bute to remove Grenville from the government, stating that, in his opinion, Grenville was 'and will be, whether in the ministry or in the House of Commons, an hindrance, not a help, and sometimes a very great inconvenience to those he is joined with' (Lord E. Fitzmaurice, *Life of William, Earl of Shelburne*, i. 189).

Bute had other plans, and on his resignation of office Grenville was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer on 10 April 1763. Grenville afterwards practically avowed that he took office to secure the king from the danger of falling into the hands of the whigs. 'I told his majesty,' he says in a letter to Lord Strange, 'that I came into his service to preserve the constitution of my country, and to prevent any undue and unwarrantable force being put upon the crown' (*Grenville Papers*, ii. 106). A few days after his assumption of office the session came to an end. The king's speech identified the foreign policy of the new ministry with the old one, and referred to 'the happy effects' of the recently concluded peace, 'so honourable to the crown, and so beneficial to my people' (*Parl. Hist.* xv. 1321–31). On 23 April the famous No. 45 of the 'North Briton' appeared, in which the speech was severely attacked, and on the 30th Wilkes was arrested on the authority of a general warrant. There can be little doubt that Bute had hoped to make Grenville his tool, but he soon found out his mistake. Grenville resented his interference, and complained that the ministry had not the full confidence of the king. Negotiations were commenced, with a view to displacing Grenville, in July with Lord Hardwicke, and afterwards in August with Pitt. Upon the failure of the second attempt the king was compelled to ask Grenville to remain in office, which he consented to do on receiving an assurance that Bute should no longer exercise any secret influence in the closet. In September the ministry, which had been weakened by the death of Lord Egremont in the preceding month, was strengthened by the accession of the Bedford party, the duke becoming the president of the council, while Sandwich, Hillsborough, and Egmont were given important offices. On 9 March 1764 Grenville introduced his budget, speaking 'for two hours and forty minutes; much of it well, but too long, too many repetitions, and too evident marks of being galled by reports, which he answered with more art than sincerity' (Walpole, *Letters*, iv. 202). On the following day his proposals for the imposition of duties on several articles of American commerce were carried without any resistance, as well as a vague resolution that 'it may be proper to charge certain stamp duties in the said colonies and plantations' (*Journal of the House of Commons*, xxix. 935). On 7 Feb. 1765 a series of fifty-five resolutions, imposing on America nearly the same stamp duties which were then established in England, were unanimously agreed to in the commons. The bill embodying these resolutions met with little opposition in either house, and quickly became law. Upon the recovery of the king from his severe illness the Regency Bill was introduced into the House of Lords, and by a curious blunder of the ministry the name of the Princess Dowager of Wales was excluded from it. This was eventually rectified in the commons, but not until Grenville had suffered great discomfiture. The king had long been tired of his minister's tedious manners and overbearing temper. 'When he has wearied me for two hours,' complained the king on one occasion, 'he looks at his watch, to see if he may not tire me for an hour more' (Walpole, *George III*, ii. 160); and on another occasion the king declared that 'when he had anything proposed to him it was no longer as counsel, but what he was to obey' (*Grenville Papers*, iii. 213). Negotiations were again opened with Pitt, this time through the Duke of Cumberland, but failed, owing to the action of Lord Temple, with whom Grenville had been lately reconciled. Upon Lord Lyttelton's refusal to form a ministry the king was compelled to retain Grenville in office. The latter, however, insisted that the king should promise that Bute should no longer participate in his councils, and that Bute's brother, James Stuart Mackenzie, and Lord Holland should be dismissed from their respective offices of privy seal of Scotland and paymaster-general. The king reluctantly consented to these terms, but after the Duke of Bedford's celebrated interview with him

on 12 June determined to rid himself of the ministry at all hazards. After another ineffectual negotiation with Pitt, the Marquis of Rockingham was appointed first lord of the treasury, and Grenville was dismissed on 10 July 1765.

When parliament met in December following, Grenville at once attacked the ministerial policy with regard to America (*Chatham Papers*, ii. 350–2), and in January 1766, after an able defence of the Stamp Act, boldly declared that 'the seditious spirit of the colonies owes its birth to the factions in this house' (*Parl. Hist.* xvi. 101–3). When Conway brought forward his bill for the repeal of the Stamp Act, Grenville opposed it with all his might. In the session of 1767 Grenville and Dowdeswell defeated the ministry on the budget, by carrying an amendment reducing the land tax from 4*s.* to 3*s.* in the pound—the first instance, it is said, since the revolution of the defeat of a money bill (*ib.* p. 364). In 1768 appeared 'The Present State of the Nation; particularly with respect to its Trade, Finances, &c. &c. Addressed to the King and both Houses of Parliament,' Dublin, 8vo. This pamphlet, the authorship of which was attributed to Grenville, was written by William Knox with Grenville's assistance (*Grenville Papers*, iv. 395). It contained many dreary prognostications, and accused the Rockingham party of ruining the country, but is chiefly remarkable for having elicited from Burke in reply his 'Observations on a late publication intituled the Present State of the Nation' (*Works*, 1815, ii. 9–214). Though Grenville had taken a prominent part in the early measures against Wilkes, he opposed his expulsion from the House of Commons on 3 Feb. 1769, in probably the ablest speech that he ever made (*Parl. Hist.* xvi. 546–75). In spite of the fact that his health was already failing him, Grenville obtained leave on 7 March 1770 to bring in his bill to regulate the trial of controverted elections (*ib.* pp. 902–24). This excellent measure of reform, which transferred the trial of election petitions from the house at large to a select committee empowered to examine witnesses upon oath, received the royal assent on 12 April (10 Geo. III, c. xvi.) Grenville continued to attend to his parliamentary duties to the end of the session, and made his last speech in the House of Commons on 9 May 1770 in the debate on Burke's motion for an inquiry into the causes of the disturbances in America (Cavendish, *Debates*, ii. 33–7). He died at his house in Bolton Street, Piccadilly, on 13 Nov. 1770, in his fifty-ninth year, and was buried at Wotton.

Grenville was an able but narrow-minded man, of considerable financial ability, unflagging industry, and inflexible integrity, both in private and public life. Burke, in his speech on American taxation, in April 1774, paid a remarkable tribute to Grenville's devotion to parliamentary work. 'He took public business, not as a duty which he was to fulfil, but as a pleasure he was to enjoy; and he seemed to have no delight out of this house, except in such things as some way related to the business that was to be done within it. If he was ambitious, I will say this for him, his ambition was of a noble and generous strain. It was to raise himself, not by the low pimping politics of a court, but to win his way to power, through the laborious gradations of public service; and to secure himself a well-earned rank in parliament, by a thorough knowledge of its constitution, and a perfect practice in all its business' (*Speeches*, 1816, i. 205). Stern, formal, and exact, with a temper which could not brook opposition, and an ambition which knew no bounds, Grenville neither courted nor obtained popularity. Utterly destitute of tact, obstinate to a degree, and without any generous sympathies, he possessed few of the qualities of a successful statesman. His administration was a series of blunders. The prosecution of Wilkes led to the discredit of the executive and the legislature alike. His ill-considered attempts to enforce the trade laws, to establish a permanent force of some ten thousand English soldiers in America, and to raise money by parliamentary taxation of the colonies, in order to defray the expense of protecting them, produced the American revolution; while the incapacity which he showed in the management of the Regency Bill damaged his reputation in the commons, and angered the king beyond measure. The king never forgave the treatment he received from Grenville while prime minister, and is said to have declared to Colonel Fitzroy, 'I would rather see the devil in my closet than Mr. Grenville' (Lord Albemarle, *Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham*, ii. 50). As a speaker, Grenville was fluent and verbose, and though at times his speeches were impressive, they were seldom or never eloquent.

Grenville married, in May 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, bart., and sister of Charles, first earl of Egremont, by whom he had, besides five daughters, four sons, viz. Richard Percy, who died an infant in July 1759; George, who succeeded his uncle Richard as second Earl Temple, and was created Marquis of Buckingham; Thomas, the owner of the famous Grenville Library; and William Wyndham, who was created Baron Grenville; the last three are separately

noticed. His wife died at Wotton on 5 Dec. 1769. Several pamphlets have been attributed to Grenville without sufficient authority. Three letters addressed to Grenville, and written by Junius in 1768, were published for the first time in the 'Grenville Papers.' Junius, who positively asserted that he had no personal knowledge of Grenville, appears to have felt more esteem for him than for any other politician of the day. A portrait of Grenville, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1764, was exhibited at the second Loan Exhibition of National Portraits in 1867 (*Catalogue*, No. 465). An earlier portrait of Grenville, by W. Hoare, has been engraved by Houston and James Watson.

[The following authorities, among others, may be consulted: Grenville Papers (1852–3); Chatham Correspondence (1838–40); Correspondence of the Duke of Bedford (1842–6); Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George II (1847); Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III (1845); Walpole's Letters (1857); Lord Albemarle's Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham (1852); Lord Mahon's History of England (1858), vols. iv. v.; Lecky's History of England (1882), vol. iii.; Lord Macaulay's Essays (1885), pp. 744–91; Collins's Peerage (1812), ii. 410, 415–19; Lipscombe's History of Buckinghamshire (1847), i. 600–1, 614; Haydn's Book of Dignities (1851); Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, pt. ii. p. 562; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 85, 98, 109, 123, 137; Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple (1883), p. 78; Lincoln's Inn Registers.] G. F. R. B.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE NUGENT-TEMPLE-, first Marquis of Buckingham (1753–1813), second son of George Grenville [q. v.], by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, bart., was born on 17 June 1753. He was educated at Eton, and on the death of the Earl of Macclesfield, in March 1764, became one of the tellers of the exchequer, a post of great profit, the reversion of which had been granted him by patent dated 2 May 1763. Grenville matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 20 April 1770, but did not take a degree. At the general election in October 1774 he was elected one of the members for Buckinghamshire. In March 1775 his motion for leave to bring in a bill to enable members of parliament to vacate their seats was negatived by 173 to 126 (*Parliamentary Hist.* xviii. 421). In February 1776 he supported Lord North in the debate on the German treaties for the hire of troops, asserting that he had 'no doubt of the right of parliament to tax America, and consequently must concur in the coercive measures' (*ib.* 1179). During the debate in February 1778 on Fox's motion on the state of the British forces in America, Grenville in an animated speech condemned the conduct of the American war, and declared for the recall of Chatham (*ib.* xix. 721–3). In November 1778, while opposing the address of thanks, Grenville insisted that the removal of the ministry was 'an indispensable preliminary to any overtures for a reconciliation with America' (*ib.* 1369). In March 1779 he supported Fox's motion on the state of the navy, and declared that the measures respecting America had been wrong at the outset (*ib.* xx. 231–2). Grenville succeeded his uncle Richard [q. v.] as second Earl Temple on 11 Sept. 1779, and in the following month obtained the royal license to take 'the names and arms of Nugent and Temple in addition to his own, and also to subscribe the name of Nugent before all titles of honor' (*London Gazette*, 1779, No. 12036). In February 1780 Temple made his maiden speech in the House of Lords in support of Shelburne's motion for a committee of inquiry into the public expenditure, and explained at some length the reasons which had governed his political conduct in the House of Commons (*Parl. Hist.* xx. 1354–7). On the downfall of Lord North's administration he became lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Buckinghamshire (30 March 1782), and on 31 July 1782 was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the place of the Duke of Portland, being admitted a member of the English privy council on the same day. It was not, however, until 15 Sept. that Temple took up his duties at Dublin. In his early letters to Shelburne soon after his arrival he expressed the greatest alarm at the state of affairs in Ireland, and urged the government to immediately summon a new parliament, in order to counteract the influence of the volunteers. Though at first Temple emphatically declared that 'simple repeal comprised complete renunciation, he considered that after Lord Mansfield's decision on an Irish case, which had been removed into the king's bench prior to the passing of the act (22 Geo. III, c. 53), a renunciation bill had become a political necessity. In accordance with his advice the Irish Judicature Bill was introduced into the English parliament early in 1783; it passed without difficulty through both houses, and formed 'the coping-stone of the constitution of 1782' (Lecky, *History of England*, vi. 313). On 5 Feb. 1783 a royal warrant was addressed to the lord-lieutenant, authorising him to cause letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland for the creation of the new order of St. Patrick. Though no letters patent appear to have been executed (Sir N. H. Nicolas, *History of the Orders of British Knighthood*,

iv. 8), the statutes of the order received the royal signature on 28 Feb., and the first chapter was held by Temple on 11 March 1783, when he invested himself grand master. Shelburne resigned on 24 Feb. 1783, and early in March Temple determined to follow his example. Owing, however, to the ministerial interregnum and the delay in appointing as his successor Lord Northington, Temple did not leave Ireland until early in June. During the short time that he was in office he introduced several economical reforms into the administrative department, and was successful in punishing several cases of official peculation. The proposed scheme for establishing a colony of emigrants from Geneva at Passage, co. Waterford, subsequently fell to the ground (Plowden, *Historical Review*, ii. pt. i. 23–7). Upon his return to England Temple was frequently consulted by the king on the question how he was to get rid of the coalition ministry. In the debate on the address at the opening of parliament in November 1783, Temple denounced the ministry (*Parliamentary Hist.* xxiii. 1127–30). Upon the introduction of Fox's East India Bill into the House of Lords on 9 Dec. following, he seized 'the first opportunity of entering his solemn protest against so infamous a bill' (*ib.* xxiv. 123). On the 11th he was authorised by the king to oppose the bill in his name, and at the same time was given a letter in which it was stated that 'his majesty allowed Earl Temple to say that whoever voted for the India Bill were not only not his friends, but he should consider them as his enemies. And if these words were not strong enough, Earl Temple might use whatever words he might deem stronger, or more to the purpose' (*ib.* xxiv. 207). This famous interview is spiritedly described in 'The Rolliad' (1799, p. 123), in the lines commencing thus:

> On the great day, when Buckingham by pairs
> Ascended, Heaven impell'd, the k—'s back-stairs;
> And panting breathless, strain'd his lungs to show
> From Fox's bill what mighty ills would flow.

In consequence of this unconstitutional proceeding the bill was thrown out by a majority of nineteen. On the 19th Temple was appointed a secretary of state, while Pitt was charged with the formation of a new ministry. On the 22nd Temple suddenly resigned the seals. The real reason of his resignation is obscure. According to some it was because he had been refused a dukedom; according to others, because Pitt resisted his proposal of an immediate dissolution. The reason publicly given in the House of Commons was that 'he might not be supposed to make his situation as minister stand in the way of, or serve as a protection or shelter from, inquiry and from justice' (*ib.* xxiv. 238), a resolution having been passed in the House of Commons declaring that the circulation of the opinion of the king 'upon any bill or other proceeding depending in either house of parliament, with a view to influence the votes of members, was a high crime and misdemeanour.' On 4 Dec. 1784 Temple was created Marquis of Buckingham, and on 2 June 1786 was elected and invested a knight of the Garter, being installed by dispensation on 29 May 1801. Buckingham was again appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland on 2 Nov. 1787 (in the place of the Duke of Rutland, who had died in the previous month), and arrived at Dublin on 16 Dec. On the death of his father-in-law on 14 Oct. 1788, he succeeded to the Irish earldom of Nugent, in accordance with the limitation in the patent. On 6 Feb. 1789, during the debate on the address, Grattan entered a protest against 'the expensive genius of the Marquis of Buckingham in the management of the public money' (Grattan, *Speeches*, ii. 100). In consequence of Buckingham's refusal to transmit the address of the two houses of parliament to the Prince of Wales, desiring him to exercise the royal authority during the king's illness, votes of censure were passed on the lord-lieutenant in both houses. On the recovery of the king, Buckingham dismissed from office many of those who had opposed the government on the regency question, and in order to strengthen his administration resorted to a system of wholesale corruption. Buckingham had now become very unpopular, and his health beginning to give way he resigned office on 30 Sept. 1789, and returned to England in the following month. After his return from Ireland Buckingham practically retired from political life, and took but little part in the debates in the House of Lords. On 14 March 1794 he received the rank of colonel in the army (during service), and during the insurrection of 1798 served in Ireland as colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia regiment. In moving the address to the House of Lords on 24 Sept. 1799, Buckingham spoke strongly in favour of the proposed union with Ireland, being 'confident that the happiest effects would result from it' (Plowden, *Historical Review*, ii. pt. ii. 978). He died at Stowe, Buckinghamshire, on 11 Feb. 1813, aged 59, and was buried at Wotton. Buckingham was a man of considerable industry and some financial ability; but his overbearing manner, his excessive pride, and his extreme proneness to take offence unfitted him for political life. Horace Walpole describes him as having

'many disgusting qualities, as pride, obstinacy, and want of truth, with natural propensity to avarice' (*Journals of Geo. III*, 1771–83, 1859, ii. 622). He married, on 16 April 1775, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Nugent, elder daughter and coheiress of Robert, viscount Clare, afterwards Earl Nugent, by his third wife, Elizabeth, countess dowager of Berkeley. There were four children of the marriage, viz. Richard, first duke of Buckingham [q. v.], George Nugent, baron Nugent [q. v.], Mary, who died an infant on 10 April 1782, and Mary Anne, who, born on 8 July 1787, was married on 26 Feb. 1811 to the Hon. James Everard Arundell, afterwards tenth Baron Arundell of Wardour, and died without issue on 1 June 1854. On 29 Dec. 1800 the marchioness was created Baroness Nugent of Carlanstown, co. Westmeath, in the peerage of Ireland, with remainder to her younger son. She died at Buckingham House, Pall Mall, on 16 March 1812, aged 53, and was buried at Wotton. A portrait of the marquis, painted by Gainsborough in 1787, was exhibited at the Loan Collection of National Portraits in 1867 (*Catalogue*, No. 657).

[Memoirs of the Court and Cabinet of Geo. III (1853–5), 4 vols.; Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency (1856), i. 273, ii. 16–23; Memoirs of Sir N. W. Wraxall (1884), ii. 359–60, iii. 186–99, iv. 63–5, v. 34–5; Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt (1862), vols. i. ii.; Plowden's Historical Review of the State of Ireland (1803), vol. ii.; Lecky's Hist. of England, iv. 279–84, 294–5, vi. 309–25, 413–31; Sir N. H. Nicolas's Hist. of the Orders of British Knighthood (1842), vols. ii. iv.; Lipscombe's Hist. of Buckinghamshire (1847), i. 601, 614; Doyle's Official Baronage of England (1886), i. 262–3, iii. 519–20; Collins's Peerage (1812), ii. 420–1; Burke's Extinct Peerage (1883), p. 405; Burke's Peerage (1888), pp. 199, 200; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, pt. ii. p. 562; Gent. Mag. (1775) xlv. 206, (1812) lxxxii. pt. i. 292–3, (1813) lxxxiii. pt. i. 189–90; Haydn's Book of Dignities (1851); London Gazettes.] G. F. R. B.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE NUGENT, Baron Nugent of Carlanstown, co. Westmeath (1788–1850), younger son of George Nugent-Temple, first marquis of Buckingham [q. v.], by Lady Mary Elizabeth Nugent, only daughter and heiress of Robert, earl Nugent, was born on 30 Dec. 1788. His mother was created a baroness of the kingdom of Ireland in 1800, with remainder to her second son; and on her death (16 March 1813) he consequently succeeded to the peerage. Nugent was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and in 1810 received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the university. At the general election of 1812 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Aylesbury; but in 1818 he was in some danger of losing his seat in consequence of his brother, the Marquis of Buckingham, having joined the ministry. Nugent stood in his own interest, however, and was returned. He fought a second successful contest in 1831, and remained one of the members for Aylesbury until the dissolution in 1832. In November 1830 Nugent was made one of the lords of the treasury, but he resigned this position in August 1832 in order to proceed to the Ionian Islands as lord high commissioner. This office he retained for three years, returning to England with the reward of the grand cross of St. Michael and St. George. He again offered himself for Aylesbury in 1837 and 1839, but was defeated on both occasions; and in 1843, when he stood, in conjunction with the reformer George Thompson, for Southampton, he sustained a third defeat. On reappearing at Aylesbury in 1847 he was returned. Nugent was an extreme whig, or a whig-radical, in politics. He was a zealous supporter of Queen Caroline, and he visited Spain as a partisan of the Spanish patriots. In the session of 1848 Nugent moved for leave to bring in a bill abolishing the separate imprisonment in gaols of persons committed for trial, but the motion was lost. During the same session he advocated the abolition of capital punishment. In 1849 he voted for limiting the powers of the Habeas Corpus (Ireland) Suspension Bill, and also supported a measure for the further repeal of enactments imposing pains and penalties on Roman catholics on account of their religious observances.

Nugent was a man of refinement and of literary tastes. He published in 1812 'Portugal, a Poem.' 'Oxford and Locke' (1829) defended the expulsion of Locke from the university of Oxford against the censures of Dugald Stewart. In 1832 Nugent published his sympathetic 'Memorials of John Hampden.' The work was favourably reviewed by Macaulay in the 'Edinburgh' and adversely by Southey in the 'Quarterly.' Nugent replied to Southey in a letter to Murray the publisher. After a time Southey replied in another letter 'touching Lord Nugent.' In 1845–6 Nugent issued in two volumes his 'Lands Classical and Sacred,' embodying the results of travel. He was also the author of 'Legends of the Library at Lillies' (the seat of his family) 'by the Lord and Lady thereof' (1832), and of a number of pamphlets on political, social, and ecclesiastical subjects.

Nugent married, 6 Sept. 1813, Anne Lucy, second daughter of Major-general the Hon. Vere Poulett, but as she died without issue

in 1848, the barony became extinct on the death of Nugent, on 26 Nov. 1850, at his residence in Buckinghamshire. In private life Nugent was highly esteemed. He delighted in the society of literary men, and had a considerable fund of anecdote derived both from books and from a knowledge of the world.

[Ann. Reg. 1850; Gent. Mag. 1851, pt. i. p. 91; Nugent's Works.] G. B. S.

GRENVILLE, JOHN, Earl of Bath (1628–1701), born on 29 Aug. and baptised on 16 Sept. 1628 at Kilkhampton, Cornwall, was the third but eldest surviving son of Sir Bevil Grenville (1595–1643) [q. v.] of Stowe in that parish, by his wife Grace (*d.* 1647), daughter of Sir George Smith or Smythe, knt., of Matford in Heavitree, Devonshire (Vivian, *Visitations of Cornwall*, 1887, pp. 192, 195). He held a commission in his father's regiment, was knighted at Bristol, 3 Aug. 1643 (Metcalfe, *A Book of Knights*, p. 200), and was severely wounded at the second battle of Newbury on 27 Oct. 1644 (Money, *Battles of Newbury*, 2nd edit., pp. 160, 176, 253). After the downfall of the monarchy he retired to Jersey, whence he sailed in February 1649 to assume, at the request of Charles, the governorship of the Scilly Islands (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 1). In April 1650 a plot for his murder and the seizure of the islands was discovered on the very day appointed for its execution (*ib.* ii. 53). Grenville's stubborn defence of Scilly caused the parliament considerable anxiety. The council of state, on 26 March 1651, sent instructions to Major-general John Desborough [q. v.] to imprison Grenville's relations in Cornwall until Grenville had liberated some merchants then in his hands. Desborough was to treat with Grenville before taking action (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1651, p. 111). Meanwhile, three days previously, articles of agreement for the delivery of the Scilly Islands on the ensuing 2 June had been arranged between Grenville and Admiral Robert Blake and Lieutenant-colonel John Clarke.

Grenville had leave to visit Charles and return to England within twelve months following the surrender. In case the king should not take him into his service he had also power to raise a regiment of fifteen hundred Irish for service abroad (*ib.* 1651, pp. 214–17). Grenville decided to stay in England and disarm suspicion by submissive conduct. By an order in parliament made 11 July 1651 the council of state granted him leave 'to pass up and down in England, without doing anything prejudicial to the state' (*ib.* 1651, p. 285). He was occasionally able to assist Charles with money (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 361, 362). He gave the living of Kilkhampton to his kinsman, Dr. Nicholas Monck, and employed him to influence his brother the general in favour of Charles. On 26 July 1659 the council, after receiving his parole for peaceable submission, allowed him to return to Cornwall, and ordered the release of his servants and horses (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1659–60, pp. 38, 43). Having succeeded in his negotiations with Monck, Grenville delivered to both houses of parliament, 1 May 1660, the king's letters from Breda; and four days afterwards was voted by the commons 500*l.* to buy a jewel in token of his services (*ib.* 1659–60, pp. 428, 430, 559). In June 1660 he received a grant of the office of steward of the duchy of Cornwall, and the borough of Bradninch, Devonshire; also of steward of all the castles and other offices belonging to the said duchy, and rider and master of Dartmoor (*ib.* 1660–1, p. 73). By July he had become lord-lieutenant of Cornwall, lord warden of the stannaries, and, a little later, groom of the stole (*ib.* 1660–1, pp. 150, 435). In August he accepted, on behalf of himself, his wife, and his brother Bernard, the office of housekeeper at St. James's Palace, keeper of the wardrobe and gardens, and bailiff of the fair, at the fee of 8*d.* a day and 80*l.* a year (*ib.* 1660–1, p. 213). With Sir Robert Howard and five others Grenville was commissioned on 26 Oct. to take compound for goods forfeited to the king before 25 May 1660, and discovered by them (*ib.* 1660–1, pp. 323, 607). On 20 April 1661 he was created Earl of Bath, Viscount Lansdowne, and Baron Grenville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, with permission to use the titles of Earl of Corboile, Thorigny, and Granville as his ancestors had done. At the same time he received the colonelcy of a regiment of foot. In May he was chosen captain and governor of Plymouth and St. Nicholas Island, with the castle and fort (*ib.* 1660–1, p. 605); in October he had a grant of 2,000*l.* a year and all other fees due to him as groom of the stole and first gentleman usher of the bedchamber; and in the same month a large grant of felon's goods, deodands, and treasure trove in certain manors in Cornwall and Devonshire (*ib.* 1661–2, pp. 131, 535). On 17 May 1662 he obtained a grant of the agency for issuing wine licenses, on 28 March 1663 he received a warrant for a grant of a lease for ten years of the duties on pre-emption and coinage of tin in Devonshire and Cornwall, on rental of 1,200*l.* (*ib.* 1661–2 pp. 95, 377, 1663–4 p. 90), which was subsequently changed to a perpetuity of 3,000*l.* a year out of the tin revenue to

him and his heirs for ever (*ib.* Treas. 1708–1714, p. 271). He failed, however, to get the keepership of the privy purse, although backed up in his application by his near kinsman, the Duke of Albemarle (*ib.* Dom. 1664–1665, p. 438). He was accused of ingratitude by one Edward Rymill, who in petitioning the council in 1666 for the twenty-seventh time stated that he had stood bound in 1,000*l.* for Bath in the time of his direst need, who had allowed him to be imprisoned for want of the money. On his family petitioning the earl they were threatened to be whipped out of court (*ib.* Dom. 1665–6 p. 162, 1666–7 p. 406).

Bath was busily engaged in trying disaffected people by offering them the new oath for military officers, and in settling the parliament of tinners, in which he recovered for the crown by 27 Feb. 1662–3 a revenue of 12,000*l.* lost during many years (*ib.* 1663–4, p. 57). In the Dutch invasions of 1666 and 1667 he displayed eminent skill in the work of organising the militia both in Devonshire and Cornwall; while his abilities as a military engineer found full scope in strengthening and enlarging the fortifications of Plymouth (*ib.* 1665–6 pp. 541–2, 1666–7 p. 355, 1667 p. 219). Along with Lewis de Duras, earl of Feversham [q. v.], Bath was permitted to remain in the room when Charles received absolution on his deathbed (Burnet, *Own Time*, Oxford edit., ii. 457). James II dismissed him as a protestant, in March 1684–5, from the office of groom of the stole (Luttrell, *Historical Relation*, i. 336, 339). He did his utmost, however, to secure members of parliament to the king's mind in Cornwall (Burnet, iii. 15–16). During the same year James discovered, or affected to discover, some irregularities in the stannaries, by which he was defrauded of part of his dues. Bath wrote a long letter to the lord treasurer on 2 Nov. 1686, stating that he was ready immediately to come to London, but asked for the king's permission (*Cal. State Papers*, Treas. 1556–1696, pp. 17–20). Ultimately he made his peace with the king, and in the middle of February 1687–8 was sent down into the west 'to see how the gentlemen there stood affected to taking of the penall lawes and tests' (Luttrell, i. 432). Though he had been authorised to offer the removal of oppressive restrictions in the tin trade, all the justices and deputy-lieutenants of Devonshire and Cornwall declared that the protestant religion was dearer to them than either life or property, and Bath added that any successors would make the same answer (Macaulay, *Hist. of England*, ch. viii.) On the landing of the Prince of Orange, Bath, who was then in command at Plymouth, was for some time undecided. He promised through Admiral Russel to join the prince at once, but afterwards excused himself on the pretence that the garrison needed managing (Burnet, iii. 311). William had reached Exeter before Bath deemed it safe to declare in the prince's favour (cf. Bath's letter to Lord Godolphin, dated 23 Oct. 1688, in *Cal. State Papers*, Treas. 1556–1696, pp. 30–1, with that to William, dated 18 Nov. 1688, in Dalrymple's *Memoirs*). He pretended to have discovered a plot devised by Lord Huntingdon and the papists of the town to poison him and seize on the citadel; whereupon he secured and disarmed them (Luttrell, i. 480). In December, having summoned the deputy-lieutenants, justices, and gentlemen of Cornwall to meet him at Saltash, he read the prince's declaration to them, and they subscribed the association (*ib.* i. 483). Bath was appointed a privy councillor in February 1688–9, and in the following March lord-lieutenant for Cornwall and Devonshire (*ib.* i. 502, 512). He took considerable interest in promoting the East India trade, for which purpose two ships were, in March 1691–2, in course of building by several Cornish gentlemen by virtue of a grant of Charles I, and with others subscribed to the amount of 70,000*l.* (*ib.* ii. 375). The next seven years of Bath's life were chiefly occupied in proving his title to the Albemarle estate, which he claimed under the will of the second duke, who died in 1688. The cost of the litigation was enormous, but he was successful in the actions brought by the Duchess of Albemarle and a Mr. Pride, the reputed heir-at-law, and to a great extent in those instituted by the Earl of Montague and a Mr. Monck. By 14 Jan. 1690–1 (Luttrell, iii. 77, says in April 1693) he had bought the rangership of St. James's Park of William Harbord, surveyor-general (*Cal. State Papers*, Treas. 1556–1696, p. 156). In January 1693–4, acting on a hint received from the king, he handed over the colonelcy of his regiment to his nephew, Sir Bevil Grenville (*d.* 1706) [q. v.], and retired from the governorship of Plymouth (Luttrell, iii. 254, 275). He ceased to be lord-lieutenant of Cornwall and Devonshire in April 1696; and in May was requested by William to sell his office of lord warden of the stannaries and those connected with St. James's Palace and park (*ib.* iv. 45, 62); the latter he disposed of in September 1697 to Thomas Foley (*ib.* iv. 280, 281). Bath doubtless hoped by this pliancy to obtain the dukedom of Albemarle (cf. *ib.* ii. 308–9), and was cruelly mortified when the king made Arnold van Keppel an earl by

that very same title; he even entered a caveat in January 1696–7 against the patent passing (*ib.* iv. 176). Bath died on 21 Aug. 1701, and was buried on 22 Sept. at Kilkhampton. By his marriage with Jane, daughter of Sir Peter Wyche, knt., he had two sons (Charles (1661–1701), second earl, who died a fortnight after his father by the discharge of his own pistol, and was buried on the same day at Kilkhampton; and John (1665–1707), created, 9 March 1702, Baron Granville of Potheridge, Devonshire) and five daughters: Jane (*b.*1653), married Sir William Leveson-Gower, ancestor of the Duke of Sutherland; Catherine, married Craven Peyton, warden of the mint; Grace (1654–1744), married Sir George Carteret, afterwards Lord Carteret; surviving her husband she was herself elevated to the peerage as Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville, 1 Jan. 1714; Mary (*b.* 1655), and Bridget (*b.* 1656). The Countess of Bath died on 3 Feb. 1691–2 (*ib.* ii. 349). The earldom became extinct by the death of William Henry Grenville, third earl, on 17 May 1711. In 1680 Bath pulled down the old house at Stowe, and built a magnificent mansion in its place, which was utterly demolished in 1720, and the materials disposed of by public auction. It has been said that almost every gentleman's seat in Cornwall received some embellishment from Stowe. The cedar wainscotting, which had been bought out of a Spanish prize, and used for fitting up the chapel, was purchased by Lord Cobham, and applied to the same purpose at Stowe, the seat of the Grenvilles in Buckinghamshire (*Parochial Hist. of Cornwall*, ii. 375–9). Burnet (i. 168) characterises Bath as 'a mean-minded man, who thought of nothing but of getting and spending money.' He got so much and apparently spent so little that the world was surprised to learn how poor he died. Both Burnet and Luttrell assert that the eldest son, on discovering the state of affairs, died not by accident but by his own hand.

[Burke's Extinct Peerage; Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, ii. 365, 368, 369, 375–9; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. i. 192; Cal. State Papers, Treas. 1686–1708; will registered in P. C. C. 146, Dyer.] G. G.

GRENVILLE or **GREYNVILE**, Sir RICHARD (1541?–1591), naval commander, of an old Cornish family, whose name has been spelt in a countless number of different ways, was the son of Sir Roger Greynvile, who commanded and was lost in the Mary Rose in 1545, and grandson of Sir Richard Greynvile (*d.* 1550), marshal of Calais under Henry VIII. There were other Rogers and Richards, as well as Johns and Diggorys, all closely related, and often confused one with the other (e.g. Froude, *Hist. of England*, cab. edit., iv. 436 *n.*) In early youth Greynvile is said to have served in Hungary under the Emperor Maximilian against the Turks, and to have won special distinction (Arber, p. 10). On 28 April 1570 he made a declaration of his submission to the Act for Uniformity of Common Prayer and Service (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom.) In 1571, and again in 1584, he sat in parliament as one of the members for Cornwall, of which county he was also sheriff in 1577. He is said to have been knighted while holding this office, but it appears from a petition, 22 March 1573–4 (*ib.*), that he was already a knight at that date. He was then interesting himself, in company with Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in 'an enterprize for the discovery of sundry rich and unknown lands,' but it does not appear that he himself undertook any such voyage till in May 1585 he had command of a fleet of seven ships which sailed from England for the colonisation of Virginia, acting in this, it would seem, as the representative of his cousin, Sir Walter Ralegh [q. v.] On his return voyage in October he fell in with a Spanish ship, homeward bound from St. Domingo, which attacked him, but was herself overpowered and captured; Greynvile and a party of his men, not having any boat, going on board her on a raft hastily made of some old chests, which fell to pieces just as they reached the Spaniard. In 1586 he returned to Virginia with stores for the colonists, who, however, had left before his arrival [see Drake, Sir Francis; Lane, Ralph], and on his homeward voyage he landed at the Azores, where he pillaged the towns and carried off many Spaniards as prisoners. He had already, in 1583 and 1584, been employed as a commissioner for the works at Dover harbour, and from the time of his return from Virginia he was actively engaged in concerting measures for the defence of the western counties; an important post, which he still held through the eventful summer of 1588 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 8 March 1587, 14 Sept. 1588).

In 1591, when a squadron of queen's ships and private men-of-war, with some victuallers, under the command of Lord Thomas Howard [q. v.], was sent to the Azores to look out for the homeward-bound treasure fleet of Spain, Greynvile, as vice-admiral, or second in command, was appointed to the Revenge, a ship of 500 tons and 250 men, which had carried Drake's flag against the Armada in the Channel three years before. As

a defence against this or any other squadron the king of Spain fitted out a powerful fleet of ships of war, and despatched it to the Azores. The Earl of Cumberland, however, then on the coast of Portugal, sent off a pinnace to warn Howard of the impending danger. The pinnace, being a good sailer, kept company with the Spanish fleet for three days, learning the details of its force and gaining assurance of its route; then leaving the Spaniards, brought the intelligence to Howard on 31 Aug. Howard, then lying at anchor on the north side of Flores, had scarcely heard the news before the Spanish fleet was in sight. It is said to have numbered fifty-three sail all told. Of English ships there were in all sixteen, six of which were queen's ships, but they were very sickly; quite half the men were down with fever or scurvy, and the rest at the moment were busy watering. Howard determined at once that he was in no condition to fight a force so superior, and, hastily getting his men on board, weighed anchor and stood out to sea. It has been supposed that the Spanish fleet had passed to the southward of Flores, and thus came in on the English from the west; that Greynvile, not knowing or not believing the news which the pinnace had just brought, was convinced that the ships coming round the western point were the long waited-for treasure ships, and therefore refused to follow Howard. Such seems to have been the opinion of Monson, a contemporary seaman, and of Linschoten, who was at the time actually at Vercera. On the other hand, Ralegh, writing, it must be remembered, as a cousin and dear friend, has stated that Greynvile was delayed in getting his sick men brought on board from the shore. But the other ships had also to get their sick men on board, and sickly as the Revenge was, she was no worse off than her consorts. It is quite certain, however, that by some cause the Revenge was delayed, and before she could weigh, the Spanish fleet had stretched to windward of her, cutting her off from the admiral and the rest of the squadron. Greynvile might still have got clear by keeping away large, and so, doubling on the enemy, have rejoined his friends. But he was not a seaman, nor had he any large experience of the requirements of actual war. Acting from what it is difficult to describe otherwise than as a false notion of honour, he scornfully and passionately refused to bear up, and with angry voice and gesture expressed his determination to pass through the Spanish fleet. In attempting to do so, that happened which any seaman could have foretold. The Revenge coming under the lee of some of the huge high-charged galleons was becalmed; they were enabled to close with her, and she lost the advantage of the superior seamanship and superior gunnery which in all other contests during that war told so heavily in favour of the English. She was beset by numbers, boarded, and overpowered after a long and desperate resistance, the circumstances of which, as related in the first instance by Ralegh, have been enshrined in immortal verse by Tennyson. The Revenge was captured, and Greynvile, mortally wounded, was taken on board the Spanish admiral's ship, the San Pablo, where he died a few days afterwards. His chivalrous courage has been very generally held to atone for the fatal error. The defence has been compared to that of the three hundred at Thermopylæ, and the lines in Campbell's famous ode were originally (*Naval Chronicle*, 1801, v. 427):

> Where Granville, boast of freedom, fell,
> Your manly hearts shall glow.

It is therefore necessary to point out that, in the opinion of contemporaries well qualified to judge, the loss of his ship, of his men, and of his own life was caused by Greynvile's violent and obstinate temper, and a flagrant disobedience to the orders of his commanding officer. His 'wilful rashness,' according to Monson, 'made the Spaniards triumph as much as if they had obtained a signal victory, it being the first ship that ever they took of her majesty's, and commended to them by some English fugitives to be the very best she had.' Mr. Froude, on the other hand, tells us that the gallant defence 'struck a deeper terror, though it was but the action of a single ship, into the hearts of the Spanish people; it dealt a more deadly blow upon their fame and moral strength than the destruction of the Armada itself, and in the direct results which arose from it it was scarcely less disastrous to them' (*Short Studies*, i. 494). For this statement there is no sufficient authority, and it may be doubted whether in it, as in Ralegh's prose or Tennyson's verse, there is not a good deal of poetic exaggeration. In the numbers there is certainly such, for of the fifty-three Spaniards a large proportion were victuallers intended for the relief of the Indian ships. Not more than twenty were ships of war, and of these not more than fifteen were engaged with the Revenge (Bacon, *Considerations touching a War with Spain*, in Arber, p. 8). That was sufficient. The truth in its simple grandeur needed no exaggeration. When we have before us the fact that 150 men during fifteen hours of hand-to-hand fighting held out against a host of five thousand, and yielded only when

not more than twenty were left alive, and those grievously wounded, the story, 'memorable even beyond credit and to the height of some heroical fable' (*ib.*), is not rendered more interesting, and scarcely more wondrous, by trebling the numbers of the host.

The circumstances of Greynvile's death correspond very exactly with what we are told of his character; a man he was 'of intolerable pride and insatiable ambition' (Lane to Walsyngham, 8 Sept. 1585; *Cal. State Papers*, Col.), a man 'very unquiet in his mind and greatly affected to war,' 'of nature very severe, so that his own people hated him for his fierceness and spake very hardly of him' (Linschoten, in Arber, p. 91), but also a man of 'great and stout courage,' who 'had performed many valiant acts, and was greatly feared in these islands,' sc. the Azores. Greynvile married Mary, daughter and coheiress of Sir John St. Leger, and by her left issue four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Sir Bernard Grenville (*d.* 1636), was father of Sir Bevil and Sir Richard (1600–1658), both of whom are separately noticed. The spelling of the name Greynvile is that of Sir Richard's own signature, in a bold and clear handwriting. None of his descendants seem to have kept to the same mode, and at the present time four different families claiming to be descended from him spell it Granville, Grenville, Grenfell, and Greenfield. A portrait, supposed to be of Sir Richard Greynvile—half-length, embossed armour, red trunk hose, dated 1571, æt. 29—was exhibited at South Kensington in 1866, lent by the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

[Visitation of Cornwall, 1620 (Harl. Soc. Publications, ix. 85); Calendars of State Papers, Domestic and Colonial; Monson's Naval Tracts, in Churchill's Voyages, iii. 155; Hakluyt's Principal Navigations, ii. 169, iii. 251; Linschoten's Discours of Voyages. Many of these and other minor contemporary notices have been collected in one of Arber's English reprints, under the title 'The Last Fight of the Revenge at Sea,' also under the title 'The Last Fight of the Revenge, and the Death of Sir Richard Grenville,' in the Bibliotheca Curiosa of Messrs. Goldsmid. A poem by Gervase or Iervis Markham, 'The most honorable Tragedie of Sir Richard Grenvile,' appeared with a dedication to Lord Mountjoy, London, 1595, 4to. See also the bibliographical notice in Courtney and Boase's Bibl. Cornub. i. 193, iii. 1208; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. ix. 222; and an interesting and careful article in the Geographical Magazine, v. 233.] J. K. L.

GRENVILLE, Sir RICHARD (1600–1658), royalist, second son of Sir Bernard Grenville, and grandson of Sir Richard Grenvile (1541?–1591) [q.v.], was baptised 26 June 1600 at Kilkhampton, Cornwall (Vivian, *Visitations of Cornwall*, pp. 192, 639). In a tract in his own vindication, written in 1654, Grenville states that he left England in 1618 to take service in the wars in the Palatinate and the Netherlands ('Sir Richard Grenville's Defence against all Aspersions of Malignant Persons,' reprinted in the *Works of George Grenville, Lord Lansdowne*, 1732, i. 545). He served as a captain in the expedition to Cadiz, and as sergeant-major in that to the Isle of Rhé. Of the latter Grenville wrote an account, which is printed by Lord Lansdowne, who also assigns to him a share in the composition of Lord Wimbledon's defence of his conduct during the Cadiz expedition (*ib.* ii. 247–337). Thanks to the favour of Buckingham, he was knighted on 20 June 1627, and obtained in the following year the command of one of the regiments destined for the relief of Rochelle (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. p. 162; Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 187). Clarendon also attributes to Buckingham's 'countenance and solicitation' Grenville's marriage with a rich widow, Mary, daughter of Sir John Fitz of Fitzford, Devonshire, and widow of Sir Charles Howard, which took place in October 1629 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1639–40, p. 415). She had a fortune of 700*l.* a year, and Grenville, being now a man of wealth, was created a baronet on 9 April 1630 (*Forty-seventh Report of the Deputy-keeper of the Public Records*, p. 133). The marriage involved Grenville in a quarrel with the Earl of Suffolk, brother of his wife's last husband. According to Grenville, Suffolk refused to pay money due to Lady Grenville, and, when a chancery decree was obtained against him, trumped up false charges against his opponent. Grenville was accused of terming the Earl of Suffolk 'a base lord,' and sentenced by the Star-chamber to pay a fine of 4,000*l.* to the king, 4,000*l.* damages to the Earl of Suffolk, and to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure. Six days later (9 Feb. 1631) judgment was given in a suit brought against him by Lady Grenville, who proved that he had treated her with the greatest barbarity, and obtained a separation and alimony to the amount of 350*l.* per annum (*Cases in the Courts of Star-chamber and High Commission*, Camden Soc., pp. 108, 265; cf. Nelson, *Reports of Special Cases in the Court of Chancery*). These two sentences ruined Grenville. 'I was necessitated,' he says, 'to sell my own estate, and to empawn my goods, which by it were quite lost' (Lansdowne, i. 547). He was committed to the Fleet for the non-payment of his fine, whence he succeeded in escaping on 17 Oct. 1633 (*ib.*) In 1639 he came back to England with the intention of offering his services against the Scots,

and at once began a new suit against his old enemy the Earl of Suffolk (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1639–40, pp. 73, 414). He further petitioned the Long parliament against the Star-chamber sentence passed on him, and his case was referred to a committee; but before it was heard the Irish rebellion broke out (Clarendon, viii. 137). Grenville took service in the army destined for Ireland as major in the regiment of Lord Lisle (*ib.*) He landed in Ireland with four hundred horse in February 1641, distinguished himself at the battle of Kilrush (15 April 1642), and on the capture of Trim (8 May 1642) was appointed governor of that place (Carte, *Ormonde*, ed. 1851, ii. 183, 247, 256). In January 1643 he successfully relieved the Earl of Clanricarde, then besieged in Athlone, and, during his return from this expedition, gained a victory over the Irish at Rathconnell (7 Feb. 1643). On 8 March following the king wrote to Ormonde to give Grenville his special thanks for his great services 'and singular constant affections' (*ib.* ii. 312, 357, 387, v. 408). At the battle of New Ross, however (18 March 1643), the cavalry of Ormonde's army ran away, and one eye-witness gravely impugns Grenville's own conduct (*ib.* ii. 432; Meehan, *Confederation of Kilkenny, Creighton's Narrative*, p. 293). Grenville is said to have opposed the cessation of arms concluded in the summer of 1643, and left Ireland in August 1643, 'importuned,' he says, 'by letters to come to England for his Majesty's service' (Lansdowne, ii. 548). He landed at Liverpool, but was immediately arrested by the parliamentary commander there, and sent up to London under a guard. On inquiry, however, the House of Commons voted him free from any imputation on his faithfulness, thanked him for his services, passed an ordinance for the payment of his arrears, and voted that a regiment of five hundred horse should be raised for him, to form part of the army under Sir William Waller (*Commons' Journals*, iii. 223, 259, 347).

Grenville's adoption of the parliamentary cause was merely a stratagem to obtain his pay. On 8 March 1644 he arrived at Oxford, bringing with him thirty-six of his troop, 600*l.* advanced to him to raise his regiment, and news of an intended plot for the surprise of Basing House (Clarendon, viii. 139). Parliament proclaimed him 'traitor, rogue, villain, and skellum,' nailed their proclamation on a gibbet set up in Palace Yard, and promised to put him in the same place when they could catch him. In the parliamentary newspapers he is henceforth termed 'skellum Grenville' (Rushworth, v. 384). On arriving at Oxford, Grenville addressed a long letter to Lenthall, in which he explained and justified his change of parties (*ib.* v. 385). A similar letter to the governor of Plymouth gives some additional details (*A Continuation of the True Narrative of the most observable Passages about Plymouth, together with the Letter of Sir R. Grenville*, 1644, 4to). Four days only after his arrival at Oxford, Grenville was despatched to the west to take part in the siege of Plymouth, and with a commission to raise additional troops in Cornwall (Black, *Oxford Docquets*, p. 198). Shortly afterwards Colonel John Digby, who commanded the besiegers of Plymouth, was disabled by a wound, and Grenville succeeded to his post (Clarendon, viii. 142). In June 1644 the march of the Earl of Essex into the west obliged Grenville to raise the siege and retire into Cornwall. 'Like a man of honour and courage, he kept a good body together and retreated in good order to Truro, endeavouring actively to raise a force sufficient to oppose Essex's farther advance' (Walker, *Historical Discourses*, 1707, p. 49). On 11 Aug. he joined the king's army at Boconnoc with eighteen hundred foot and six hundred horse, and took an important part in the final defeat of Essex (*ib.* pp. 62, 74). Grenville then resumed the siege of Plymouth, which, according to Clarendon, he promised to reduce before Christmas (Clarendon, viii. 133; Rushworth, v. 713). According to Walker, the force left under his command amounted only to three hundred foot and three hundred horse, a fact which helps to explain his failure to perform his promise. During the last year of the war Grenville's conduct was ambiguous and discreditable. In March 1645 he was ordered to march into Somersetshire and assist in the siege of Taunton. There, while inspecting the fortifications of Wellington House, he was severely wounded, and obliged for a time to resign the command of his forces to Sir John Berkeley (Clarendon, ix. 13–15). This gave rise to a quarrel between Grenville and Berkeley. Grenville believed that Berkeley's intrigues had led to his own removal from Plymouth, and complained of Berkeley's conduct while in command of his forces, and of his encroachments on his own jurisdiction. Berkeley's commission as colonel-general of Devon and Cornwall clashed with his own as sheriff of Devon and commander of the forces before Plymouth. At the same time general complaints of Grenville's conduct arose from all parts of the west. Towards prisoners of war, towards his own soldiers, and all those under his command, he was severe and cruel, 'so strong,' says Clarendon,

'was his appetite to those executions he had been used to in Ireland' (*ib.* viii. 133, 141). He habitually abused his military position in order to satisfy his malice or his avarice. He threw many persons into prison in order to enforce disputed manorial rights, or simply to extort ransom (*ib.* ix. 24, 141). He seized and hanged the solicitor who had conducted his wife's case in the Star-chamber (*ib.* ix. 55). On first coming into the west the king had granted Grenville the sequestration of his wife's estate to his own use; in Devonshire the king had also granted him the sequestration of the estates of the Earl of Bedford and Sir Francis Drake, and that of Lord Roberts in Cornwall. Moreover, he levied assessments and plundered on his own account. At the same time the commissioners of Devonshire loudly complained that he monopolised the contributions of their county, and did not maintain as large a force out of them as he was bound to do (*ib.* ix. 22, 53, 62). The prince and his council attempted to bring about an agreement; Grenville was to be removed from the command before Plymouth, and made major-general of the prince's field army. He accepted the post, but immediately commenced quarrelling with his commander, Lord Goring. He disputed his general's orders, encouraged the disinclination of the Cornish troops to move from their own county, attempted to prevent Goring's forces from entering Cornwall, and even proposed that the prince should treat with Fairfax for the neutrality of that county (*ib.* ix. 94, 103, 133). Finally, in January 1646, when Hopton succeeded Goring, Grenville declined to serve under him. 'It plainly appeared now that his drift was to stay behind and command Cornwall, with which the prince thought he had no reason to trust him.' Neither was it thought safe to leave him free to continue his intrigues, and on 19 Jan. 1646 he was arrested and sent prisoner first to Launceston and afterwards to St. Michael's Mount (*ib.* ix. 137). When Fairfax's army advanced into Cornwall, Grenville, on his petition that he might be allowed to leave the kingdom rather than fall into the hands of the enemy, 'from whence he had no reason to expect the least degree of mercy,' was allowed to embark for France (Carte, *Original Letters*, i. 108). Grenville landed at Brest on 14 March 1646, and after a short stay in Brittany proceeded to Holland. One of his first cares was to vindicate his conduct as a soldier, by publishing a narrative of affairs in the west from 2 Sept. 1644 to 2 March 1646 (this narrative, originally printed in 1647, is reprinted by Carte, *Original Letters*, 1739, i. 96–109; see also *Clarendon MSS.* 2139, 2676). In anticipation of some such attempted justification, Hyde had already completed (31 July 1646) an account of events from March 1645 to May 1646 from the point of view of the king's council, the greater part of which account he afterwards embodied in his history (*Rebellion*, ed. Macray, ix. 7, x. 12). On the publication of Clarendon's history, George Granville, lord Lansdowne, attempted to vindicate Sir Richard from Clarendon's charges, but without success (Lansdowne, *Works*, 1732, i. 503; see also *Biographia Britannica*, pp. 2308–9).

Nevertheless Grenville was still employed by Charles II. He states that in February 1650, while living in Holland, he received the king's commands to come to France 'to attend his service,' and in consequence returned to Brittany. 'There I employed my own monies and great labours to advantage the king's service, as in supplying the Sorlinges with what was in my power, also in clothing and victualling the soldiers of Guernsey Castle when no man else would do it, they being almost naked and starved' (*ib.* p. 549; cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1665–6, p. 154). A letter from Charles II, dated 2 Oct. 1650, shows that there was some intention of employing his services in a proposed rising in the west of England (Evelyn, *Memoirs*, ed. Wheatley, iv. 202; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1650, pp. 47, 88). Grenville, probably with justice, attributed his non-employment to Hyde, and was bitterly incensed against him. 'So fat a Hide ought to be well tanned,' wrote Grenville to his friend Robert Long, and on the evidence of Long and some worthless gossip accused Hyde to the king (12 Aug. 1653) of treasonable correspondence with Cromwell. The charge was examined by the king and council, and Grenville forbidden to come into the king's presence or court (29 Nov. 1653), while Hyde's honesty was vindicated by a public declaration, 14 Jan. 1654 (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 239, 259, 279, 299; Lister, *Life of Clarendon*, iii. 69–83). Grenville at once published a pamphlet entitled 'Sir Richard Grenville's Single Defence against all aspersions (in the power or aim) of all malignant persons, and to satisfy the contrary,' containing an autobiographical account of his life, services, and sufferings (reprinted in Lansdowne's 'Works,' i. 544–56). Grenville died in 1658; of the last four years of his life Lord Lansdowne writes (with some exaggeration): 'He retired from all conversation with mankind, shut himself up from the world to prepare himself seriously for another, never so much as suffering his beard to be shaven from that moment to his dying day,

which followed soon, his great heart not being able to hold out any longer. He lies buried in a church in Ghent, with this inscription only upon a plain stone, "Sir Richard Granville, the King's general in the West"' (LANSDOWNE, *Works*, i. 560).

[Boase and Courtney's Bibliotheca Cornubiensis, i. 193, iii. 1208; Clarendon's Rebellion, ed. Macray; State Papers, Dom.; Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 352; Lloyd's Memoirs of Excellent Persons, 1668. Manuscript letters by Grenville are to be found among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian; others are enumerated by Boase and Courtney, p. 1208.] C. H. F.

GRENVILLE, RICHARD TEMPLE, afterwards GRENVILLE-TEMPLE, RICHARD, EARL TEMPLE (1711–1779), eldest son of Richard Grenville (1678–1728) of Wotton Hall, Buckinghamshire, by his wife Hester, second daughter of Sir Richard Temple, bart., of Stowe, near Buckingham, and sister and coheiress of Richard, viscount Cobham of Stowe, was born on 26 Sept. 1711. After receiving his education at Eton, he travelled about with a private tutor for more than four years. At the general election in 1734, shortly after his return to England, he was elected to parliament for the borough of Buckingham. In the parliament of 1741–7 he represented the county of Buckingham, but at the general election in the latter year was once more returned for the borough.

His mother succeeded as Viscountess Cobham on the death of her brother in September 1749, and was created on the following 18 Oct. Countess of Temple. On her death on 7 Oct. 1752, Richard succeeded to the House of Lords as Earl Temple. At the same time he inherited the large estates of Wotton and Stowe, and took the additional surname of Temple.

His career in the House of Commons appears to have been comparatively undistinguished. Walpole describes him as being at this period 'the absolute creature of Pitt, vehement in whatever faction he was engaged, and as mischievous as his understanding would let him be, which is not saying he was very bad' (*Memoirs of the Reign of George II*, pp. 135–6). In 1754 his only sister Hester was married to Pitt, and on 19 Nov. 1756 Temple was appointed first lord of the admiralty in the Duke of Devonshire's administration, being sworn a member of the privy council the same day. Having been absent from the council when the clause thanking the king for bringing the Hanoverian troops to England was added to the speech, Temple went down to the house at the opening of parliament (2 Dec. 1756), 'as he told the lords, out of a sick bed, at the hazard of his life (indeed, he made a most sorrowful appearance), to represent to their lordships the fatal consequences of the intended compliment. . . . And having finished his oration, went out of the house with a thorough conviction that such weighty reasons must be quite unanswerable' (LORD WALDEGRAVE, *Memoirs*, pp. 89–90). This is probably the only instance of a cabinet minister on his first appearance as a minister in the house opposing any part of the address in return to the king's speech. The 'oration,' however, had no effect, and the address was carried unanimously. Temple was greatly disliked by the king, who complained to Waldegrave that he 'was so disagreeable a fellow, there was no bearing him; that when he attempted to argue, he was pert, and sometimes insolent; that when he meant to be civil, he was exceeding troublesome, and that in the business of his office he was totally ignorant' (*ib.* p. 95). According to Walpole, who is in a great measure confirmed by Waldegrave, Temple on one occasion actually ventured so far as to sketch a parallel between the king at Oudenarde and Admiral Byng at Minorca, in which the advantage did not lie with the former (*Memoirs of the Reign of George II*, ii. 378). Temple was dismissed from his post on 5 April 1757, and a few days after Pitt shared the same fate. On the formation of the Duke of Newcastle's administration in June they both returned to office, Pitt as secretary for state and Temple as lord privy seal. On 22 Dec. 1758 Temple was appointed lord-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire. Being refused the Garter he resigned the privy seal on 14 Nov. 1759, but at the request of the king resumed office two days afterwards, and was elected a knight of the Garter on 4 Feb. 1760. He resigned office with Pitt in October 1761 in consequence of the rejection of Pitt's proposal for an immediate declaration of war with Spain. On 9 Nov. following they made a triumphal entry into the city, their reception being a remarkable contrast to that given to the king and queen. Temple now became estranged from his brother George [q. v.], and figured as one of the most active of Bute's opponents. Owing to his ostentatious patronage of Wilkes he was dismissed from his post of lord-lieutenant on 7 May 1763. In May 1765 Pitt was dissuaded from forming an administration by Temple, who was on the point of becoming reconciled with his brother George and had conceived the idea of forming a ministry the principal members of which were to be of his own family. In his interview with the king on the 25th of

the following month Temple for the second time in this year refused to become first lord of the treasury. In the following year he intrigued with his brother George and the Duke of Bedford against the Rockingham ministry, and opposed the repeal of the Stamp Act. In July, at Pitt's advice, he was again offered the post of the first lord of the treasury, which he refused after a stormy interview with his brother-in-law. 'I might,' he wrote to his brother George, 'have stood a capital cypher, surrounded with cyphers of quite a different complexion, the whole under the guidance of that great luminary, the Great Commoner, with the privy seal in his hand. . . . Thus ends the political farce of my journey to town, as it was always intended' (*Grenville Papers*, iii. 267–8). Temple having openly quarrelled with his brother-in-law now endeavoured to influence the public mind against him by a pamphlet warfare, conducted with most bitter personal animosity, and it was not until November 1768, shortly after Chatham's resignation of office, that a reconciliation took place between them. In the debate on the Duke of Richmond's resolutions relating to the disorders in America on 18 May 1770, Temple made a severe attack upon the Government, declaring that he had 'known administrations that were highly obnoxious to the people; but such a set of ministers as the present, so lost to all sense of shame, so eminently above the mere pretence of regard for justice,' he had never seen (*Parl. Hist.* xvi. 1024). After the death of his brother George, Temple retired to a great extent from political life, and amused himself with the improvement of his house and gardens at Stowe. He was created a D.C.L. of Oxford University on 4 July 1771. His last reported speech in the House of Lords was delivered on 5 March 1778, when he declaimed against Lord North's conciliatory bills, asserting his belief that America had 'aimed at independency from the beginning,' and declaring that the 'men who had shown to the whole world they were incapable of conducting a war . . . were now preparing to give another proof of their incapacity by showing they do not know how to make peace (*ib.* xx. 845–8). He was thrown out of his pony carriage in the Park Ridings at Stowe, and fractured his skull. After lingering for a few days in an insensible state, he died on 12 Sept. 1779 in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was buried at Stowe on 16 Sept. 1779, but his body was afterwards removed to Wotton. Temple was a man of wealth and position, but without any great talents except that for intrigue. His ambition was unbounded, but his factiousness and arrogance made him the most impracticable of men. 'Those who knew his habits,' wrote Macaulay, 'tracked him as men track a mole. It was his nature to grub underground. Whenever a heap of dirt was flung up, it might well be suspected that he was at work in some foul, crooked labyrinth below' (*Essays*, p. 762). He is supposed to have been the author of several anonymous and scurrilous pamphlets (for a list of which see the *Grenville Papers*, iii. cl–cli), and to have assisted either with money or information in the production of many more.

Walpole, while referring to Wilkes and Churchill, speaks of Temple as their familiar, 'who whispered them where they might find torches, but took care never to be seen to light one himself' (*Memoirs of George III*, i. p. 182). The authorship of Junius's 'Letters' has also been ascribed to him. Though a bitter and unscrupulous opponent in public life, his liberality to his friends and relations was profuse. Pitt himself was indebted to Temple for pecuniary assistance, and on his dismissal from the post of paymaster-general Temple entreated his sister to persuade her husband to 'give his brother Temple leave to become his debtor for a thousand pounds a year 'till better times' (*Grenville Papers*, i. 408). To Wilkes too he showed his generosity in bearing the expense of all his law proceedings, and thus 'it is to Earl Temple and to him alone that the nation owes the condemnation of the general warrants and the arbitrary seizure of persons and papers' (Almon, *Correspondence of the late John Wilkes with his Friends*, 1805, i. 135). Wraxall, describing Temple in 1776, says: 'In his person he was tall and large, though not inclined to corpulency. A disorder, the seat of which lay in his ribs, bending him almost double, compelled him in walking to use a sort of crutch; but his mind seemed exempt from decay. His conversation was animated, brilliant, and full of entertainment' (*Historical Memoirs*, 1884, i. 88–9). In the satirical and political productions of the time he was known by the name of 'Squire Gawkey.' He married, on 19 May 1737, Anne, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Chambers of Hanworth, Middlesex, by his wife Lady Mary Berkeley, the eldest daughter of Charles, second earl of Berkeley. The only issue of the marriage was a daughter, Elizabeth, who was born on 1 Sept. 1738 and died an infant on 14 July 1742. The countess, whose 'Select Poems' were printed at Strawberry Hill in 1764 (Walpole, *Catalogue of Royal and Noble*

Authors, ed. Park, iv. 361–4), died suddenly on 7 April 1777. In default of male issue Temple was succeeded in the earldom by his nephew George [q. v.], who was afterwards created Marquis of Buckingham. A portrait of Temple, painted by William Hoare of Bath, R.A., in 1760, is in the National Portrait Gallery. The same collection contains a portrait of his wife, drawn by Hugh Douglas Hamilton, R.H.A., in 1770. The portrait of Temple painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1776 was engraved by William Dickinson.

[Grenville Papers (1852–3); Chatham Correspondence (1838–40); Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George II (1846); Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III (1845); Lord Waldegrave's Memoirs (1821); Lord Mahon's History of England (1858), vols. iv. v. vi.; Lecky's History of England, ii. 458–62, vol. iii. chaps. x. xi.; Jesse's Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George III (1867), vol. i.; Macaulay's Essays (1885), pp. 306, 307, 757, 762, 773, 774, 777, 782–3; Quarterly Review, xc. 515–17; Lipscombe's History of Buckinghamshire (1847), i. 600, 614–15, iii. 86; Collins's Peerage of England (1812), ii. 419–20; Doyle's Official Baronage (1886), iii. 519; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, pt. ii. p. 562; Gent. Mag. 1737 vii. 315, 1738 viii. 490, 1752 xxii. 478, 1777 xlvii. 195, 1779 xlix. 471; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 72, 85, 98; Haydn's Book of Dignities (1851).]

G. F. R. B.

GRENVILLE, RICHARD TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS, first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1776–1839), elder son of George Nugent Temple Grenville, marquis of Buckingham [q. v.], by Lady Mary Elizabeth, baroness Nugent, only daughter and heiress of Robert, earl of Nugent, was born in London 20 March 1776, and completed his education at Oxford, where he matriculated as a member of Brasenose College 7 Dec. 1791, being known as Earl Temple from 1784 to 1813. He was elected member of parliament for Buckinghamshire 30 June 1797, and sat till 11 Feb. 1813, during which time he was an active representative, and frequently spoke on general politics. His support was given to his kinsman William Pitt while the first French war continued, but afterwards he generally sided with the opposition. He first took office as a commissioner for the affairs of India 2 July 1800, but resigned in the following March. On the formation of the ministry of his uncle, William Wyndham, lord Grenville [q.v.], he was appointed deputy president of the board of trade, and joint paymaster-general of the land forces 5 Feb. 1806, and sworn of the privy council 6 Feb. He relinquished office with the administration in March 1807. On 3 June 1800 he became captain-lieutenant of the Bucks regiment of gentry and yeomanry, and 11 Oct. 1803 colonel of the Bucks regiment of militia. At the installation of his uncle, Lord Grenville, as chancellor of the university of Oxford, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him 3 July 1810, and on 5 July 1819 he was made an LL.D. of Cambridge. On the death of his father, 11 Feb. 1813, he succeeded as second Marquis of Buckingham, and in the same year was gazetted lord-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire. He was created Earl Temple of Stowe, Marquis of Chandos, and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos 4 Feb. 1822, being the only person elevated to ducal rank by George IV, who had made him a knight of the Garter 7 June 1820. In 1827 Buckingham found himself in embarrassed circumstances. His expenditure in the luxuries of art and literature had been enormous, and the munificence with which he had entertained the royal family of France on one of his estates had burdened him with debt. He therefore went abroad. A new yacht called the Anna Eliza was built for him; in her he sailed from Southampton on 4 Aug., and remained absent from England about two years. An account of his voyage and travels was published by his son in three volumes in 1862 under the title of 'The Private Diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,' his portrait forming the frontispiece to the first volume. The last office he held was that of steward of the household, 28 July to 22 Nov. 1830. At one time he was a strong advocate of Roman catholic emancipation, but afterwards changed his opinions; he was, however, a consistent supporter of measures for the abolition of the slave trade. For some years he lived in retirement on account of bodily infirmities, brought on by violent attacks of the gout. He, however, found employment among the books and works of art with which Stowe, Buckinghamshire, his favourite residence, abounded. Here he laid out a large sum of money in making a collection of rare and curious prints. Five years before his death some portion of this collection was disposed of in a sale lasting thirty days (*Gent. Mag.* September 1834, pp. 288–9). There is a portrait of him by J. Jackson. He died at Stowe 17 Jan. 1839, and was buried in the mausoleum at Wotton 25 Jan. He married, 16 April 1796, Anne Eliza Brydges, only daughter and heiress of James, third duke of Chandos. She was born in November 1779, died at Stowe 15 May 1836, and was buried at Avington, Hampshire, 24 May.

[Gent. Mag. 1836 pt. i. p. 95, 1839 pt. i. pp. 309–10; Doyle's Official Baronage, i. 264.]

G. C. B.

GRENVILLE, RICHARD PLANTAGENET TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS, second DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (1797–1861), only child of Richard T. N. B. C. Grenville, first duke of Buckingham [q. v.], was born at Buckingham House, Pall Mall, London, 11 Feb. 1797, and as Lord Cobham entered Eton in 1808. From 1813 to 1822 he was known as Earl Temple, and under that name matriculated from Oriel College, Oxford, 25 Oct. 1815. He was M.P. for Buckinghamshire from 22 June 1818 to 17 Jan. 1839. From the date of his father's elevation to a dukedom in 1822 he was known as Marquis of Chandos. He introduced into the Reform Bill in 1832 the tenant-at-will clause, known as the Chandos clause, which extended the franchise in counties to 50*l*. It is the only part of the Reform Bill which is identified with any one's name, and Lord John Russell said that it destroyed the symmetry of the whig measure, and frustrated whig expectations in the counties. In 1836 Chandos obtained a select committee 'for the consideration of the grievances and depressed state of the agriculturists.' He was gazetted G.C.H. in 1835, and on the death of his father, 17 Jan. 1839, succeeded as second Duke of Buckingham. He had become captain of the 2nd Bucks regiment of yeomanry, 15 June 1813, and was named colonel of the royal Bucks regiment of yeomanry, 22 Sept. 1839. On Sir Robert Peel coming into office he was named lord privy seal, 3 Sept. 1841, but when the premier proposed to deal with the corn laws he retired, January 1842, and did not again join any ministry. He was sworn a privy councillor 3 Sept. 1841, made a knight of the Garter 11 April 1842, and became a D.C.L. of Cambridge in the latter year. Popularly known as 'The Farmer's Friend,' he was presented on 18 May 1842 at Aylesbury with a testimonial by his admirers. Although at the time he spoke of this as the last scene in his political life (*Times*, 19 May 1842), he again spoke in Buckinghamshire against the repeal of the corn laws on 31 Dec. 1845 and 7 Feb. 1846.

On the death of his father in 1839 the duke succeeded to a rent-roll of 100,000*l*. a year; the estates, however, were very heavily encumbered, and he himself much increased the liabilities. One of his expensive habits was purchasing land with borrowed money, regardless of the fact that the interest of the money he borrowed was much heavier than the rental he recovered from the land. In 1844, on his eldest son coming of age, the entail to some of the estates was cut off, leaving intact the Chandos estates, which were entailed upon female heirs. Although it was known that the duke was in financial difficulties, the queen and Prince Albert paid him a visit at Stowe Park, Buckinghamshire, where they stayed from 15 to 18 Jan. 1845 (*Times*, 16–20 Jan. 1845; *Illustr. London News*, 18 and 25 Jan. 1845). This visit cost a large sum of money, and helped to precipitate the impending catastrophe. On 31 Aug. 1847 the effects at Stowe and other residences were taken possession of by the bailiffs, and on 12 Sept. the duke left England with liabilities estimated at upwards of a million. Some of his estates in Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire were sold on 10 May 1848 for 262,990*l*. A forty days' sale of the pictures, china, plate, furniture, &c., at Stowe commenced on 15 Aug. 1848, and was attended by dealers from all parts of the world, producing 75,562*l*. (*Times*, 14 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1848; *Illustrated London News*, 19 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1848; *Athenæum*, 1848, pp. 344, 776, 829, 860, 912, 939, 965, 1033, 1333). The 'Times' wrote with great severity of the duke as 'a man of the highest rank, and of a property not unequal to his rank, who has flung away all by extravagance and folly, and reduced his honour to the tinsel of a pauper and the baubles of a fool.' His conduct, however, was looked on in a more favourable light by other critics. The first portion of the library at the conclusion of the sale, 20 Jan. 1849, brought 4,581*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. (*Athenæum*, 1849, pp. 42, 70, 142); the engravings on 14 March sold for 2,359*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. (*ib*. pp. 281, 307, 337); and the Stowe manuscripts passed to Lord Ashburton on 1 May for 8,000*l*. (*ib*. pp. 380, 463). The duke married, 13 May 1819, Lady Mary Campbell, youngest daughter of John, first marquis of Breadalbane. She now in the consistory court, on her own petition, obtained a divorce from her husband, 19 Jan. 1850 (*Times*, 21 Jan. 1850, p. 7). Henceforth the duke occupied himself as an author, and the many historical works which he produced, founded on his own manuscripts and journals, have served to throw much light upon the inner political history of modern times. He died at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, London, 29 July 1861. The duchess, who was born 10 July 1795, died at Stowe, 28 June 1862.

Buckingham published the following works: 1. 'Agricultural Distress; its Cause and Remedy,' 1835. 2. 'The Ballot discussed in a Letter to the Earl of Devon,' 1837, two editions. 3. 'Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III,' 1853–5, 4 vols. 4. 'Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency,'

1856, 2 vols. 5. 'Memoirs of the Court of George IV,' 1859, 2 vols. 6. 'Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of William IV and Victoria,' 1861, 2 vols. 7. 'The Private Diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,' 1862, 3 vols.

[Gent. Mag. September 1861, pp. 321–2; Illustrated London News, 10 Dec. 1842, p. 496, with portrait; Times, 31 July 1861, p. 12, and 3 Aug. p. 9; Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire (1847), i. 586–604, iii. 84–108; Francis's Orators of the Age (1847), pp. 217–23; Doyle's Official Baronage, i. 265, with portrait.] G. C. B.

GRENVILLE, RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS, third Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1823-1889), statesman, only son of Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos [q. v.], was born on 10 Sept. 1823, and was known as Earl Temple from his birth till 1839, and then as Marquis of Chandos from that date to 1861. He was at Eton from 1835 until 20 Oct. 1841, when he matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, and was created D.C.L. on 7 June 1852. He was lieutenant in the Royal Bucks regiment of yeomanry 1843, captain 1845, lieutenant-colonel commandant 1862, and honorary colonel 1881. He sat as member of parliament for the borough of Buckingham in the conservative interest from 11 Feb. 1846 to 21 March 1857; but on his contesting the university of Oxford on 1 July 1859 with Mr. W. E. Gladstone, he received only 859 votes against 1050 given for his opponent. In Lord Derby's short administration he was a junior lord of the treasury from 28 Feb. to 28 Dec. 1852. From March 1852 to 1859 he was keeper of the privy seal to the Prince of Wales, who in October 1852 appointed him a special deputy warden of the stannaries. He was elected chairman of the London and North-western railway in October 1853, and in that position displayed business qualities of a high order; he resigned in 1861, and on 29 July in that year, on the death of his father, succeeded as the third Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. He was chairman of the executive committee of the royal commission for the Great Exhibition of 1862, honorary colonel of the 1st Middlesex artillery volunteers on 10 July 1865, and was gazetted a privy councillor on 6 July 1866. When Lord Derby returned to power he appointed Buckingham on 6 July 1866 lord president of the council. He held this place until 8 March 1867, when he succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as secretary for the colonies. He creditably fulfilled the duties of this post until the Derby-Disraeli administration went out on 8 Dec. 1868. In 1875 he was appointed governor of Madras, assumed the government on 23 Nov., and remained in India until 1880. During his term of office he energetically grappled with the terrible famine of 1876 and 1877. He instituted relief on a large scale early in the visitation, and by the end of July 1876 there were in receipt of relief in the Madras districts 839,000 persons. Relief works were also commenced, and by the end of April in the same year 716,000 persons were in daily employment. At the instance of Buckingham the lord mayor of London organised a relief fund on behalf of the sufferers, when 475,000*l.* were collected and forwarded to Madras. On 2 June 1876 he was named a knight grand commander of the Star of India. On 3 April 1868 he was gazetted lord-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and elected chairman of the Buckingham quarter session in 1881. Before the House of Lords on 21 July 1868 he established his right to the title of Baron Kinloss in the peerage of Scotland, which had been in abeyance (*Remarks on Scottish Peerages, particularly with reference to the Barony of Bruce of Kinloss*, by J. E. Brudenell Bruce, 1868; *Times*, 17, 18, and 22 July 1868). On the death of Lord Redesdale in May 1886, he was chosen chairman of committees in the House of Lords. In this capacity he was well and favourably known, though he had much of the brusqueness which had distinguished his predecessor in the office. He was a staunch conservative, but seldom spoke at length on political subjects. He made a laudable effort to pay off his father's debts, and succeeded in settling the majority of the claims. His death from diabetes took place at Chandos House, Cavendish Square, London, on 26 March 1889, and he was buried in Wotton Church on 2 April. He was twice married; first on 2 Oct. 1851 to Caroline, daughter of Robert Harvey of Langley Park, Buckinghamshire; she died on 28 Feb. 1874; secondly, 17 Feb. 1885, to Alice Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, bart. By Buckingham's death the dukedoms of Buckingham and Chandos became extinct, while his nephew, William Stephen Gore Langton, formerly member of parliament for Mid Somerset, succeeded to the earldom of Temple. The eldest of Buckingham's three daughters, Lady Mary Morgan, a lady of the Crown of India, and wife of Captain Lewis F. H. C. Morgan, inherited the Scottish barony of Kinloss, and the viscounty of Cobham passed to Lord Lyttelton. Buckingham's will was proved in June 1889,

the personalty being 79,942*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, besides landed property.

[Doyle's Official Baronage, 1886, i. 265–6; C. Brown's Life of Lord Beaconsfield, 1882, ii. 50, with portrait: Illustrated London News, 1862 xl. 215, 225, 1867 l. 132, 142, and 6 April 1889, p. 443, with portrait; Graphic, 22 May 1875, p. 501, with portrait, and 6 April 1889, p. 360, with portrait; Times, 28 March 1889, p. 7, and 3 April, p. 11; Pictorial World, 4 and 11 April 1889, with portrait.] G. C. B.

GRENVILLE, THOMAS (1719–1747), captain in the navy, seventh son of Richard Grenville (1678–1728) of Wotton Hall in Buckinghamshire, younger brother of Richard Grenville, second earl Temple (1711–1779) [q. v.], and of George Grenville (1712–1770) [q. v.], was born on 3 April 1719. Having passed rapidly through the lower ranks in the navy, he was, on 6 April 1742, posted to the command of the Romney, in which, off Cape St. Vincent in the following March, he had the good fortune to capture a French ship from Vera Cruz to Cadiz with an extremely valuable cargo. In a letter to his brother George, Grenville estimated his share as being probably between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*, but it does not seem to have actually amounted to more than half. In the beginning of 1745 he was appointed to the Falkland, on the coast of Ireland, and in the following year to the Defiance of 60 guns, in which, in the spring of 1747, he was ordered on an independent cruise, by the influence of his brother George, then one of the lords of the admiralty. Much to their annoyance, however, the ship was at the last moment detained and attached to the squadron under Anson [q. v.], who wrote to George Grenville, promising that the detention should be for as short a time as possible, and adding 'if there should be any service, I know he would be glad to be in it.' On 3 May Anson met and captured the French squadron off Cape Finisterre. The success was complete; but 'the joy of it,' wrote George Lyttelton, 'is palled to our family by the loss of poor Captain Grenville, one of the most promising young men in the navy, and who, had he lived, would have been an honour not to his family only, but to his country.' About two hours after the action began his left thigh was smashed by a huge splinter, and though the mangled limb was at once amputated, he died in the course of five hours. His body was brought to England, and buried at Wotton. A column to his memory was erected in the gardens at Stowe by his uncle, Lord Cobham.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. v. 190; The Grenville Papers, *vol.* i. freq.] J. K. L.

GRENVILLE, THOMAS (1755–1846), statesman and book collector, second son of George Grenville (1712–1770) [q. v.], by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, was born 31 Dec. 1755. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a gentleman-commoner, and matriculated 9 Dec. 1771. On 18 May 1778 he was appointed ensign in the Coldstream guards, and in October 1779 was gazetted as lieutenant in the regiment of foot afterwards known as the 80th or the Rutland regiment. These appointments he was ultimately driven to resign. North was attacked for the political bias shown in military appointments. Grenville, who was elected in 1780 as member for Buckinghamshire, was called upon by Fox in the following session to detail to the house the ill-treatment he had received in this capacity, and made a statement which was very damaging to the ministry. Grenville joined the Fox party, and subsequently became a warm friend of Fox. This choice placed him in antagonism to the politics of his family, and the estrangement continued until the period of the French revolution, though the warm affection existing between himself and his brothers was never impaired. Grenville was prepossessing in person and a good speaker. Pitt sought his alliance; Fox had a high opinion of his abilities, and if the India Bill had passed meant to appoint him governor-general.

In 1782 Grenville was entrusted by Rockingham and Fox with the task of arranging the terms of the treaty with the United States. Grenville went to Paris and made some progress with his mission, when he was suddenly recalled by the death of Lord Rockingham. He adhered to Fox, and supported the coalition ministry. After the dissolution of 1784 he lost his seat, but was returned for Aldborough in 1790. In 1791 Grenville brought forward a motion against the increased naval force known as the 'Russian armament,' but his resolution was defeated by 208 to 114. While member for Aldborough, Grenville joined the old whigs, and gave a general support to Pitt. In 1793 Grenville supported the Alien Bill and other government measures; and in the following year he was sent with Earl Spencer as minister extraordinary to the court of Vienna. At the elections of 1796 Grenville was returned for the town of Buckingham, which he continued to represent until his retirement from parliament. In 1798 he was created a privy councillor.

In 1799 Grenville accepted the post of ambassador to Berlin, to propose an alliance against France. The ship in which he sailed was driven back by ice, and the Proserpine, to which he transferred himself, was wrecked

off the Newerke Island, and several of the crew perished. Grenville escaped with difficulty, losing everything but his despatches. The English ambassador's enforced delay had enabled the French directory to despatch Siéyès to Berlin, and Grenville's design was frustrated. The king of Prussia having been persuaded by the French to adhere to his neutrality, the British mission returned to England.

In 1800 Grenville received the sinecure office of chief justice in eyre south of Trent, with a salary of 2,000*l*. Grenville was the last to be appointed to this office, which was abolished in 1817.

Grenville opposed the Addington administration and the Treaty of Amiens, against which he voted in the small minority of twenty with Windham. In 1805 he voted for the prosecution of Lord Melville. He now drifted away from the tory party, and looked forward to a union with Fox, which took place in February 1806, but Grenville was left without office, although his brother was premier. In the following July he became president of the board of control on the appointment of Lord Minto to the viceroyalty of India. After the death of Fox, Grenville was appointed first lord of the admiralty. On the fall of the Grenville administration at the close of March 1807 he practically withdrew from public life. He only voted three times afterwards, viz. in favour of catholic emancipation, of the repeal of the income tax, and for his nephew, C. Williams Wynn, when a candidate for the speakership. He retired from parliament in 1818, and from that time until his death lived in the society of his friends and his books, and devoted himself to the formation of his splendid library.

When Lord Glastonbury died in 1825 he left Grenville all his landed and funded property for life, with remainder to the Rev. Dr. Neville, dean of Windsor. Grenville immediately gave up the landed property to Dr. Neville. His pursuit of book-collecting began early in life, and he was wont to say that when in the guards he bid at a sale against a whole bench of bishops for some scarce edition of the Bible. He was appointed a trustee of the British Museum.

Grenville died at Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, 17 Dec. 1846. His large charities became known after his death. He had originally bequeathed his library to the Duke of Buckingham, but revoked this bequest in a codicil, stating that as his books had been in great part acquired from a sinecure office, he felt it right to leave them to the British Museum, only leaving certain manuscripts to the duke. The British Museum thus received upwards of twenty thousand volumes, valued at more than 50,000*l*. The collection consisted chiefly of printed books. The most valuable classes of the collection were—first, the Homers; secondly, the Æsops, of which there were also some manuscripts; thirdly, the Ariostos; fourthly, early voyages and travels; fifthly, works on Ireland; sixthly, classics, both Greek and Latin; and seventhly, old Italian and Spanish literature. They included also a fine copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, and other old English books. A catalogue of the library by H. J. Payne and H. Foss was published under the title 'Bibliotheca Grenvilliana' between 1842 and 1848 (3 vols. London, 8vo).

A portrait of Grenville, by Hoppner, has been engraved in folio by Say, and also by Dean in octavo, with Grenville's autograph, for Fisher's 'National Portrait Gallery;' there is another portrait by Phillips at Althorp, and a miniature by C. Manzini is in the National Portrait Gallery. There is a bust in the British Museum.

[Ann. Register, 1846; Gent. Mag. 1847, pt. i. 197–201; Hansard's Parliamentary Debates; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. B. S.

GRENVILLE, WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Baron Grenville (1759–1834), the youngest son of George Grenville [q. v.], by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, bart., was born on 25 Oct. 1759. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated 14 Dec. 1776, and, gaining the chancellor's prize for Latin verse in 1779, graduated B.A. in 1780. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 6 April 1780, but was never called to the bar; and at a by-election in February 1782 was returned to parliament for the borough of Buckingham. In September 1782 he became chief secretary to his brother George Nugent Temple Grenville [q. v.], earl Temple (afterwards marquis of Buckingham), lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and was sworn a member of the Irish privy council. Grenville appears to have remained in London the greater part of the time he held the office of Irish secretary, and on 22 Jan. 1783 seconded Townshend's motion for leave to bring in the Renunciation Bill, which was quickly passed through parliament (23 Geo. III, c. 28), and 'completely set at rest every reasonable or plausible demand of the party of Flood' (Lecky, *History of England*, vi. 313). Upon the appointment of Lord Northington in the place of Temple as lord-lieutenant (June 1783) Grenville resigned office, but after the downfall of the coalition ministry accepted the post of paymaster-

general in his cousin Pitt's first administration, and was sworn a member of the privy council on 31 Dec. 1783. On 7 April 1784 he was appointed joint-paymaster-general with Constantine, second baron Mulgrave, and at the general election in the same month was returned, after a very severe contest, at the head of the poll for Buckinghamshire. On 3 Sept. following he was made one of the commissioners of the newly created board of control, and on 6 Sept. 1786 was appointed vice-president of the committee of trade. Though Grenville had taken part in several important debates with a fair amount of success, he did not make much way in the commons as a debater, and as early as 1786 began to aspire to a seat in the House of Lords. In the summer of 1787 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to the Hague, and afterwards went to Paris to assist Morton Eden [q.v.] in the Dutch disputes. On 5 Jan. 1789, while only in his thirtieth year, Grenville was elected speaker of the House of Commons, in the place of Charles Wolfran Cornwall [q. v.], by 215 votes against 144 (*Parl. Hist.* xxvii. 904–7). Owing to the king's illness the usual formalities of receiving the royal permission to elect a speaker, and the royal approbation of him when elected, could not be observed, and Grenville taking his seat immediately performed all the duties of his office (May, *Parl. Practice*, 1883, p. 203). On 16 Jan. Grenville spoke at great length on Pitt's resolutions providing for the exercise of the royal authority during the king's illness (*Parl. Hist.* xxvii. 970–94), and in May took part in the debate on the slave trade resolutions, when he declared that Wilberforce's speech 'entitled him to the thanks of the house, of the people of England, of all Europe, and of the latest posterity' (*ib.* xxviii. 76). Having accepted the post of secretary of state for the home department in the place of Lord Sydney, Grenville resigned the speakership on 5 June 1789, and was succeeded in the chair by Addington. A few weeks afterwards he also resigned the offices of joint-paymaster-general and of vice-president of the board of trade. On 12 March 1790 he succeeded Lord Sydney as president of the board of control, and at the general election in June was again returned for Buckinghamshire. On 25 Nov., the day of the meeting of the new parliament, he was created Baron Grenville of Wotton-under-Bernewood in the county of Buckingham. Grenville was forthwith entrusted with the conduct of the government business in the lords, it being vainly hoped that he would be able to keep matters smooth with Thurlow, whom Pitt was at a loss to know how to manage. He made his maiden speech in the upper house during the debate on the convention with Spain on 13 Dec. (*ib.* p. 948). On the resignation of Francis, fifth duke of Leeds, Grenville was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs (8 June 1791), being succeeded at the home office by Dundas. At first Grenville seems to have taken a very rose-coloured view of foreign affairs. Writing on 17 Aug. 1791, on hearing of the conclusion of the negotiations at Sistova, he says: 'I am repaid by the maintenance of peace, which is all this country has to desire. We shall now, I hope, for a very long period indeed enjoy this blessing, and cultivate a situation of prosperity unexampled in our history' (*The Court and Cabinets of George III*, ii. 196). His letter to his eldest brother, dated 7 Nov. 1792, satisfactorily proves that up to that time our government had abstained from any interference in the hostilities against France (*ib.* pp. 221–5), while that dated 17 Sept. 1794 gives Grenville's view of the war after it had broken out. In his opinion 'the existence of the two systems of government was fairly at stake, and in the words of St. Just, whose curious speech I hope you have seen, that it is perfect blindness not to see that in the establishment of the French republic is included the overthrow of all the other governments of Europe' (*ib.* p. 303). This letter contains the key to Grenville's foreign policy, and whenever the subject of peace negotiations was brought before the cabinet Grenville was always to be found at the head of the war party in opposition to Pitt.

On 13 Dec. 1791 Grenville was appointed ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks, a sinecure office, which he afterwards exchanged in February 1794 for the lucrative one of auditor of the exchequer, worth 4,000*l.* a year. In December 1792 he introduced the Alien Bill for the registration and supervision of all foreigners in the country, and on 24 Jan. 1793 wrote to M. Chauvelin, the French ambassador, informing him that 'His Majesty has thought fit to order that you should retire from this kingdom within the term of eight days' (*Parl. Hist.* xxx. 269). Grenville resigned the presidency of the board of control in June 1793, and was succeeded by Dundas. On 22 May in the following year Grenville moved the first reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, which was passed through all its stages and read a third time in the House of Lords on the same day (*ib.* xxxi. 574–603). On 6 Nov. 1795 he introduced the Treasonable Practices Bill (*ib.* xxxii. 244–5), and in the following month the Seditious Meetings Bill (*ib.* pp.

527–9). Grenville made a spirited speech in defence of the government on 22 March 1798, during the debate on the Duke of Bedford's motion for an address to the king for the removal of the ministry (*ib.* xxxiii. 1338–51), and on 19 March 1799 moved the resolutions for the union with Ireland in a speech lasting four hours, 'putting the arguments on strong grounds of detailed political necessity' (*Lord Colchester's Diary*, i. 175). On 4 Jan. 1800 Grenville replied to Napoleon's letter to the king, and, throwing the whole blame of the war upon the French, refused to enter into negotiations with those 'whom a fresh revolution has so recently placed in the exercise of power in France.' A few weeks after Grenville defended the foreign policy of the government in the House of Lords, and carried an address in favour of the vigorous prosecution of the war, by 92 to 6 (*Parl. Hist.* xxxiv. 1204–22). In October 1800 Grenville wrote a long letter to Pitt, protesting against tampering with the laws of supply and demand, and reminded him that 'we in truth formed our opinions on the subject together, and I was not more convinced than you were of the soundness of Adam Smith's principles of political economy till Lord Liverpool lured you from our arms into all the mazes of the old system' (Stanhope, *Pitt*, iii. 248).

Grenville, however, had to yield his opinion in the cabinet, and several measures of an exceptional character for the alleviation of the existing distress were passed early in the ensuing session. Writing to his eldest brother on 2 Feb. 1801, Grenville declared that it had always been his opinion that 'the union with Ireland would be a measure extremely incomplete' . . . 'unless immediate advantage were taken of it' to conciliate the great body of the Irish catholics (*The Court and Cabinets of George III*, iii. 128). An elaborate plan, prepared by Grenville in conjunction with Pitt, was submitted to the cabinet. Though approved of by a majority of the ministers, the king refused to sanction any measure of catholic emancipation. Pitt thereupon resigned, and Grenville announced his own resignation and that of several other members of the administration on 10 Feb. 1801 (*Parl. Hist.* xxxv. 945–6). In November 1801 Grenville forcibly stated his objections to the peace, the terms of which he considered 'fraught with degradation and national humiliation' (*ib.* xxxvi. 163–71), and voted against the address, which was, however, carried by 114 to 10. Though at variance with Pitt on the subject of the peace, Grenville, thinking that war was inevitable, was strongly of opinion in November 1802 that unless the government were placed in Pitt's hands Bonaparte would be able to treat us as he had treated the Swiss (*The Court and Cabinets of George III*, iii. 214). In April 1803 the negotiations between Addington and Pitt fell through owing to Pitt insisting that Grenville and Windham should be included in the ministry. In the confidential letter of 12 July 1803, written by Grenville to Lord Wellesley (which falling by the chances of war into the hands of the French was published in the 'Moniteur'), the writer says: 'While my quarrel with Addington becomes every day more serious, all the motives which made Pitt and me differ in opinion and conduct daily decrease. We have not yet been able to assimilate completely our plans of political conduct' (*Annual Register*, 1804, app. to Chron. p. 153).

Though Pitt at first refused to join in a systematic opposition to the government, he afterwards combined with Grenville and Fox in their attack upon Addington's administration. Upon its downfall in the spring of 1804, Grenville declined to accept office under Pitt without Fox, whom the king refused to admit. Pitt was greatly incensed at Grenville's refusal to join him, and their long friendship was terminated. On Lord Hawkesbury refusing to carry on the government after Pitt's death, Grenville formed the Ministry of All the Talents, comprising the principal members of the three parties which had recently acted together in opposition. Grenville was appointed first lord of the treasury on 11 Feb. 1806, while Fox became secretary for foreign affairs, and Lord Sidmouth took the office of lord privy seal. Grenville's short administration was a singularly unfortunate one. The admission of Lord Ellenborough to the cabinet while holding the office of lord chief justice of England was injudicious if not unconstitutional. The measure, which was immediately introduced and rapidly passed through both houses, to enable Grenville while holding the post of first lord of the treasury to execute the office of auditor of the exchequer by deputy (46 Geo. III, c. 1), was not creditable to the prime minister. The negotiations with France failed. The foreign expeditions were unsuccessful. Fox's death, in September 1806, created a void which none could fill. One great measure, though not strictly speaking a government one, was, however, accomplished. Resolutions in favour of the abolition of the slave trade were carried by Fox and Grenville in the two houses in June 1806. On 2 Jan. 1807 Grenville introduced a bill to carry these resolutions into effect, and on 5 Feb. moved the second reading in an eloquent speech (*Parl. Debates*, viii. 657–64). The bill, after passing through the House

of Commons, received the royal assent on 25 March (47 Geo. III, sess. i. c. xxxvi.), the very day on which the ministers went out of office. On 5 March 1807 Lord Howick (afterwards Earl Grey), who had succeeded Fox in the post of foreign secretary, introduced the Roman Catholic Army and Navy Service Bill, a measure throwing open both services to Roman catholics and dissenters alike (*Parl. Debates*, ix. 2–8). Lord Sidmouth had already alarmed the king, who declared that he would never go beyond the extension to England of the Irish act of 1793. On the 13th the king told Grenville and Howick that he would never consent to their bill. Finding that all Pitt's friends were determined to support the king, Grenville and the other ministers who were favourable to the bill determined on the 15th not to proceed any further with it. In the minute acquainting the king with their determination they reserved to themselves the right to openly avow their opinions in parliament on the subject of the catholic claims, and to offer in future such advice to the king about Ireland 'as the course of circumstances shall appear to require' (*Memoirs of Lord Castlereagh*, iv. 388). On the 17th the king demanded a positive assurance from ministers that they would never press upon him in the future any concessions to the catholics. On the 18th Grenville informed the king that it was not possible for the ministers acting with him to give such assurances (*ib.* p. 392). The king thereupon expressed his intention of looking out for other ministers, and appointed the Duke of Portland first lord of the treasury.

As a matter of policy, the insertion of these reservations in the minute was most ill advised. They were quite unnecessary, and were only calculated to provoke the king into retaliation. Some of Grenville's colleagues, indeed, looked upon his conduct as nothing short of political suicide, notably Sheridan, who is reported to have said that 'he had known many men knock their heads against a wall, but he had never before heard of any man who collected the bricks and built the very wall with an intention to knock out his own brains against it' (Lord Colchester, *Diary*, ii. 109). In September 1809 an unsuccessful attempt was made to induce Grenville and Grey to join the ministry on the resignation of the Duke of Portland. In his letter to Perceval conveying his refusal Grenville declared that his 'accession to the existing administration' could not be considered 'in any other light than as a dereliction of public principle' (*The Court and Cabinets of George III*, iv. 376). On 14 Dec. 1809 Grenville was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, in the place of the Duke of Portland, who had died in the previous October. The contest was a severe one, but the division of the tory interest secured Grenville's election, the votes recorded for Grenville being 406, for Lord Eldon 393, and for the Duke of Beaufort 288. Grenville was created D.C.L. by diploma on 23 Dec., and was duly installed as chancellor on 10 Jan. 1810. Previously to the passing of the Regency Bill in the beginning of 1811 the Prince of Wales had several communications with Grenville and Grey. It was believed that the prince intended to change the government as soon as he should become regent. The prince, however, on 4 Feb. 1811 informed Perceval that he had decided 'not to remove from their stations those whom he finds there' (*Memoirs of the Court*, i. 32).

In February 1812 Grenville and Grey refused to accede to the regent's wish that 'some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed would strengthen my hands and constitute a part of my government' (*ib.* p. 227). In their joint letter to the Duke of York, through whom the prince regent had made his wishes known, they declared that their differences of opinion were 'too many and too important to admit of such a union,' and that they were 'firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of government' in Ireland, and of the immediate repeal of the catholic disabilities (*ib.* p. 233). After Perceval's death fresh negotiations, with a view to forming an administration, were opened with Grenville and Grey, first through Lord Wellesley and afterwards through Lord Moira. On the refusal of the latter to acquiesce in the demand of Grenville, that certain changes should be made in the household appointments, the prince regent made Lord Liverpool prime minister. In April 1813 Grenville supported Romilly's bill for repealing the Shoplifting Act. 'For strength of reasoning,' wrote Romilly, 'for the enlarged views of a great statesman, for dignity of manner and force of eloquence, Lord Grenville's was one of the best speeches that I have ever heard delivered in parliament' (*Memoirs*, 1840, iii. 95). In the following year Grenville made a powerful speech calling attention to the question of the slave trade in the newly restored French colonies (*Parl. Debates*, xxviii. 299–336). In March 1815 he strenuously opposed the new corn bill, and on the 20th of that month, with ten other peers, signed the protest drawn up by himself and Lord Wellesley declaring their opinion that 'public prosperity is best promoted by leaving uncontrouled the free current of

national industry' (ROGERS, *Protests of the Lords*, 1875, ii. 481–3). On the escape of Napoleon differences of opinion arose between Grenville and Grey on the war question. Grenville maintained that, as it was impossible to keep peace with Napoleon, vigorous hostilities should be immediately commenced, while Grey declared that it was the duty of this country and the allies to do everything which they reasonably could to preserve the peace. A correspondence ensued between them, which led to a division among their followers. Though this difference between the two opposition leaders was not immediately followed by their political separation, it was the commencement of that schism which paralysed the strength of the opposition for so many years. In the debate on the prince regent's message, on 23 May, Grenville supported the ministers, and advocated the prosecution of the war against Bonaparte with the utmost vigour (*Parl. Debates*, xxxi. 363–71), and Grey's amendment was defeated by 156 to 44. In April 1816 Grenville spoke in favour of the Marquis of Buckingham's motion for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the state of Ireland, and maintained that before they could expect general obedience in any country 'the laws themselves ought to be made equal to all' (*ib.* xxxiii. 832–5). In the following year he supported the repressive measures which were introduced by the government, and spoke in favour of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bills (*ib.* xxxv. 583–6, xxxvi. 1013–1014). Though no longer acting in concert with his old colleague, Grenville gave his support to Grey's Roman Catholic Relief Bill in June 1819 (*ib.* xl. 1058–63). Alarmed at the recent disturbances in the country, Grenville wrote to Lord Liverpool shortly before the opening of parliament enclosing a lengthy memorandum of suggestions for several stringent measures 'to provide for the public tranquillity and safety of the kingdom' (*Life of Lord Liverpool*, ii. 418–430). On 30 Nov., during the debate on Lord Lansdowne's motion on the state of the country, Grenville made a long speech full of gloomy prognostications, and urged the ministers to pass further repressive measures (*Parl. Debates*, xli. 448–78). In November 1820 he voted for the second reading of the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, though he had formed one of the commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Princess of Wales in 1806, which entirely acquitted her of the charges then brought against her. In order to strengthen his ministry, Lord Liverpool towards the close of 1821 made overtures to the Grenville party. Grenville himself, having practically retired from active political life, had no desire for office, but his small band of followers were provided with valuable posts. The value of the preferment which they obtained seemed so disproportionate to the strength which they added to the ministry that it occasioned Lord Holland to remark that 'all articles are to be had at low prices except Grenvilles' (WALPOLE, *Hist. of England*, ii. 42). Grenville spoke for the last time in the House of Lords on 21 June 1822, when, 'as one of those who had always been favourable to the concession of the catholic claims,' he supported the second reading of the Duke of Portland's Roman Catholic Peers Bill (*Parl. Debates*, new ser. vii. 1251–5).

In 1823 Grenville had a paralytic attack, and retired altogether from public life to Dropmore, where he amused himself in literary pursuits. That he continued almost to the last to take an interest in politics is apparent from his letter to the Duke of Buckingham of 21 Nov. 1830 (*The Court and Cabinets of William IV and Victoria*, i. 146), and the account which Brougham gives of his unsuccessful attempt to overcome Grenville's objections to certain parts of the Reform Bill (*Memoirs of Lord Brougham*, iii. 495). Grenville died at Dropmore Lodge, Buckinghamshire, on 12 Jan. 1834 in his seventy-fifth year, and was buried at Burnham. In character Grenville greatly resembled his father. Though his industry and honesty secured him respect both in public and private life, his cold and unsympathetic manners rendered him unpopular. Brougham bears witness in his 'Memoirs' to Grenville's great capacity for business. 'The industry with which he mastered a subject previously unknown to him may be judged from his making a clear and impressive speech upon the change proposed in 1807 in the court of session; and no lawyer could detect a slip on any of the points of Scotch law which he had to handle' (iii. 488–9). In one important qualification Grenville himself acknowledged his deficiency. 'I am not competent,' he says in a letter to his brother, 'to the management of men. I never was so naturally, and toil and anxiety more and more unfit me for it' (*The Court and Cabinets of George III*, iv. 133). Though not a great orator, Grenville was a successful speaker in the House of Lords, where his weighty and sonorous speeches, though sometimes long and tedious, were listened to with attention. 'The great staple of his discourse was argument,' says Brougham, 'and this, as well as his statement, was clear and

impressive, and I may say authoritative. His declamation was powerful and his attacks hard to be borne' (*Memoirs*, iii. 488–9). From a party point of view Grenville's career, taken as a whole, was inconsistent. This inconsistency of political conduct was due to his inbred alarm at the spread of revolutionary principles abroad, and his belief in the efficacy of repressive measures at home. It should, however, always be remembered, when Grenville's consistency is called in question, that he twice gave up office rather than sacrifice his principles on the subject of catholic emancipation, and that his views on that question practically excluded him from office during the rest of his political life.

Grenville married, on 18 July 1792, the Hon. Anne Pitt, only daughter of Thomas, first baron Camelford, and sole heiress of her brother Thomas, the second baron. There being no issue of the marriage the barony of Grenville became extinct upon his death. His widow survived him for many years, and died in South Street, Grosvenor Square, on 13 June 1864, aged 91, leaving her large estates to her husband's nephew, the Hon. George Matthew Fortescue. The National Portrait Gallery possesses a portrait of Grenville by Hoppner. Another portrait, painted in 1792 by Gainsborough Dupont, was exhibited in the third Loan Collection of National Portraits (*Catalogue*, No. 29), while a third, painted by W. Owen, belonging to Christ Church, Oxford, was lent to the Exhibition of Old Masters in 1872 (*Catalogue*, No. 248). Engravings after portraits of Grenville by W. Owen and J. Jackson will be found in Cadell's 'British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits' (1822) and Fisher's 'National Portrait Gallery' (1830). A large collection of letters, including Grenville's correspondence with Pitt, is preserved by Colonel Fortescue at Dropmore. In addition to a number of his speeches, which were separately published, and the edition of Homer which was privately printed by him and his brothers, and edited by Porson and others (Oxford, 1800, 4to, 4 vols.), Grenville published the following: 1. 'Letters written by the late Earl Chatham to his nephew, Thomas Pitt, Esq. (afterwards Lord Camelford, then at Cambridge' [edited by Grenville], London, 1804, 8vo; third edition, London, 1804, 8vo; a new edition, London, 1810, 12mo; a new edition, London, 1821, 8vo. 2. 'Letter from Lord Grenville to the Earl of Fingal, January 22, 1810,' Buckingham [1810], 8vo; another edition, London, 1810, 8vo; new edition, corrected, London, 1812, 8vo; 'third edition, 1815,' contained in the fifth volume of 'The Pamphleteer' (1815), pp. 141–50. 3. 'Nugæ Metricæ,' 1824, 4to, privately printed, addenda printed 1834. 4. 'Essay on the supposed advantages of a Sinking Fund,' by Lord Grenville, part the first, London, 1828, 8vo, privately printed; second edition corrected, London, 1828, 8vo; no second part was ever printed. 5. 'Oxford and Locke,' by Lord Grenville, London, 1829, 8vo; second edition, corrected, London, 1829, 8vo. 6. 'Dropmore,' 1830, 4to, privately printed.

[Memoirs of Court and Cabinets of George III (1853–6); Memoirs of the Court of the Regency (1856); Memoirs of the Court of George IV (1859); Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of William IV and Victoria (1861); Lord Auckland's Journal and Correspondence (1861–2); Lord Colchester's Diary and Correspondence (1861); Lord Holland's Memoirs of the Whig Party (1852–4); Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt (1861–2); Life and Opinions of Earl Grey (1861); Yonge's Life of Lord Liverpool (1868); Pellew's Life of Lord Sidmouth (1847); Sir G. C. Lewis's Administrations of Great Britain 1783–1830 (1864); Lord Brougham's Statesmen of George III (1839), 1st series, pp. 254–9; Lord Brougham's Memoirs (1871), iii. 487–98; Martineau's History of England, 1800-1815 (1878); Walpole's History of England (1879), vols. i. and ii.; Edinburgh Review, clxviii. 271–312; Collins's Peerage (1812), ii. 418, viii. 269–70; Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire (1847), i. 600–1; Gent. Mag. 1792, vol. lxii. pt. ii. p. 672, 1834 new ser. vol. i. pt. i. pp. 327–9, 1864 new ser. xvii. 125; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, pt. ii. p. 563; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 162, 175, 187; Haydn's Book of Dignities (1851); Lincoln's Inn Registers; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Grenville Library Cat.] G. F. R. B.

GRESHAM, JAMES (*fl.* 1626), poet, published in 1626 'The Picture of Incest: liuely portraicted in the historie of Cinyras and Myrrha,' 12mo. This poem, written in heroic couplets, is a translation from book x. of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' and is a satisfactory performance. A reprint from the one known copy of the original edition, which is in the British Museum Library, has been made by the Rev. A. B. Grosart (1876). Gresham may be identical with the James Gresham who in 1631 married the widow of Roger Hurst, a brewer, and five years later petitioned the king for protection against the creditors of Hurst's estate (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1636, p. 30).

[Gresham's Picture of Incest.] A. V.

GRESHAM, SIR JOHN (*d.* 1556), lord mayor of London. [See under GRESHAM, SIR RICHARD.]

GRESHAM, SIR RICHARD (1485?–1549), lord mayor of London, was descended from an ancient family which long resided in the village of Gresham in Norfolk. In the fifteenth century John Gresham or his son James, eleven of whose letters are preserved in the Paston collection, moved to Holt, three miles distant. James's son John married Alice, a lady of fortune, daughter of Alexander Blyth of Stratton, and resided chiefly in London, where their four sons, William, Thomas, Richard, and John, were brought up to trade. Richard, born at Holt about 1485, was apprenticed to John Middleton, an eminent London mercer and merchant of the staple at Calais, and was admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company in 1507, being then of age. He lived chiefly in London, occasionally visiting Antwerp and the neighbouring towns. As early as 1511 he advanced money to the king, and bought goods on his own account (*Cal. State Papers*, Henry VIII, ii. 86). In November 1514 Gresham and William Copeland, a fellow-merchant of London, received 33*l.* from Henry VIII for the hire of their ship, the Anne of London, trading to Prussia (*ib.* i. 957), and in 1515 they were in turn hiring vessels from the crown. In the spring of the same year the king's ship, the Mary George, was lent them for a voyage 'beyond the Straits of Morocco,' and in the autumn they paid 300*l.* for the freight of the Anne of Fowey, employed on two voyages, the one to Eastland or Prussia, the other to Bordeaux (*ib.* ii. 1487–8). In March 1516 Gresham, acting by himself, bought for the crown sixty-nine cables at a cost of 656*l.* 2*s.* (*ib.* p. 1550).

Gresham's relations with the court soon grew closer. In 1516 he was appointed a gentleman-usher extraordinary in the royal household (*ib.* p. 873), and during the two following years his name appears several times among both the debtors and creditors of the crown, his indebtedness, jointly with his brothers William and John, amounting at one time to more than 3,438*l.* (*ib.* pp. 994, 1476, 1483). On 14 Oct. 1520 Gresham wrote to Wolsey that he was arranging with foreign workmen, at the cardinal's request, for making tapestries for Hampton Court. He had taken the measure of eighteen chambers, and on his arrival at 'parties beyonde the see' would cause the hangings to be made with diligence. He adds that the cost will exceed a thousand marks (666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), and, since the artificers are poor men, it will be necessary for him to advance money 'for proveycion of ther stuffe' (ELLIS, *Orig. Letters*, 3rd ser. i. 232–8). In March 1520–1 Gresham informs the cardinal that eight pieces of cloth of gold are ready (*Letters, &c., Hen. VIII*, iii. 449; for the subjects of some of these tapestries see inventory of Wolsey's household stuff, *ib.* iv. 2764). On 11 Jan. 1521 Gresham asked Wolsey to obtain for himself and his two brothers a license to export and import goods, the custom duty on which might amount to 2,600*l.*, to be paid at the rate of three hundred marks per annum. Gresham offered in return to cancel a debt of 280*l.* due to him from the cardinal (ELLIS, *Orig. Letters*, 3rd ser. i. 233). A similar license to the extent of 2,000*l.* had been granted to Gresham alone about four years before (*ib.* ii. 491). On 9 March 1520–1 Gresham complained to Wolsey of the seizure by Margaret, duchess of Savoy, of four ships laden with wheat, which he had despatched to England in anticipation of a scarcity. He enclosed the draft of a letter of remonstrance to the duchess, written in Wolsey's name, for which he begs his signature (*ib.* iii. 405). In June 1521 he supplied 1,050 yards of velvet to the king at 12*s.* 8*d.* a yard (*ib.* iii. 1541). Early in 1524 he received 1,165*l.* 19*s.* for 'cables, running glasses, compasses,' &c., for the use of the navy in the war with France (*ib.* iv. 85). At the end of May he attended the funeral of Sir Thomas Lovell, a knight of the Garter, at the priory of Holywell, Shoreditch (*ib.* p. 149). In October 1525 Gresham, by a timely advance of 50*l.*, saved Sir Robert Wingfield, deputy at Calais, from selling his plate; the money was repaid by Wolsey (*ib.* pp. 765, 825; *Cott. MS.* Galba B. viii. 210, 216).

Gresham's desire to serve the court brought him into trouble in the city in 1525. The common council were then resisting Wolsey's demand for a benevolence. Gresham spoke in the council in its favour, and was with two others threatened with expulsion (HALL, *Chronicle*, ed. Ellis, 1809, p. 699). He was elected warden of the Mercers' Company in 1525, and served the office of master in 1533, 1539, and 1549. On 5 March 1526 he wrote to Wolsey from Nieuport that all Englishmen with their ships and goods, including the writer and his brothers William and John, were under arrest there, because the emperor's ambassadors and divers ships were arrested in England. A safe-conduct, which proved of no avail, had been obtained for the Greshams through Joachim Hochstetter of Augsburg, the bearer of the letter, whom Gresham recommends to the cardinal's favour as one of the richest and most influential merchants of Germany, and a great importer of wheat to London (*Letters, &c., Hen. VIII*, iv. 1784; ELLIS, 3rd ser. ii. 80).

Gresham soon regained his liberty, and in the following August solicits Wolsey's favour in a dispute with Hochstetter, who, he said, had failed in an agreement with himself and his brother John to deliver eleven thousand quarters of grain in the port of London, and when pressed to fulfil his contract 'eloyned himself beyond sea.' The Greshams proceeded against his factor: Hochstetter complained to Cromwell and to Henry himself, alleging that the detention of the grain was by order of the authorities of Nieuport, and that the Greshams had injured his credit on the continent, by which he had suffered a loss of 30,000*l.* In December and the following months business relations with Hochstetter were resumed, Gresham bargaining to supply kerseys and other kinds of cloth in exchange for cereals, quicksilver, and vermilion (*Letters, &c., Hen. VIII*, iv. 2026–8). In 1527 he lent 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Earl of Northumberland, and in 1528 received a warrant from the royal treasury for supplying ten pieces of arras wrought with gold, containing the story of David (*ib.* iv. 1534, v. 304). There are also payments to him for tapestries, velvets, and satins, and 700*l.* to provide ropes beyond sea (*ib.* p. 325).

There is no evidence that Gresham was appointed to the office of royal agent in the Low Countries, as some have asserted, but he frequently acted as the state's financial agent, and was the confidential correspondent of Wolsey and Cromwell in matters of foreign policy. By the death in 1530 of Wolsey, to whom he remained faithful to the last, he lost a valued friend and patron. When the cardinal was dying at Leicester, he told Sir William Kingston, his custodian, that for a large sum of money then claimed by the crown he was indebted to Richard Gresham and others, and had borrowed it mainly for burial expenses (Cavendish, *Life of Wolsey*, ed. Singer, 1825, i. 316). Gresham afterwards applied to the crown for the payment of this debt, stated to amount to 226*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (Good Friday, 1533, cf. Ellis, *Orig. Letters*, 3rd ser. ii. 204–6).

On midsummer day 1531 Gresham was elected sheriff of London and Middlesex, with Edward Altham as his colleague. He carried out the sentences against William Tewkesbury (20 Dec. 1531) and James Bainham [q. v.] (30 April 1534), who were burnt as heretics at Smithfield (*Letters, &c., Hen. VIII*, v. 272). The king gave Gresham as a New-year's gift (1531–2) a gilt cup and cover. In the following January (1532–3) Gresham presented the king with three pieces of cambric (*ib.* vi. 14, vii. 5). His charges for this year (1531–2) were great, he wrote, 'because of his office of sheriff' (*ib.* vi. 623). The close of 1532 saw him in much domestic trouble. His wife's eldest daughter died in October, and a son and his wife were at the time lying very ill (*ib.* v. 606).

In 1532 Hochstetter again complained of the Greshams to the king (*ib.* p. 728). On 6 Oct. 1533 Archbishop Cranmer begged of 'Master Gresham' (probably Richard) some respite for a debt until his next audit at Lambeth (*ib.* vi. 506). Sir Francis Bigod [q. v.], when begging Cromwell for help in paying his debts, wrote that 'he dare not come to London for fear of Mr. Gresham and Mr. Lodge' (*ib.* viii. 42, x. 18). On 30 Jan. 1534 Gresham was one of seventeen commissioners for London to inquire into the value of benefices previous to the suppression of the abbeys (*ib.* p. 49). About the same time he was assessed at 2,000*l.* for the subsidy to the king (*ib.* p. 184). On 26 Aug. 1535 Gresham offered Cromwell 100*l.* to buy a saddle if he would bestow the office of prior of Worcester on John Fulwell, 'monk bailly' of Westminster (*ib.* ix. 58). On 19 May 1536, the day of Queen Anne Boleyn's execution, Gresham, with two other London merchants, was engaged by Sir William Kingston to convey all strangers (thirty in number) out of the Tower. He was one of Queen Anne's creditors (*ib.* x. 381, 383).

On 22 May 1536 Gresham became alderman for the ward of Walbrook (*City Records*, Repertory 9, f. 178), and on 9 Oct. 1539 he was translated to Cheap ward, which he continued to represent until his death (*ib.* Repert. 10, f. 138*b*). He was elected lord mayor on Michaelmas day 1537, was knighted on 18 Oct. (Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 68), and on the 29th entered upon the duties of the mayoralty. In his invitation to Cromwell (Ellis, 3rd ser. iii. 120–2) to his 'feastefull daye' he dwells on his intention of dispensing the traditional hospitalities on a lavish scale. He asked Cromwell to move the king to give him 'of hys Dooes' for the feast. On 8 Nov. he informed Cromwell, on the death of Queen Jane Seymour (*Cott. MS.* Nero C. x. f. 2*b*; Burgon, i. 24–5), that he had caused twelve hundred masses to be said within the city; proposed 'that ther shullde bee allsoo at Powlles a sollem derige and masse,' and suggested a distribution of alms. On 30 Nov. an augmentation to his arms was granted him (*Miscellanies Hist. and Phil.* 1703, p. 175; Aubrey, *Surrey*, v. 371). Soon afterwards he petitioned the king as an act of charity to grant three hospitals or spitals, viz. those of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas, and the 'new abbey of Tower Hill,' for the benefit of 'pore, sykk, blynde,

aged, and impotent persons, . . . tyll they be holpen and cured of theyr diseases and syknes.' These buildings, he said, were originally endowed for the relief of the poor, and not for the maintenance of canons, priests, and monks 'to lyve in pleasure, nothyng regardyng the miserable people liyng in every strete' (*Cott.* Cleopatra, E. 4, f. 222; cf. Ellis and Burgon). These recommendations were practically carried out by Henry and his successor, Edward VI. Gresham was not equally successful with his project for the erection of a burse or exchange in London for the convenience of merchants, whose custom was to assemble twice a day in the open air in Lombard Street. The king suggested in 1534–1535 the removal of the place of meeting to Leadenhall, but this had not found favour (Stow, ed. 1720, ii. 152). In 1537 Gresham submitted to Cromwell a design for a building in Lombard Street on the model of the Antwerp burse (Burgon, i. 31–3). He estimated, 25 July 1538, the cost of his design at 2,000*l.*, one half of which he hoped to collect before the expiration of his mayoralty, and asked for a letter from Cromwell to compel Alderman Sir George Monoux to sell him certain houses which formed part of the proposed site. But it was Gresham's son, and not Gresham himself, who carried out this design. Gresham opposed rigorously the issue of a proclamation forbidding merchants to make exchanges, by which it was thought the exchequer suffered loss. He showed that the order would lead to the exportation of gold from England, and maintained that 'merchants can no more be without exchanges and rechanges than the ships in the sea can be without water' (Ward, *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, App. i.) It appears that the draft of this proclamation was, by Cromwell's order, submitted to Gresham for his opinion. Gresham in reply (2 Aug. 1538) asked that a new proclamation might be made to meet his views, and this seems to have been done (Burgon, i. 33–4). On 11 Aug. he told Cromwell that he had received the king's proclamation, and published it throughout the city 'and also in Lombard Street amongst all the merchants.' In the same letter he suggested an act to oblige every householder in the city to provide himself with one suit of 'harness' and one halberd, or more according to his means, for the defence of the city. He also asks permission for himself, the sheriffs, and six aldermen to visit the infant prince Edward, and petitions for redress for some ill-treatment sustained at Dublin by some London merchants.

In the August of 1538 he entertained the 'French lords' at Cromwell's request, caused the 'ymages in powlles' to be taken down, and requested that his son might be appointed the king's servant. Gresham was probably the governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers this year (1538); he appears to have been deputy-governor in 1536 (*Letters, &c. Hen. VIII*, xi. 484). On 19 Sept. he informed Cromwell that certain persons had eaten flesh on an Ember-day, and asked if he should commit them. At the close of his mayoralty the Mercers' Company acquired through his interposition with the king the hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, which was surrendered to the Mercers on 21 Oct. 1538, and conveyed by deed on 21 April 1542.

In 1539 Gresham was employed abroad on the king's business, and advanced money to Thomas Wriothesley and other servants of the state (Burgon, i. 34–5). He was one of the 'captayns of the Bylls' in the celebrated military muster of the citizens of London before Henry VIII (*Guildhall Library MS.* ii. 7), and received 100*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for a chain of fine gold, which he supplied for an envoy from the Duke of Bavaria (Burgon, i. 13). He sat with his brother John on the commission under Bishop Bonner for enforcing the Six Articles (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* i. 565–6). Gresham was, to use his own words, 'conformable in all things to his Highness's [i.e. the king's] pleasure.' He also dissolved the monastery of Walsingham, and brought the prior to submission (Burgon, i. 36–7); but he recommended Cromwell to make the prior, who was impotent and lame but of good reputation, 'parson' of Walsingham (*Letters, &c. Hen. VIII*, 1538). In 1540 Gresham, with John Godsalve, a clerk of the signet, examined Henry Dubbe, a stationer, of London, who was suspected of publishing 'a naughty booke made by Philipp Melanchton against the King's Acts of Christian religion' (*Privy Council Proc. and Ord.* ed. Nicolas, vii. 101). On 3 March 1544–5 Secretary Paget mentioned Gresham's name among those of English merchants abroad whose goods had been seized by order of Charles V (*State Papers*). This is the latest reference to Gresham. He died at his house in Bethnal Green on 21 Feb. 1548–9, and was buried on 24 Feb. at the church of St. Lawrence Jewry against the east wall. The tomb perished with the church in the fire of London. His monumental inscription, preserved by Stow, was not set up until after 1559, and is inaccurate in its date of his death and family history. Gresham was first married to Audrey, daughter of William Lynn of Southwick, Northamptonshire, who died 28 Dec. 1522 and was

buried at St. Lawrence Jewry. By her he had two sons and two daughters: John, who was knighted by the Protector Somerset on the field of Musselburgh on 28 Sept. 1547, and was ancestor to Lord Braybrooke; Thomas [q. v.]; Elizabeth, who died unmarried 26 March 1552; and Christian, who married the wealthy Sir John Thynne of Longleat in Wiltshire, and ancestor to the Marquis of Bath. He married secondly Isabella Taverson, *née* Worpfall, a widow, who survived him, dying in April 1565.

Gresham had a town house in Milk Street and other premises in Lad Lane, both in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry. His principal mansion was at Bethnal Green, but he had also three country seats, at Ringshall in Suffolk, at Intwood Hall in Norfolk, and at Orembery in Yorkshire (see will). In each of these counties Gresham obtained large grants of monastic lands, in most cases by purchase. The chief of these possessions was Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, which he bought in 1540. The site and lands were valued at 300*l.* yearly, and Gresham offered 7,000*l.* He subsequently bought some adjoining lands, paying for all 11,737*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* (Ellis, *Orig. Lett.* 3rd ser. iii. 270–1). References to property which he acquired in various counties are given by Burgon (i. 37–39, App. iii.) and Ellis (above), in the State Papers (Hen. VIII, x. 505, xi. 566), and in the licenses to alienate at the Record Office (33–6 Hen. VIII). Gresham's two wills are dated 20 Feb. 1548; that of his real estate (*Chancery Close Roll*, 3 Edw. VI, pt. v. No. 24) was proved 23 March 1549, and gives the annual value of his estates as 800*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The will of his personal estate was proved in the Prerogative Court, Canterbury, by his son Thomas on 20 May 1549 (Populwell, 31). No portrait is known.

Gresham, Sir John (*d.* 1556), lord mayor of London, younger brother of Sir Richard Gresham, was born at Holt. He was admitted to the Mercers' Company in 1517. In partnership with his brother Richard, and sometimes by himself, he acted as agent for both Wolsey and Cromwell. He appears as a gentleman-pensioner in 1526 (*State Papers*, Hen. VIII, iv. 871). In the subsidy of 1535 he was assessed at three thousand marks. His principal trade was with the Levant (Burgon, i. 11–12), and, besides being a merchant of the staple and a leading member of the merchant adventurers, he was one of the founders of the Russia Company in May 1555 (*State Papers*, Dom. 1601–3, p. 439). He was occasionally consulted by the council, and deputed by them to examine into disputes between English and foreign merchants (*Acts of the Privy Council*, new ser. 1890, i. 38, 59, 162). He was sheriff in 1537, the year of Richard Gresham's mayoralty, and was lord mayor ten years later, when he revived the costly pageant of the marching watch on the eve of St. John the Baptist, which had been suspended since 1524. He purchased the family seat at Holt from his brother William in 1546, and converted it into a free grammar school, which he endowed with freehold estates in Norfolk and London, and entrusted to the management of the Fishmongers' Company. He died of a malignant fever on 23 Oct. 1556, and was buried with great magnificence on the 30th at the church of St. Michael Bassishaw, in which parish he lived (Machyn, *Diary*, pp. 116–17). Gresham married, first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Ipswell, by whom he had eleven children, and, secondly, Catharine Sampson, widow of Edward Dormer of Fulham. A descendant, Marmaduke Gresham, was made a baronet in 1660, but the title became extinct in 1801, and the family estate at Titsey, Surrey, passed to William Leveson-Gower, a grandson of the last baronet, to whose representatives it still belongs.

[Authorities quoted; Leveson-Gower's Genealogy of the Family of Gresham, 1883, contains a full pedigree and transcripts of both wills, pp. 65–76, 147–8, 162; Fox Bourne's English Merchants, i. 167–72; Biog. Brit. 1757, iv. 2373–6; Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII, ed. Nicolas, 1827, iii. 7, 116, 261, 324–5; Acts of the Privy Council, new ser. 1890, vol. i. 1542–7; Davy's Suffolk Collections, British Museum, vol. lvii.; Stow; Weever; Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors.] C. W–H.

GRESHAM, Sir THOMAS (1519?–1579), founder of the Royal Exchange, second son of Sir Richard Gresham [q. v.], by his first wife, Audrey, was born in London. The foolish story of his being a foundling, and of his having adopted his well-known crest because his life was saved by the chirping of a grasshopper, is disproved by the fact that the crest was used by his ancestor James Gresham in the fifteenth century (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. x. 134–5). The year of his birth has not been determined. The inquisition upon his father's Yorkshire estates, taken in 1551, shows that John, Thomas Gresham's elder brother, there stated to be aged 34, was born in 1517 (Leveson-Gower, *Genealogy of the Family of Gresham*, p. 140). Gresham could not, therefore, have been born before 1518, or later than 1522, when his mother died. Holbein (or more probably Girolamo da Treviso) painted his portrait in 1544, when he was stated to be twenty-six years old. Hence the end of 1518 or the beginning of 1519 ap-

pears to be the most probable date of his birth. Against this, however, must be placed his own statement, in a letter to Walsingham dated 3 Nov. 1575, that he was sixty-two years of age, blind and lame (*State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 505). On leaving school he was sent at an early age to the university of Cambridge, which he entered as a pensioner of Gonville and Caius College. He there made the acquaintance of Dr. John Caius (1510–1573) [q. v.], who mentions him in his annals as one of the earliest members of his re-founded college. On leaving Cambridge Gresham was apprenticed by his father (about 1535) to his uncle, Sir John Gresham [see under GRESHAM, SIR RICHARD], and he gratefully ascribes to this training his wide commercial knowledge (Letter to Duke of Northumberland, 16 April 1553). He was also a student of Gray's Inn, but the date of his admission is not preserved (DOUTHWAITE, *Gray's Inn*, 1886, p. 203). Gresham assisted his father both in his public and private duties. Sir Richard wrote to Cromwell, 29 Aug. 1538, requesting that a son of his (probably Thomas) might be admitted to the royal service, and mentions that the youth had been chosen for his knowledge of French to attend to Dover certain French lords whom he had entertained at Cromwell's request (*Letters, &c., Hen. VIII*, 1538). In 1543 Gresham was admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company; in June of that year he was apparently acting in the king's behalf in the Low Countries. Seymour and Wotton, writing from Brussels, state that some gunpowder bought for the king had been delivered 'to yonge Thomas Gresham, solycitor of the same' (*State Papers*; BURGON, i. 48). On 3 March 1544–5 Secretary Paget wrote from Brussels that Gresham, then trading for himself, was one of the English merchants whose goods had been seized by order of Charles V (*ib.* p. 49). On 25 Nov. 1545 the lord treasurer was ordered by the council to pay certain foreign mercenaries at Calais with money which he had received from Gresham (*Acts of the Privy Council*, new ser. ed. Dasent, 1890; Rolls Ser. i. 274).

In 1544 Gresham married. At this time he probably resided with his father in Milk Street, where he largely assisted in his father's business, but on Sir Richard's death in 1549 he seems to have removed to a house in Lombard Street, at the sign of the Grasshopper, his family's emblem. This has been identified by Mr. Martin with No. 68, now occupied by the banking firm of Martin & Co.

Gresham's private business often required his presence abroad, and in December 1551, or the following January, he obtained the important office of royal agent or king's merchant, which necessitated his residence at Antwerp at very frequent intervals for many months at a time. The chief duties of this ancient office were to negotiate loans for the crown with the wealthy merchants of Germany and the Netherlands, to supply the state with any foreign products that were required, especially with military stores, such as gunpowder, saltpetre, and arms, and to keep the privy council informed of all matters of importance passing abroad. Gresham had been assistant to his predecessor, Sir William Dansell, who, in April 1551, after a serious disagreement with the privy council, was 'revoked from his office of agent by reason of his slacknes.' On Dansell's dismissal Gresham and other merchants were consulted as to the king's financial position, and through the influence of John Dudley [q. v.], duke of Northumberland (BURGON, i. 101), Gresham was appointed to the vacant post. In giving an account of his consultation with the council Gresham adds that the post was conferred 'without my suit or labour for the same' (*Cotton MS.* Otho E. x. fol. 43).

At Antwerp Gresham lived at first in the house of Gaspar Schetz, his 'very friend,' who was royal factor to Charles V. Gresham did not spare himself in the discharge of his duties. Forty times did he cross the Channel (he tells us) within the first two years of his holding office at Antwerp, and often at the shortest notice. He employed as his London agents John Elliot and Richard Candeler, and during his frequent visits to London his affairs at Antwerp were directed by his factor, Richard Clough [q. v.], a very capable man of business. Gresham had also agents in many parts of Europe who sent him regular intelligence. The financial difficulties he had to deal with were considerable. Henry VIII's expensive wars with France and the extravagance of the protector Somerset had raised the interest on the king's foreign bonds to 40,000*l.* annually. By the management of foreign capitalists the rate of exchange, over which no English merchant had hitherto had any control, was reduced to 16*s.* Flemish for the pound sterling. An enormous rate of interest was also demanded by the money-lenders on the renewal of a debt, and the king was compelled to purchase jewels and other wares at exorbitant prices from the Fuggers or other foreign traders who furnished the loan. Within two or three years Gresham raised the exchange at Antwerp for the pound sterling from 16*s.* to 22*s.*, and discharged the king's debts at this favourable rate. In March 1551–2 he repaid the Fuggers 63,500*l.*, and soon afterwards arranged for the repayment to them of 14,000*l.* Early in August he came

to London to present to King Edward an account of his payments during the previous five months, which amounted to 106,301*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* (*ib.* ff. 184, 185, 188). They include a charge of 26*l.* for a banquet to the Fuggers, Schetz, and other creditors of the king. Such banquets formed part of Gresham's policy, and one of them was the subject of a costly contemporary painting which belonged to the Earl of Leicester (Burgon, i. 83–6, 462). On 15 Sept. 1552 the Earl of Pembroke wrote to Cecil urging that speedy payment should be made to Gresham for his services (*State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 44).

Gresham had returned to Antwerp on 20 Aug. with instructions to postpone the payment of 56,000*l.* due at the end of the month. The council on this occasion declined to purchase jewels or merchandise as a fee-penny for the obligation. In a long letter to his patron Northumberland, written a day after his arrival, Gresham for the first of many times strongly condemns the English government's want of punctuality, which he declares will in the end 'neyther be honnorable nor profitable to his Highnes.' He then suggests a new plan for discharging the king's debts. He asks for 1,200*l.* or 1,300*l.* weekly, with which he would take up at Antwerp 200*l.* or 300*l.* every day by exchange. By this means he was confident of discharging all the debt (then amounting to 108,000*l.*) within two years (*Cotton.* Galba B. xii. ff. 209–12; Burgon, i. 88–94). The scheme was adopted by the council, but the payments lasted only for eight weeks. A further suggestion, at the close of his letter, that the king should seize all the lead in the kingdom, make a staple of it, and prohibit its exportation for five years, was wisely rejected by the council. Gresham's methods were often very high-handed and unjust to his fellow-merchants. Twice during Edward's reign, apparently by his advice, the English merchant fleet was detained when on the point of sailing for Antwerp until the owners of the goods agreed to advance certain sums of money to be repaid within three months in London at a high rate of exchange fixed by the crown. On 3 Oct. 1552 a loan of 40,000*l.* was thus obtained from the merchant adventurers. On 28 April 1553 Gresham, in a letter to the council, boasts that he has so plagued foreign merchants and intimidated English merchants that they will both beware of meddling with the exchange for London in future.

Gresham's increasing reputation at court procured him in 1552 some delicate diplomatic employment. He sounded Charles V's ambassador as to that monarch's disposition towards England; obtained from the regent of the Netherlands some intercepted letters from Mary, queen of Scotland, to the French king; and discussed the possibility of a marriage between Edward VI and a daughter of the king of the Romans (Haynes, *State Papers*, 1740, pp. 132–42).

With King Edward Gresham was always on good terms. He presented him with a pair of Spanish silk stockings, described by Stow as 'a great present.' Three weeks before his death the king gave Gresham lands worth 100*l.* a year, and assured him that he should know he had served a king. Gresham was also granted by Edward VI Westacre Priory in Norfolk, and the manor of Walsingham with other manors in the same county.

The accession of Mary brought Gresham a temporary reverse of fortune. His patron Northumberland died on the scaffold. Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, was, according to his own account, a bitter enemy. Gresham was undoubtedly a protestant, and on intimate terms with Foxe, the martyrologist, but he was sufficiently alive to his own interests to make no obnoxious display of his religious opinions under a catholic sovereign. For a time he was removed from the position of royal agent, and Alderman William Dauntsey took his place, but the result was disastrous to the queen's credit. Dauntsey negotiated a loan with an Antwerp money-lender at a rate of interest two per cent. higher than that at which Gresham had freely obtained credit. In August Gresham addressed a memorial to the council (printed by Burgon, i. 115–20), recounting his services to Edward VI, and complaining that 'those who served before him, and brought the king into debt, and took wares and jewels up to his great loss, are esteemed and preferred for their evil service.' His suit was assisted by Sir John Legh, a Roman catholic gentleman who had great influence with the queen, and early in November the council inquired of him on what terms he would resume office. On the 13th he was reinstated. Until the end of the reign he was constantly passing to and from Antwerp and London. He was allowed for his 'diet' 20*s.* a day, besides all expenses incurred for messengers, letters, and the carriage of treasure.

The exportation of bullion was prohibited by the Low Countries as strictly as in England, and, to circumvent the authorities in the Low Countries, Gresham, with the council's approval, contrived various subterfuges. Not more than 1,000*l.* was to be sent in one vessel, and Gresham proposed to secrete the money in bags of pepper, but afterwards decided to convey it in dry vats containing one thousand

demi-lancers' harness, which he asked permission to buy for the defence of the realm (*State Papers*, 6 Dec. 1553). Similarly Gresham was not averse to taking part in the heavy carousals of the Flemish custom-house officials, and often made them costly presents. By these means the gates of Gravelines were always open to his servants at night for the exportation of treasure (Burgon, i. 144). He refers in his letters of 31 Jan., 6 and 15 Feb. 1554 to the panic produced on the Antwerp exchange by the news of Wyatt's rebellion, whereby the queen's credit was for a time seriously affected (*ib.* pp. 166-8). On 15 March the queen appointed commissioners to examine his accounts and pay what was due to him.

In May Gresham carried despatches to Charles V from Simon Renard, the emperor's ambassador in England, and next month set out for Spain to obtain a loan of five hundred thousand ducats. He had previously secured the emperor's passport and license for exporting the amount, and was allowed 30*s.* a day for his 'dietts.' Gresham was detained in Spain for several months, and found difficulty in procuring so much bullion. One of the oldest banks in Seville suspended payment in consequence of his operations (cf. his instructions for this commission in Burgon, App. xi.) But he finally obtained the sum of 97,878*l.* 15*s.* (*ib.* App. xiii.), and returned in the beginning of 1555 to find his duties at Antwerp placed in other hands. In May, however, he was again in regular correspondence with the government, taking up loans and purchasing military stores as before. In June he received Sir William Cecil, who was his intimate friend, at his house in Antwerp. He was present, 25 Oct., at the abdication of Charles V at Brussels. On 12 April he wrote to Secretary Boxall, and on 1 May to the queen, praying for an audit of his accounts, which he says was always granted to his master and uncle, Sir John Gresham, by Henry VIII 'under his broad seall of England' (*ib.* i. 198–201).

Mary died on 17 Nov. 1558. Her ministers, unlike the ministers of her predecessor, had corresponded with Gresham on formal business terms, which show that he never stood very high in their personal regard. One of them, John Paulet, marquis of Winchester, was a bitter enemy, and it has been inferred that a gap in Gresham's correspondence, extending from March 1556 to March 1558, is due to his being without regular official employment owing to Winchester's influence with the queen. But it is fairly certain that Mary never shared her minister's dislike of Gresham. By the advice of Boxall he regularly sent the queen all the news he could procure of the health and employments of her neglectful husband. At times he corresponded directly with her (*ib.* pp. 157–60, 181–4), and Mary appears to have sent replies in her own hand (*ib.* p. 161). In January 1555–6 he exchanged new-year's presents with her, and received substantial marks of her favour. She made him liberal grants of land, including the priory of Austin Canons at Massingham in Norfolk, and the manors of Langham, Merston, and Combes (*ib.* pp. 189–90).

On the accession of Elizabeth, Gresham's friend Cecil became secretary of state. His predecessor, Boxall, on resigning office (18 Nov.), explained to him the present condition of Gresham's monetary relations with the crown, and mentioned how two bonds for the repayment of loans contracted by Gresham were, while waiting for the late queen's signature, used for 'cering' her body after death (*ib.* p. 215). Gresham was present at Elizabeth's first council, held at Hatfield on 20 Nov., three days after the death of Mary. Elizabeth received him graciously, and continued him in his office, promising him ample rewards for future services (*ib.* pp. 216–18). Gresham soon suggested plans for improving the royal finances. He insisted that it was desirable (1) to restore the purity of the coinage, (2) to repress the Steelyard merchants, (3) to grant few licenses, (4) to borrow as little as possible beyond seas, and (5) to maintain good credit with English merchants (*ib.* App. xxi.)

For the first nine years of Elizabeth's reign Gresham still divided his time between London and Antwerp, raising, as before, loans in the Low Countries, and exporting thence to England, as well as he was able, weapons of war and ammunition. He was also in the habit of bringing over for friends such commodities as Bologna sausages, salt tongues, or paving-stones. On one occasion he sent wainscoting and glass to the Earl of Ormonde, and 'rollers' for 'her headpieces of silke' for the queen. His house at Antwerp was now in the Long New Street, then the principal thoroughfare of the city. His clerk, Richard Clough, continued to represent him at Antwerp when he himself was in London. On one occasion Gresham stayed abroad for nearly a year continuously; but his customary sojourns in the Low Countries did not exceed two or three months at one time. His letters to Cecil are often full of valuable political intelligence, warning him of the designs of Philip, of the dangers of a catholic coalition against England, and of the necessity of supporting the protestants in France and the Low Countries. Gresham's influence was great on

both sides of the Channel. In 1563–4 the regent of the Netherlands forbade the importation of English cloths and wools, or the lading of English ships in the Flemish ports. The trade between the two countries was thus interrupted. Thereupon the Antwerp merchants appealed to Gresham to use his influence in re-establishing free commercial intercourse.

When in London Gresham was in constant personal communication with Cecil, and his financial suggestions were always well received. Writing on 1 March 1558–9, he proposed to repeat the plan (adopted by Edward VI at his suggestion) of forcing a loan from the merchant adventurers by detaining their fleet of exports when ready to sail (*ib.* pp. 257–62). In August 1559 Sir Thomas Chaloner, the English ambassador to the Low Countries, was accredited to the Spanish court; Gresham was temporarily appointed in his place as ambassador to the court of the Duchess of Parma, regent of the Netherlands. He was knighted before leaving England, and his instructions were dated 20 Dec. 1559. Anticipating a prolonged absence, Gresham before starting recommended his 'poor wife' to the queen's notice, 25 Feb. 1559–60. He afterwards, when abroad, begged Cecil to look after her, quaintly adding that he knew she 'molests him dayly for my coming home, suche is the fondness of women.'

While Gresham was acting temporarily as ambassador, his letters to Cecil dealt almost entirely with foreign complications. He perceived the impending storm between the Spanish government and their Flemish subjects. He bribed Spanish officials to obtain information, and with the knowledge of the council took into his pay his friend Gaspar Schetz, Philip's factor at Antwerp. He kept a watchful eye upon the Spanish king's movements, and reported his suspicions that a force of 4,400 Spaniards, stationed at Zealand, would be despatched to the assistance of the French garrison at Leith, then besieged by the English and Scotch. He assured Cecil of the popularity of Elizabeth and her people with the Netherlanders, although the queen's credit had suffered by delaying the payment of her debts. The English merchants at Antwerp were in constant fear of the seizure of their goods, and Gresham had increasing difficulty in procuring the military stores, which Elizabeth's government ordered on an immense scale. He urged the council to set up powder-mills in England, and advised Cecil to keep all English ships and mariners within the realm, adding that he had spread the report that the queen had two hundred ships in readiness well armed (*ib.* pp. 294–5). After he had procured large quantities of ammunition and weapons, which he disguised in his despatches under the name of 'velvets,' he still found much difficulty in exporting them to England. More than once he complains of the want of secrecy at the Tower in unloading his consignments, whereby the authorities at Antwerp were informed of his acts, and both Gresham himself and the Flemish custom-house officers, whom he had bribed, put in considerable danger (*ib.* pp. 318–25). On one occasion he abstracted some two thousand corslets from the king of Spain's armoury at Malines (Letter to Cecil, 19 April 1560; *Relations Politiques des Pays Bas*, ii. 333–5). Gresham was strictly enjoined by Cecil to communicate only with him, or in his absence with Sir Thomas Parry, and the secrecy with which his correspondence was conducted excited some suspicion at court. His old enemy the Marquis of Winchester charged him before the queen in council with using his position to enrich himself at the expense of the state, and with holding 40,000*l.* of the queen's money. Gresham replied by letter that he had not 300*l.* remaining in his hands, and Parry led the queen to discountenance the accusation. But Gresham's financial dealings were not always above suspicion.

The raising of loans was still Gresham's main occupation. Count Mansfeld, a German nobleman, who owned silver and copper mines in Saxony, offered through him in 1560 to lend the English government 75,000*l.* The council referred the offer to Gresham, who sent his factor, Clough, into Saxony to arrange the terms. Clough was magnificently entertained, and concluded the bargain at ten per cent., returning to Antwerp on 2 July 1560. But from Gresham's letter to Parry of 26 Aug. it appears that the count did not keep his word. The government had, therefore, to fall back upon Gresham's old device of procuring a compulsory loan from the merchant adventurers and staplers by detaining their fleet (Burgon, pp. 335–7, 347–53). In the important work of restoring the purity of the English coinage Gresham took an active part. He recommended that Daniel Wolstat should be entrusted with the work of refining the base money (July 1560). In October 1560 he broke his leg in a fall from his horse, and was lamed for life. On 13 Feb. 1560–1 the queen summoned him home, in order to accelerate his 'recovery,' and to obtain 'intelligence of his doings.' He arrived in March 1561, after nearly a year's absence.

On 5 July 1561 Gresham asked Cecil for

an audit of his account, and for four warrants for bucks 'against the Mercers' feast.' The first request was not rapidly complied with. He spent the following August and September in Antwerp, and his letters deal with the same topic. On 23 Sept. he sent word that he had despatched large quantities of warlike stores, which he had insured at five per cent. He spent the winter of 1561–2 in London, and on New-year's day he and his wife exchanged gifts with the queen. His present was 10*l.* in angels, enclosed in a knitted purse of black silk and silver.

Gresham was now inquiring into the management of the customs in London, and obtained from Clough (31 Dec. 1561) full particulars of the system in use at Antwerp, which he had so often successfully evaded. Clough showed that the queen's revenue from the customs might be increased by at least 5,000*l.* a year. Gresham was again in Antwerp for a few weeks in March 1562. On the 27th he appealed to the queen to reward his services as she had promised. Once more in Antwerp in the summer of 1562, he entertained there, from 7 to 16 Aug., Cecil's eldest son Thomas and his tutor, Thomas Windebank. They had come from Paris to see the principal towns of the Low Countries and Germany. He furnished them with money, and promised to look after the young man as if he were his own son. On a later visit to Antwerp (September 1563) he managed to satisfy all the queen's creditors except two, Brocktropp and Rantzom, who threatened him with arrest unless they received payment in cash. Gresham accordingly asked for 20,000*l.* to be sent to Antwerp by 20 Nov. to be coined there, a plan which he now considered more advantageous than paying by exchange. In the same letter, dated 3 Oct., he strongly remonstrates with Cecil upon a proposed reduction of his 'diets,' detailing his various services to the queen, and not forgetting to mention his broken leg (*ib.* pp. 29–35). On the same day he addressed a petition on the subject to the queen.

In August 1566, Gresham, on his customary visit to Antwerp, took up loans amounting to 10,000*l.*, and deferred the payment of others amounting to 32,000*l.* On this visit the Prince of Orange entertained him at dinner, and sounded him as to the likelihood of obtaining Elizabeth's support for his party; but Gresham was too wary to commit himself. Before leaving Antwerp Gresham entertained the prince and princess at his house 'a little out of the town.' His acknowledged influence at court and his popularity with the citizens of Antwerp is shown by a memorial which the reformed church of that town addressed to him on 1 Feb. 1566–7. They asked his good offices with Elizabeth to avert the ruin with which the Low Countries were threatened by the wrath of Philip, and entreated that the latter might be brought to grant their request for liberty to worship God without molestation. On 2 March 1566–7 Gresham arrived at Antwerp on his final visit. He carried a large sum of money for the discharge of loans, and had interviews on his arrival with Marcus Perez, the chief of the protestant church, the Prince of Orange, and Count Horn. Perez inquired of him whether the protestant community would be tolerated as refugees in England. Gresham, when reporting the conversation to Cecil, added: 'If this religione hath not good success in this towne, I will assure you the most of all this towne will come into England.' On 14 March Gresham sent home a graphic account of the first battle, on the previous day, between the protestants and the forces of the Spanish regent, and of the general rising of the citizens of Antwerp (with the poet Churchyard at their head) which followed. He wrote again on the 17th, continuing the history of the disturbances. He seems to have finally left Antwerp on the 19th. Clough remained behind, and kept his master informed of all that went on until the spring of 1569, when he left Gresham's service to become deputy-governor of the merchant adventurers at Hamburg.

Gresham had many residences in England, where he henceforth resided permanently. His finest country house was at Mayfield, Sussex, once a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, which he purchased early in life. The value of its furniture was estimated at 7,550*l.* On this estate he had some iron-smelting works. Another elaborate house, 'a fair and stately building of brick,' was at Osterley, Middlesex, standing in a park abundantly wooded and well watered. He came into possession of this property in 1562, but was long occupied in embellishing it. Before 1565 he set up mills on the estate for paper, oil, and corn, the paper-mills being the earliest of the kind in England. Subsequently Gresham purchased the manor of Heston, in which Osterley House stood. He had other houses at Intwood and Westacre, Norfolk, and Ringshall, Suffolk. The goods at Westacre were valued at 1,655*l.* 1*s.* In London Gresham lived at Gresham House, Bishopsgate Street, which he built a few years before 1566. The furniture there was valued at 1,127*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* At Gresham House he dispensed a lavish hospitality, of which all classes were glad to take advantage. Cecil and his wife were Gresham's guests there in the summer of 1567. In September 1568 the

Huguenot leader, Cardinal Châtillon, fled for safety to England, and Grindal, bishop of London, being unable to comply with the council's request to entertain him at Fulham Palace, Gresham received the cardinal and his suite at Gresham House, to which he conducted him from Gravesend on 12 Sept., accompanied by many distinguished citizens. Gresham proposed to take the cardinal to Osterley, but after a week the cardinal removed by the queen's appointment to Sion House.

At this time (1568) a quarrel was proceeding between the Spanish and English courts on account of the seizure by English merchants of large cargoes of Spanish treasure in English ports. The Duke of Alva, by way of reprisals, placed all Englishmen at Antwerp and elsewhere on Spanish soil under arrest, and in January 1569 sent over an agent named Dassonleville to demand restitution. The agent was committed to the custody of Alderman Bond in Crosby House; he requested to see the Spanish ambassador, who was also under arrest, and Gresham was directed to bring them together. On 22 Feb. 1568–9 an unsuccessful conference took place between Cecil, Sir Walter Mildmay, and Dassonleville at Gresham's house. To prevent the Spanish treasure falling into Alva's hands, Gresham proposed that the money should be coined for the merchants, and then borrowed of them by the government for two or three years on loan. This advice was acted on, and Gresham made the needful arrangements. A final settlement of the dispute was not arrived at till five years later, when it was arranged by Gresham and others to restore to Spain the arrested goods (*ib.* p. 308).

In April 1569 Gresham was requested by foreign protestants to go over with an English merchant fleet then sailing for Hamburg, which from this time took the place of Antwerp as a mercantile centre, and assist to take up a loan in their behalf in that city. The Prince of Orange and his party again sought Gresham's help in the summer of 1569, and asked him to raise a loan of 30,000*l.* on the queen of Navarre's jewels. The French ambassador, La Mothe, who had prevented any assistance being sent by the queen and her ministers, was alarmed, and saw no means of resisting Gresham's interference. La Mothe states that Gresham also secretly supplied the merchants in London with money, so that the greater part of the value of two cloth fleets sent to Hamburg (estimated at 750,000*l.*) never returned to this country in specie or merchandise, but remained in Germany to strengthen Elizabeth's credit on the continent. Gresham now advised the council to endeavour to obtain from the London merchants the loans for which they had hitherto depended upon foreign money-lenders. He was accordingly authorised to negotiate with the merchant adventurers, who, after some dilatory excuses, refused to comply. But a sharp letter, written by the council at Gresham's instance, procured in November and December a loan for six months of about 22,000*l.*, in sums of 1,000*l.* and upwards, subscribed by various aldermen and others. An absolute promise of repayment, with interest at twelve per cent., was made, and bonds were given to each lender in discharge of the Statute of Usury, which forbade higher rate of interest than ten per cent. These loans when due were renewed for another six months, and the operation proved mutually advantageous. In 1570 and 1571 Gresham repeatedly complained, without much success, of the government's unpunctuality in paying off their loans. On 26 May 1570 he advised the raising of a loan of a hundred thousand dollars in Germany. On 7 March following he pointed out that if the queen's credit with the citizens were maintained by greater punctuality in discharging her debts, she could easily obtain 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* within the city of London. He also proposed that 25,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* of the Spanish money that still lay in the Tower should be turned into English coin. Gresham was henceforth compelled by increasing infirmity—his leg was still troubling him—to leave to agents the transaction of his foreign business. On 3 May 1574 he ceased to be the queen's financial agent. He sold his house at Antwerp on 14 Dec. 1574 for a cargo of cochineal, valued at 624*l.* 15*s.* (*Relations politiques des Pays-Bas*, vii. 386–7, *Coll. de Chron. belges inédites*). He was only once again, in 1576, publicly associated with finance, when he was placed on a commission of inquiry into foreign exchanges. He contributed 80*l.* to the expenses of Frobisher's voyage in 1578 (*State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, pp. 615, 621).

An investigation into the financial relations between Gresham and the government, made in the light of the pipe and audit office accounts, shows that Gresham incurred little or no personal risk as a government financier, that his profits were very large, and that his conduct was often open to serious misconstruction (cf. Mr. Hubert Hall's analysis of Gresham's accounts for 1562–3 in his *Society in Elizabethan Age*, pp. 65–9, App. pp. 161–2). Personal expenses were allowed on a generous scale, and he seems to have been permitted at times to apply government money in his hands to private speculations. When Gresham's employment ceased in 1574, his accounts had

not been passed for eleven years. The subsequent audit at the treasury showed that he had received in the last ten years in behalf of the government 677,248*l.* 4*s.* 8¾*d.*, and had expended 659,099*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.* Several items of personal expenditure were disallowed or reduced by the official auditor; but certain sums owing to Gresham at the last audit (in 1563) were acknowledged, and he finally found himself about 10,000*l.* in debt to the government. Gresham tried to wipe off this debt by claiming interest at twelve per cent., and exchange at 22*s.* 6*d.* on the sums admitted to be due to him from the previous audit. On this calculation he represented that the crown was in his debt to the large extent of 11,506*l.* 18*s.* 0¼*d.* This exorbitant demand was at once disputed by the commissioners. Gresham promptly obtained a duplicate copy of his accounts, and caused a footnote to be added to the document acknowledging the impudent claim for interest and exchange which had already been practically rejected. With this paper he set out for Kenilworth, where the queen was staying as the guest of Leicester. Through the good offices of her host Elizabeth was induced to allow the claim, and, fortified by the royal endorsement, Gresham obtained the signatures of the commissioners to his duplicate account, with its deceitfully appended note. The evidence is too complete to admit of a favourable construction being placed on this transaction.

During 1564 Gresham had suffered a crushing misfortune in the death of his only son, Richard, a young man twenty years old, who was buried in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate. This bereavement seems to have disposed him to devote his wealth to schemes for the public benefit. His father had contemplated erecting a bourse or exchange for the London merchants as early as 1537, and on 31 Dec. 1562 Clough had urged him to fulfil this object. But it was not till 4 Jan. 1564–5 that Gresham offered to the court of aldermen, through his servant, Anthony Strynger, to build at his own expense a burse or exchange for the merchants of London, if the city would provide a site. The offer was thankfully accepted, a committee was appointed to consider a site, and Gresham's intention of employing 'strangers' in erecting the building was approved. The situation first selected was between Cornhill and Lombard Street, the old meeting-place of the merchants, but this was afterwards rejected in favour of the site occupied by the present structure on the north side of Cornhill. The wardens of the twelve principal livery companies were summoned to meet, and the aid of the merchant adventurers and staplers was also enlisted to raise the necessary funds for the purchase of the land, the latter companies being required to contribute four hundred marks within two months. The total cost of the ground was 3,532*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, towards which twenty of the principal companies contributed 1,685*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, subscribed by 738 of their members between March 1565 and October 1566, in sums rising from 10*s.* to 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Notice was served in Christmas 1565 upon the occupiers of the property required, and on 9 Feb. Gresham, while at the house of Alderman Ryvers, promised in the presence of many citizens that within a month after the burse should be fully finished he would present it in equal moieties to the city and the Mercers' Company. The foundation-stone of the new burse was laid by Gresham on 7 June 1566, and the timber used in its construction came from Battisford, near his house at Ringshall in Suffolk. The great bulk of the materials required, stone, slate, wainscot, glass, &c., were obtained by Clough at Antwerp, and a Flemish architect, named Henryke, whom Gresham in 1568 recommended to Cecil to build his house at Burleigh, was engaged to design the building and superintend its erection. The statues employed for the decoration of the interior were the work of English artists, with the exception of Queen Elizabeth's, which was procured from Antwerp (*ib.* pp. 107–21, 500–3). By November 1567 Stow tells us the building was covered with slate, and shortly afterwards fully finished.

The building was ready for the use of merchants on 22 Dec. 1568. Two contemporary engravings of the exterior and interior of the structure are reproduced by Burgon (pl. 8 and 9), and exhibit a striking likeness to the burse at Antwerp. It was built, like Gresham's own house in Bishopsgate Street, over piazzas supported by marble pillars, and forming covered walks opening into an open square inner court. On the first story there were also covered walks (known as the 'pawn'), lined by a hundred small shops, from the rents of which Gresham proposed to reimburse himself for the cost of the erection. A square tower rose beside the south entrance, containing the bell which summoned the merchants to their meetings at noon and at six o'clock in the evening. Outside the north entrance was also a lofty Corinthian column. On each of these towers and above each corner of the building was the crest of the founder, a huge grasshopper, and the statues already mentioned, including one of Gresham himself, adorned the covered walks. According to Fuller, Clough contributed to the expense of building the burse to the extent of some

thousands of pounds; but his provision of the building materials from Antwerp on Gresham's behalf may have been mistaken by the writer for a personal outlay.

For more than two years the shops remained, according to Stow, 'in a manner empty;' but when Elizabeth signified to Gresham her intention of visiting him, and of personally inspecting and naming his edifice, Gresham busied himself to improve its appearance for the occasion. By personal visits to the shopkeepers in the upper 'pawn,' he persuaded them to take additional shops at a reduced rent, and to furnish them with attractive wares and with wax lights. On 23 Jan. 1570–1, says Stow, the queen, attended by her nobility, made her progress through the city from Somerset House to Bishopsgate Street, where she dined with Gresham. Afterwards returning through Cornhill, Elizabeth entered the burse, and having viewed every part, especially the 'pawn,' which was richly furnished with all the finest wares of the city, 'she caused the same burse by an herralde and a trompet to be proclaimed the Royal Exchange, and so to be called from thenceforth, and not otherwise' (*Survey*, ed. 1598, p. 194). Contemporary notices of this event occur in the accounts of the churchwardens of various London parishes. In those of St. Margaret's, Westminster, payments are recorded to the bell-ringers 'for ringing when the Queen's Majesty went to the burse' (cf. Nichols, *Illustrations*, &c., 1797). The ceremony forms the subject of a Latin play (*Tanner MSS.*, Bodleian Library, No. 207), in five acts, entitled 'Byrsa Basilica, seu Regale Excambium a Sereniss. Regina Elizabetha in Persona sua sic Insignitum, &c.' The characters are twenty in number. The first on the list, 'Rialto,' is intended for Sir Thomas Gresham; Mercury pronounces the prologue and epilogue. The piece appears to be of contemporary date, and is signed I. Rickets. Another play, written by Thomas Heywood, describes the building of the burse. It is in two parts, entitled respectively, 'If you know not me, you know nobody, or the Troubles of Queen Elizabeth,' 4to, 1606; and 'The second part of Queen Elizabeth's Troubles. Doctor Paries treasons: The building of the Royall Exchange, and the famous victory in ann. 1588,' 4to, 1609. The play is full of fabulous stories of Gresham, including the tale of his drinking the queen's health in a cup of wine in which a costly pearl had been dissolved. Another scene, for which there is probably more foundation, describes a quarrel between Gresham and Alderman Sir Thomas Ramsay, and their reconciliation by Dean Nowell (*Gent. Mag.* 1826, pt. i. pp. 219–21). The exchange soon became a fashionable lounge for citizens of all classes, and the shops in the upper walk or pawn fetched high rents, and were regarded as one of the sights of London. A record exists in the Inquest Book of Cornhill ward of the 'presentment' of the exchange in 1574 for the disturbance occasioned there on 'Sondaies and holy daies' by the 'shoutinge and hollowinge' of young rogues, that honest citizens cannot quietly walk or hear themselves speak (Burgon, ii. 355). Gresham's exchange was destroyed in the fire of 1666.

Gresham also contributed from his vast fortune to other public objects. At the close of 1574 or the beginning of 1575 he announced the intention, which he had long entertained, of founding a college in London for the gratuitous instruction of all who chose to attend the lectures. This roused the jealousy of his own university of Cambridge, and Richard Bridgewater, the public orator, wrote to Gresham on 14 March 1574–5, to remind him of a promise to present 500*l.* to his alma mater, either for the support of one of the old colleges, or the erection of a new one. This was followed by another letter on the 25th, with one of the same date to Lady Burghley (whose husband was chancellor of their university), asking her to use her influence with Gresham to prevent the establishment of a rival university in London. But Gresham did not change his plans. His town residence, Gresham House, was bequeathed to the college upon the death of Lady Gresham (cf. Gresham's will, dated 5 July 1575). The rents of the Royal Exchange were, with Gresham House, to be vested in the hands of the corporation of London and of the Mercers' Company, who were to appoint seven lecturers. The lecturers' salaries were fixed at 50*l.* per annum, and they were to lecture successively on the sciences of divinity, astronomy, geometry, music, law, medicine, and rhetoric. The professors were required to be unmarried men, and each was to be provided with a separate suite of apartments. The college did not prove very successful. Lady Gresham sought to divert its endowment after Gresham's death. In 1647 complaints of its management appeared (cf. *Sir T. Gresham's Ghost*, a whimsical tract). The fire of London, which destroyed the Royal Exchange, deprived it of its source of revenue; but the college escaped destruction, and there the corporation and other public bodies took temporary refuge. It was the first home of the Royal Society. In 1707 complaints of its management were renewed, and in 1767 the building, then in a ruinous condition, was sold under an act of parliament to the government

for an excise office, for the small annuity of 500*l.* The Gresham lectures were thenceforth delivered at the Royal Exchange, till in 1841 the present Gresham College was erected at the corner of Gresham and Bishopsgate Streets. Gresham also built during his lifetime eight almshouses immediately behind his mansion, for the inmates of which he provided liberally in his will.

In June 1569 Gresham was entrusted with the custody of Lady Mary, sister of Lady Jane Grey [see KEYS, LADY MARY], who had offended the queen by an imprudent marriage, in August 1565, with Martin Keys, the serjeant-porter, and had been in the custody since that date first of Mr. Hawtrey of Chequers, Buckinghamshire, and afterwards of the Duchess of Suffolk. Gresham, the lady's third gaoler, performed his duties strictly. He even asked Cecil's permission to allow his prisoner to put on mourning on the occasion of her husband's death. The restraint thus imposed on his movements and those of his wife became very irksome, and Gresham begged the queen to relieve him of the charge. He repeatedly requested Cecil or the Earl of Leicester to bear in mind his (and his wife's) 'sewte for the removing of my Lady Marie Grey.' On 15 Sept. 1570 he pleads that his wife 'would gladly ride into Norfolk to see her old mother, who was ninety years old, and very weak, not like to live long.' His appeals cease in 1573, when it may be presumed that he obtained the sought-for relief (cf. Gresham's letter to the Earl of Leicester, 29 April 1572, *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. x. 71).

Clough died at Hamburg in the summer of 1570, and left two wills. By the second he bequeathed to his master, Sir Thomas Gresham, all his movable goods, to discharge his conscience of certain gains which he had acquired when in his service. It is satisfactory to find that Gresham did not take advantage of this bequest, but that an earlier will was proved by which the property was left to Clough's relations.

Queen Elizabeth visited Gresham in August 1573 at his house at Mayfield. About May 1575 Gresham entertained her again at his house at Osterley. For her entertainment he exhibited a play and pageant written by his friend and Antwerp comrade, Thomas Churchyard (CHURCHYARD, *The Devises of Warre, and a play at Awsterley: her Highness being at Sir Thomas Gresham's*). Fuller relates a well-known anecdote in connection with this visit. The queen 'found fault with the court of the house as being too great,' affirming that it would 'be more handsome if divided with a wall in the middle.' Thereupon Gresham sent at night for workmen from London, who worked so quickly and silently during the night that 'the next morning discovered that court double, which the night had left single before' (*Worthies*, ii. 35). During the queen's visit four 'miscreants' were committed to the Marshalsea for burning Sir Thomas's park pale.

One of Gresham's latest acts was to receive Casimir, prince palatine of the Rhine, on his visit to this country on 22 Jan. 1578–9. Stow describes his reception at the Tower by a party of noblemen and others, who conducted him, by the light of cressets and torches, to Gresham House. Gresham welcomed him with 'sounding of trumpets, drums, fifes, and other instruments,' and here he was lodged and feasted for three days.

Gresham died suddenly on 21 Nov. 1579, apparently from a fit of apoplexy, as he returned from the afternoon meeting of the merchants at the exchange. He was buried on 15 Dec. in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, beneath a tomb which he had prepared for himself during his lifetime. According to the directions of his will his body was followed to the grave by two hundred poor men and women clothed in black gowns. His funeral was conducted on a scale of unusual splendour, the expenses amounting to 800*l.* His altar-shaped tomb of alabaster, with a top slab of black marble, is in the east corner of the church. Until 1736 it bore no inscription, but the following entry in the burial register was then cut into the top of the tomb: 'S^{r} Thomas Gresham, Knight, bury^{d} Decem^{br} the 15th 1579.' A large stained-glass window close by contains his arms and those of the Company of Mercers.

Gresham's character exhibits shrewdness, self-reliance, foresight, and tenacity of purpose, qualities which, coupled with great diligence and an inborn love of commerce, account for his success as a merchant and financial agent. Sir Thomas Chaloner describes him as 'a jewell for trust, wit, and diligent endeavour' (HAYNES, *State Papers*, 1740, p. 236). His conciliatory disposition is proved by the confidence reposed in him by ministers of state, and by his successful dealings with the Antwerp capitalists. His patriotism and benevolence are attested by his disposition of his property. As we have seen, he was not over-scrupulous in his commercial dealings. He profited by the financial embarrassments of his sovereign, and with the connivance, sometimes by the direct authority, of his own government made it his practice to corrupt the servants and break the laws of the friendly power with which he

transacted his chief business. Gresham's culture and taste are displayed in the architecture of the exchange and of his private residences, and in his intimacy with the learned. Hugh Goughe dedicated to him, about 1570, his 'Offspring of the House of Ottomano,' and Richard Rowlands his translation of 'The Post for divers Parts for the World' in 1576. Gresham was author of 'Memorials' to Edward VI and Queen Mary, a manuscript journal quoted by Ward (*Gresham Professors*; *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. vii. 416), and his letters are numerous. He also left a manuscript containing musical lessons and songs in English and Italian (Millington, *Bibliotheca Massoviana*, 1687, p. 63). In person he seems to have been above the middle height, and grave and courteous in his deportment.

Gresham married in 1544 Anne, the daughter of William Ferneley of West Creting, Suffolk, and widow of William Read, also of Suffolk, and a citizen and mercer of London. Read, who had died but a few months before, had been intimate with Sir Richard Gresham, whom he made overseer of his will. By his marriage Gresham became closely related to the Bacons, his wife's younger sister Jane having married Sir Nicholas Bacon [q. v.], the lord keeper. Gresham's only son, Richard, was baptised on 6 Sept. 1544 at St. Lawrence Jewry, and died unmarried in 1564. In a letter from Antwerp, dated 18 Jan. 1553–4, Gresham mentions his 'powre wiffe and children,' but, with the exception of a natural daughter Anne, the name of no other child has been recorded. This daughter, whose mother is said to have been a native of Bruges, was well educated by Gresham, and brought up in his family, being afterwards married to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Gresham's wife's nephew.

Lady Gresham, who, according to Fuller, was not on very amicable terms with her husband, died at Osterley House on 23 Nov. 1596. She was buried with unusual pomp at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, on 14 Dec., the heralds who attended receiving 40*l.* as their fee.

Gresham's wills, dated 4 and 5 July 1575, were proved in the P. C. C. on 26 Nov. 1579, and are printed in Leveson-Gower's 'Genealogy of the Greshams' (pp. 80–5). He bequeathed Gresham House and the rents arising from his shops in the exchange to Lady Gresham during her life, and after her death to the corporation of London and the Mercers' Company in equal moieties for the support of his college. Besides provision for his almshouses, he also left 10*l.* a year to relieve poor debtors in each of the six London prisons, 100*l.* annually to the Mercers' Company for four quarterly feasts, and 10*l.* yearly to each of the four royal hospitals. Lady Gresham was left with a large annual income of 2,388*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*, but she did her best to thwart her husband's intentions as to the subsequent disposition of his property. She refused to build a steeple for St. Helen's Church, which he had promised the parishioners, and twice attempted to saddle the rents of the exchange with charges for the benefit of her heirs.

The following are among the extant portraits of Gresham: 1. A full-length, traditionally ascribed to Holbein, but assigned by Scharf to Girolamo da Treviso. It was painted on the occasion of Gresham's marriage, and is inscribed with his age, his own and his wife's initials, and the date. Formerly in possession of the Thruston family, since presented to Gresham College, and preserved in the court-room of the Mercers' Company (*Archæologia*, xxxix. 54–5). Exhibited at Royal Academy (*Cat. of Old Masters*, 1880, 165). 2. A three-quarter length standing figure in Mercers' Hall, engraved by Delaram and others (cf. Lodge, *Portraits*). 3. By Sir Antonio More, engraved by Thew in 1792, now belonging to Mr. Leveson-Gower. 4. The Houghton portrait, also painted by More, and described by Horace Walpole as 'a very good portrait.' It was engraved by Michel in 1779. The original is now in the Hermitage Gallery, St. Petersburg. 5. Similar to 3. From the Bedingfield Collection, now in the National Portrait Gallery. 6. In the possession of Sir John Neeld, and engraved in Burgon's 'Life of Gresham.' He is represented standing and holding in his left hand a pomander. 7. A small head and bust portrait in Mercers' Hall. 8. A half-length at Baynards, the seat of Mr. T. Lyon Thurlow. Exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition, 1890. 9. A small cabinet portrait at Audley End belonging to Lord Braybrooke, considered by some to represent Sir John Gresham, brother of Sir Thomas. 10. The Osterley picture, belonging to the Earl of Jersey, is said by Mr. Leveson-Gower not to be a portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham. 11–12. Two other portraits, belonging to Mr. Gower, are preserved at Titsey Place. 13. A small half-length, formerly belonging to Mr. Gresham, high bailiff of Southwark. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are engraved in Leveson-Gower's 'Genealogy of the Family of Gresham.' There are full-length figures of Gresham in the stained-glass windows at the east end of Guildhall, in the Guildhall Library, and at Mercers' Hall. Lists of the engraved portraits of Gresham are given in Evans's 'Catalogue,' Nos. 4648–54, and in Granger's 'Biographical History,'

i. 298. They include prints by Vertue (in Ward's 'Gresham Professors'), Faber, Hollar (in a view of the exchange), Benoist, Stent, Overton, J. T. Smith, Woodward, Picart, and a large number of smaller engravings, mostly taken from the Mercers' portrait. Besides the statue by Behnes in the tower of the Royal Exchange, and another at Mercers' Hall, there is a bust of Gresham, with an inscription, in the temple of British worthies at Stowe. A bust of Gresham occupies the obverse of the medal struck by W. Wyon in 1844 on the occasion of the opening of the third Royal Exchange. Gresham's steelyard, bearing his arms, is preserved by Mr. T. Lyon Thurlow at Baynards.

[Relations politiques des Pays-Bas et de l'Angleterre sous le règne de Philippe II . . . (Coll. de Chron. belges inédites), 1882–8, vols. i–viii., contain an extensive list of Gresham's letters and transcripts of or extracts from those of principal interest; Hall's Society in the Elizabethan Age, 1887, ch. v. and App. pp. 160–2, gives full references to sources of information in the Public Record Office; Leveson-Gower's Genealogy of the Family of Gresham, 1883, contains verbatim transcripts of wills and other family records; Hist. MSS. Comm., Cat. of the Hatfield MSS., passim; Davy's Suffolk MSS., Brit. Mus., lvii. 118 et seq.; Three Letters, written in 1560 and 1572, are printed in Notes and Queries, 4th ser. x. 71; Holinshed's Chronicle; Froude's Hist. of England, vols. v–x.; Extracts from the Records of the City of London . . . with other Documents respecting the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trusts, 1564–1825, privately printed, 1839; Extracts from the Journals of Parliament respecting the same, 1580–1768, privately printed, 1839; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, 1858, i. 414–417, has a copious list of authorities: Fox Bourne's English Merchants, ii. 174–96; Ward's Lives of the Professors, 1740, the author's annotated copy in the British Museum; Gresham's Ghost, or a Tap at the Excise Office, 1784; The Life of Sir Thomas Gresham, 1845 (Knight's weekly volume); Richard Taylor's Letter to Sir R. H. Inglis on the Conduct of the Lords of the Treasury with regard to the Gresham Trusts, 1839; Burgon's Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham, 2 vols. 1839. This last work practically exhausts the information to be found in the State Papers, although it was published before the printed calendars appeared.] C. W–H.

GRESLEY or **GREISLEY**, SIR ROGER (1799–1837), author, born on 27 Dec. 1799, was son of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, 7th baronet, of Drakelow Park, Burton-on-Trent, by his second wife, Maria Eliza, daughter of Caleb Garway of Worcester. He succeeded his father in 1808 and entered Christ Church, Oxford, 17 Oct. 1817, where he remained until 1819, leaving the university without a degree. After an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a seat in parliament at Lichfield in 1826, he was returned for Durham city in 1830, New Romney, Kent, in 1831, and South Derbyshire in 1835, but failed at the election of July 1837. He was a moderate tory. In June 1821 he married Lady Sophia Catharine, youngest daughter of George William Coventry, seventh earl of Coventry, and had issue one child only, Editha, who died an infant in 1823. He was groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of Sussex, captain of the Staffordshire yeomanry cavalry, and an F.S.A. He died on 12 Oct. 1837, and was buried on 28 Oct. at Church Gresley, Derbyshire. Gresley, who usually wrote his name Greisley, was the author of the following: 1. 'A Letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel on Catholic Emancipation. To which is added an account of the apparition of a cross at Migné on the 17th December, 1826,' translated from the Italian, London, 1827, 8vo. 2. 'A Letter to . . . John, Earl of Shrewsbury, in reply to his reasons for not taking the Test,' London, 1828, 8vo. 3. 'Sir Philip Gasteneys; a Minor,' London, 1829, 12mo. This tale contains a spirited description of the evils of contemporary Rome, but is otherwise thin and puerile. 4. 'The Life and Pontificate of Gregory the Seventh,' an antipapal essay, London, 1832, 8vo.

[Gent. Mag. 1837, pt. ii. p. 649; Burke's Baronetage; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Athenæum, 1832 p. 615, 1829 p. 547; Return of Members of Parliament, vol. ii.] W. F. W. S.

GRESLEY, WILLIAM (1801–1876), divine, born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, on 16 March 1801, was the eldest son of Richard Gresley of Stowe House, Lichfield, Staffordshire, a descendant of the Gresleys of Drakelow Park, Burton-on-Trent, and a bencher of the Middle Temple, by his first wife, Caroline, youngest daughter of Andrew Grote, banker, of London. George Grote (1794–1871) [q. v.] was his first cousin on his mother's side. He was a king's scholar of Westminster School, and matriculated at Oxford as a student of Christ Church on 21 May 1819 (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, ii. 563). In 1822 he took a second class in classics, and graduated B.A. on 8 Feb. 1823, M.A. on 25 May 1825. An injury to his eyesight prevented his studying for the bar, and he took holy orders in 1825. He was curate for a short time (in 1828) at Drayton-Bassett, near Tamworth, and from 1830 to 1837 was curate of St. Chad's, Lichfield. During part of the time he was also morning lecturer at St. Mary's, Lichfield. An earnest high churchman, he threw himself with eagerness into the Tractarian movement of 1833, and tried to popularise

its teaching. In 1835 he published 'Ecclesiastes Anglicanus: being a Treatise on the Art of Preaching as adapted to a Church of England Congregation,' and in 1838 his 'Portrait of an English Churchman,' which ran through many editions. In 1839 he began, in conjunction with Edward Churton [q. v.], a series of religious and social tales under the general title of 'The Englishman's Library,' 31 vols., 12mo, London, 1840–39–46. Of these tales he wrote six: 1. 'Clement Walton, or the English Citizen' (vol. i.) 2. 'The Siege of Lichfield, a Tale illustrative of the Great Rebellion' (vol. xiii.) 3. 'Charles Lever, or the Man of the Nineteenth Century' (vol. xv.) 4. 'The Forest of Arden, a Tale illustrative of the English Reformation' (vol. xix.) 5. 'Church-Clavering, or The Schoolmaster' (vol. xxiv.), in which he developed his views on education. 6. 'Coniston Hall, or the Jacobites' (vol. xxxi.) In November 1840 Gresley became a prebendary in Lichfield Cathedral, an honorary preferment (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 642). To describe the influence upon his own mind of the Oxford movement, and to illustrate the 'danger of dissent,' he wrote 'Bernard Leslie, or a Tale of the Last Ten Years,' 2 pts., 12mo, London, 1842, 1859. To 'The Juvenile Englishman's Library' (21 vols., 1845–44–49), edited successively by his friends F. E. Paget and J. F. Russell, he contributed 'Henri de Clermont, or the Royalists of La Vendée: a Tale of the French Revolution' (vol. iii.), and 'Colton Green, a Tale of the Black Country' (vol. xv.) About 1850 Gresley removed to Brighton, and acted as a volunteer assistant priest in the church of St. Paul. He preached every Sunday evening, worked untiringly among rich and poor alike, and exercised much power as a confessor. His 'Ordinance of Confession,' published in 1851, caused considerable stir, although he did not wish to make confession compulsory. In 1857 he accepted the perpetual curacy of All Saints, Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead, Berkshire, where a church, parsonage-house, and schools were in course of erection at the expense of three ladies living in the Oxford diocese. He settled there before either church or house was ready, and worked there with great success. His schools obtained a specially high reputation. Later in life Gresley, with a view to checking the spread of scepticism, published 'Sophron and Neologus, or Common Sense Philosophy,' in 1861; 'Thoughts on the Bible,' in 1871; 'Priests and Philosophers,' in 1873; and 'Thoughts on Religion and Philosophy,' in 1875. From the last two of these works selections, under the title of 'The Scepticism of the Nineteenth Century,' were published, with a short account of the author, and portrait, by a former curate, S. C. Austen, in 1879. Gresley died at Boyne Hill on 19 Nov. 1876, and was buried in the churchyard. In 1828 he married Anne Wright, daughter and heiress of John Barker Scott, banker, of Lichfield, and had by her nine children, all of whom he survived. His other writings include: 1. 'Sermons on some of the Social and Political Duties of a Christian,' 12mo, London, 1836. 2. 'The Necessity of Zeal and Moderation in the present circumstances of the Church enforced and illustrated in Five Sermons preached before the University of Oxford,' 12mo, London, 1839. 3. 'Some Thoughts on the Means of working out the Scheme of Diocesan Education,' 8vo, London, 1839. 4. 'Remarks on the necessity of attempting a Restoration of the National Church,' 8vo, London, 1841. 5. 'Parochial Sermons,' 12mo, London, 1842. 6. 'The Spiritual Condition of the Young: Thoughts suggested by the Confirmation Service,' 12mo, London, 1843. 7. 'St. Stephen: Death for Truth,' being No. ix. of 'Tracts for Englishmen,' 12mo, 1844. 8. 'Anglo-Catholicism. A short Treatise on the Theory of the English Church,' 8vo, London, 1844. 9. 'Frank's First Trip to the Continent' (Burns's 'Fireside Library'), 12mo, London, 1845. 10. 'Suggestions on the New Statute to be proposed in the University of Oxford,' 8vo, London, 1845. 11. 'A Short Treatise on the English Church,' 12mo, London, 1845. 12. 'Evangelical Truth and Apostolical Order; a Dialogue,' 12mo, London, 1846. 13. 'The Real Danger of the Church of England,' 8vo, London, 1846; 6th edit. 1847. 14. 'A Second Statement of the Real Danger of the Church of England . . . containing Answers to certain Objections [by F. Close and others] which have been made against his former Statement,' 8vo, London, 1846. 15. 'A Third Statement of the real danger of the Church of England, setting forth the distinction between Romanists and Anglicans, and the identity of Evangelicals and Puritans,' 8vo, London, 1847. 16. 'Practical Sermons,' 12mo, London, 1848. 17. 'The Use of Confirmation' (No. xi. of 'The London Parochial Tracts,' 8vo, 1848, &c.) 18. 'A Word of Remonstrance with the Evangelicals, addressed to the Rev. Francis Wilson . . . in reply to his Pamphlet called "No Peace with Tractarianism,"' 8vo, London, 1850; 3rd edit. 1851. 19. 'A Help to Prayer, in Six Tracts,' 12mo, Oxford and London, 1850. 20. 'Stand Fast and Hope. A Letter' [on the decision of the Privy Council in the

Gorham case], 8vo, London, 1850. 21. 'Distinctive Tenets of the Church of England,' 4th edit., 8vo, London, 1851. 22. 'A Second Word of Remonstrance with the Evangelicals,' 8vo, London, 1851. 23. 'A Letter to the Dean of Bristol [G. Elliott] on what he considers the "Fundamental Error" of Tractarianism,' 8vo, London, 1851. 24. 'A Letter on Confession and Absolution . . . in reply to a Letter and Speeches of the Rev. R. J. McGhee,' 8vo, London, 1852. 25. 'The Present State of the Controversy with Rome. Three Sermons,' 12mo, London, 1855. 26. 'Answer to a Letter of the Rev. E. B. Elliott addressed to the Rev. W. Gresley on the "Delusion of the Tractarian Clergy as to the Validity of their Ministerial Orders,"' 8vo, London, 1856. 27. 'Position of the Church and the Duty of her Members in regard to the Denison Case,' 8vo, London, 1856. 28. 'Sermons preached at Brighton,' 12mo, London, 1858. 29. 'Boyne Hill Tracts. By W. G.,' 8vo, London, 1858. 30. 'Idealism considered; chiefly with reference to a volume of "Essays and Reviews" lately published,' 8vo, London, 1860. 31. 'The Prayer-Book as it is,' 8vo, London, 1865.

[Burke's Peerage, 1889, p. 626; Welch's Alumni Westmon. 1852, pp. 485, 486; Austen's Memoir cited above; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

GRESSE, JOHN ALEXANDER (1741–1794), painter and drawing-master, was born in London in 1741. His father was a native of Rolle, on the Lake of Geneva, and owned a small property close to Oxford Street, on which the present streets, Stephen Street and Gresse Street, Rathbone Place, were built about 1771. Gresse studied drawing under Gerard Scotin, the engraver, and was one of the first students to work in the gallery of casts founded by the Duke of Richmond. In 1755 he obtained a premium at the Society of Arts for a drawing by a student under the age of fourteen years, and in 1759 he gained three premiums for drawings and studies from the human figure. He was successful again in 1761 and 1762, obtaining in all nine premiums before attaining the age of twenty-one. He was for a short time pupil of Major the engraver, and worked for several years under Cipriani, profiting at the same time by the instruction of Zuccarelli. He was employed by John Boydell to make drawings. Gresse lacked the industry and application necessary to succeed in the higher branches of his art, and as he inherited a sufficient income from his father, he did not exert his full powers. In 1763 he exhibited a landscape at the Free Society of Artists, and in 1764 two miniatures and a Madonna. In 1765 he became a member of the rival Incorporated Society of Artists, and exhibited with them for four years, chiefly miniatures. In 1768 he sent a stained drawing of the Earl of Bessborough's seat at Roehampton. Gresse excelled in this branch of water-colour painting, and some of his views were engraved. He became one of the most fashionable drawing-masters of his day. In 1777 he was appointed drawing-master to the royal princesses, and was soon a favourite at court. His corpulence obtained for him the nickname of 'Jack Grease.' He occasionally practised etching, and etched the plates for Kennedy's 'Account of the Statues and Pictures at Wilton House' (1769). He published a few other etchings, including one of 'St. Jerome' after Guido, and 'A Satyr Sleeping' after N. Poussin. Gresse died on 19 Feb. 1794, in his fifty-third year, and was buried at St. Anne's, Soho. He was a great collector of works of art, which were sold by auction shortly after his death, the sale occupying six days.

[Edwards's Anecd. of Painters; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dodd's MS. Hist. of English Engravers, Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 33401; exhibition catalogues.] L. C.

GRESSWELL, DAN (1819–1883), veterinary surgeon, was born 13 May 1819 at Kelsey Hall, Spilsby, Lincolnshire. He became in 1840 member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; and in the same year was elected fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association in recognition of an essay upon 'Lactiferous Glands.' He settled in Louth about the same time, and became widely known as a veterinary surgeon. On 20 Feb. 1877 he was elected fellow of the College of Veterinary Surgeons as a reward for original research. He wrote many original papers on 'Paralysis in the Horse,' 'Excision of the Uterus in the Cow,' 'Treatment and Ætiology of Splenic Apoplexy or Anthrax,' 'Tetanus,' 'Arsenical Poisoning,' and other subjects. His sons have, since his death, published several works upon veterinary science, partly embodying his manuscripts and verbal instructions. He took an active part in local politics as a strong conservative, and did much to improve the sanitary arrangements of Louth. He was elected to the town council 1 Nov. 1862, alderman in April 1871, and mayor 9 Nov. of the same year. He continued to be an alderman until his death at Kelsey House, Louth, 13 March 1883. He married, 18 Dec. 1845, Anne Beastall of Reston, near Louth, by whom he had eight sons and seven daughters. They all survived him.

[Information from the family.]

GRESWELL, EDWARD (1797–1869), chronologist, son of the Rev. William Parr Greswell [q. v.], was born at Denton, near Manchester, on 3 Aug. 1797, and educated by his father and at the Manchester grammar school. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on 5 April 1815, and was elected scholar of that college in the same year. Early in 1816 he obtained the 'Lancashire' scholarship at Corpus Christi College, and graduated B.A. in 1816, M.A. in 1822, and B.D. in 1830. He was ordained deacon in 1825, and priest in 1826, and held the office of college tutor from 1822 to 1834. He was fellow of Corpus Christi College from 1823 until his death in 1869, Latin reader in 1824, junior dean 1825, Greek reader 1827, librarian 1830, and vice-president of his college from 1840 to 1869. He took part in the disputes at Oxford about 1836 in connection with Dr. Hampden's appointment to the regius professorship of divinity, and published a 'Letter to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of the University,' on the subject (Oxford, 1837). Otherwise his life at the university was spent uneventfully in the performance of his academical duties and the systematic prosecution of his studies. He died on 29 June 1869.

His works include several of high value and usefulness, the 'Harmony of the Gospels' having long been used as a text-book. He published: 1. 'Dissertations upon the Principles and Arrangement of a Harmony of the Gospels,' Oxford, 1830, 8vo, 3 vols. 2. 'Harmonia Evangelica,' 1830, 1837, 1840; 5th edit. 1855. 3. 'Joannis Miltoni Fabulæ, Samson Agonistes et Comus Græcè,' 1832, 8vo. 4. Supplementary dissertations on the 'Harmonies,' 1834. 5. 'An Exposition of the Parables, and of other parts of the Gospels,' 1834–5, 6 vols. 8vo. 6. 'Prolegomena ad Harmoniam Evangelicam,' 1840. 7. 'Fasti Temporis Catholici and Origines Kalendariæ: History of the Primitive Calendar, Part 1,' 1852, 4 vols. 8vo. 8. 'General Tables of the Fasti Catholici, or Fasti Temporis Perpetui, from B.C. 4004 to A.D. 2000,' 1852, 4to. 9. 'Supplementary Tables and Introduction to the Tables of the Fasti Catholici,' 1852, 8vo. 10. 'Origines Kalendariæ Italicæ,' 1854, 4 vols. 11. 'Origines Kalendariæ Hellenicæ, 6 vols. 1861, 8vo. 12. 'The Three Witnesses and the Threefold Cord; being the Testimony of the Natural Measures of Time, of the Primitive Civil Calendar, and of Antediluvian and Postdiluvian Tradition, on the Principal Questions of Fact in Sacred and Profane Antiquity,' 1862, 8vo. 13. 'The Objections to the Historical Character of the Pentateuch in Part I of Dr. Colenso's "Pentateuch and Book of Joshua," considered and shewn to be unfounded,' London, 1863. 14. 'The Zulus and the Men of Science,' London, 1865. He also printed for private circulation a translation into Greek iambics of three hymns by Bishop Ken, 1831, and a hymn of praise in English.

[J. F. Smith's Register of Manchester School (Chetham Soc.), iii. 79; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. W. S.

GRESWELL, RICHARD (1800–1881), 're-founder of the National Society,' born at Denton, Lancashire, on 22 July 1800, the fourth son of the Rev. William Parr Greswell [q. v.], was educated first by his father, and afterwards at Worcester College, Oxford, on the foundation of which college he was placed on 1 June 1818. In 1822, having gained a 'double-first,' he was appointed assistant tutor of Worcester, and in the next year full tutor, an office he retained for thirty years. He became fellow in June 1824. He graduated B.A. in 1822, M.A. in 1825, and B.D. in 1836. As a tutor he was learned and skilful, and his lectures were considered models in their way. For many years he devoted the proceeds of his tutorship to public and charitable objects, his personal expenses being defrayed from a modest fortune brought by his wife, Joana Julia Armitriding, whom he married in 1836. In 1843 he opened a subscription on behalf of national education, with a donation of 1,000*l.*, and ultimately raised 250,000*l.* for the funds of the National Society. He was largely instrumental in establishing the new museum at Oxford, and was one of the founders of the Ashmolean Society. From 1847 to 1865 he acted as chairman of Mr. Gladstone's election committee at Oxford. He was a great benefactor to his father's parish of Denton, and by his exertions a new church, called Christ Church, was built and provided with parsonage, schools, and endowment (1853). Many kindly and beneficent acts are related of Greswell, whose 'chief characteristics were great and varied learning, boundless benevolence, and a childlike simplicity' (Burgon, *Lives*, ii. 118). His only publications were a paper 'On Education and the Principles of Art,' 1843, and a 'Memorial on the Proposed Oxford University Lecture-rooms, Library, Museums, &c.,' 1853. He died at Oxford on 22 July 1881, aged exactly 81 years. His daughter, Joanna Julia Greswell, published at Oxford in 1873 a 'Grammatical Analysis of the Hebrew Psalter.'

[Burgon's Lives of Twelve Good Men, 1888, ii. 93; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1881; Foster's Alumni Oxon. ii. 564; Booker's Denton (Chetham Soc.), 1855.] C. W. S.

GRESWELL, WILLIAM PARR (1765–1854), clergyman and bibliographer, son of John Greswell of Chester, was baptised at Tarvin, Cheshire, on 23 June 1765. He was ordained on 20 Sept. 1789 to the curacy of Blackley, near Manchester, and succeeded on 24 Sept. 1791 to the incumbency of Denton, also near Manchester, on the presentation of the first Earl of Wilton, to whose son he was tutor. This living, which when he took it was only worth 100*l.* a year, he held for the long period of sixty-three years. To add to his income he opened a school. He educated his own seven sons, five of whom went to Oxford and won high honours. They were William, M.A., fellow of Balliol, and author of works on ritual, died 1876; Edward [q.v.], B.D., fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College; Richard [q. v.], B.D., fellow and tutor of Worcester College; Francis Hague, M.A., fellow of Brasenose; Clement, M.A., fellow and tutor of Oriel, and rector of Tortworth, Gloucestershire. His other sons were Charles, a medical man, and Thomas, master of Chetham's Hospital, Manchester.

Greswell wrote: 1. 'Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, Picus of Mirandula, Sanazarius, Bembus, Fracastorius, M. A. Flaminius, and the Amalthei,' with poetical translations, Manchester, 1801, 8vo, 2nd ed. 1805. The 'Retrospective Review' (ix. 64, note) condemns this work as careless and unmethodical. 2. 'Annals of Parisian Typography' (privately printed), 1818, 8vo. 3. 'The Monastery of Saint Werburgh, a Poem,' 1823, 8vo. To some copies are added 'Rodrigo, a Spanish Legend,' and shorter pieces. 4. 'A View of the Early Parisian Greek Press, including the Lives of the Stephani,' Oxford, 1833, 8vo, 2 vols.; 2nd ed. with an appendix of Casauboniana, 1840. He also edited the third volume of the catalogue of the Chetham Library, 1826. The two works on the Parisian press are said by Brunet to be 'inexact' (*Man. du Libraire*, 5th edit. ii. 1735).

He resigned his incumbency of Denton in 1853, and died on 12 Jan. 1854, aged 89, and was buried at Denton. His large library was sold at Sotheby's rooms in February 1855.

[Booker's Denton (Chetham Soc.), 1855, p. 109; J. F. Smith's Register of Manchester School (Chetham Soc.), iii. 77; Gent. Mag. 1854, pt. i. p. 427.] C. W. S.

GRETTON, WILLIAM (1736–1813), master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, son of John Gretton of Bond Street, London, born in 1736, was educated at St. Paul's School and Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1758 and proceeded M.A. in 1761. Having taken holy orders, he was presented in 1766 to the vicarage of Saffron Walden, Essex. In 1784 Lord Howard of Walden appointed him his domestic chaplain. He was subsequently presented to the rectory of Littlebury, Essex, of which county he was in the commission of the peace, and was made archdeacon on 2 Dec. 1795. In 1797 he was elected master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and was vice-chancellor of the university in 1800–1. He died on 29 Sept. 1813.

[Gardiner's Admission Reg. of St. Paul's School; Gent. Mag. 1766 p. 344, 1784 pt. ii. p. 719, 1795 pt. ii. p. 1062, 1797 pt. ii. p. 1137, 1800 pt. ii. p. 1118, 1813 pt. ii. p. 405; Grad. Cant.; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl.] J. M. R.

GREVILLE, ALGERNON FREDERICK (1798–1864), private secretary to the Duke of Wellington, born on 29 Jan. 1798, was the second son of Charles Greville (1762–1832), fifth son of Fulke Greville of Wilbury, Wiltshire, by his marriage with Lady Charlotte Bentinck, eldest daughter of William Henry Cavendish, third duke of Portland; he was consequently brother of Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville [q. v.] and Henry William Greville [q. v.] On 1 Feb. 1814 he obtained his commission as ensign in the Grenadier guards (then called the 1st regiment of foot guards), and was present at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo; he was also at the attack and capture of Péronne. He was appointed shortly afterwards aide-de-camp to General Sir John Lambert, with whom he served in the army of occupation in France until he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, on whose staff he served until the army came home in 1818. He was afterwards the duke's aide-de-camp in the ordnance office in January 1819. On the duke being appointed commander-in-chief in January 1827, he selected Greville for his private secretary, which post he held while the duke was prime minister, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and commander-in-chief for the second time in December 1842. Greville was Bath king of arms, an office he held for many years, and during the Duke of Wellington's lifetime was secretary for the Cinque ports. He died at Hillingdon, Middlesex, the seat of his brother-in-law, on 15 Dec. 1864. He married, on 7 April 1823, Charlotte Maria, daughter of Richard Henry Cox, who died on 10 April 1841. His eldest daughter, Frances Harriett, married, on 28 Nov. 1843, Charles, sixth duke of Richmond, Lennox and Gordon, K.G., and died on 8 March 1887.

[Times, 20 Dec. 1864, p. 10, col. 5; Burke's Peerage, 1889, pp. 1169, 1422; Army Lists; Gent. Mag. 1865, pt. i. pp. 125–6.] G. G.

GREVILLE, CHARLES CAVENDISH FULKE (1794–1865), political diarist, eldest son of Charles Greville, grandson to the fifth Lord Warwick, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William Henry, third duke of Portland, was born 2 April 1794. His childhood was in great part spent at Bulstrode, his maternal grandfather's house. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, where he matriculated in 1810 but took no degree. For a time he was page to George III. He left Oxford early to be private secretary to Lord Bathurst, and the influence of the Duke of Portland procured him the sinecure secretaryship of Jamaica, the duties of which office he performed by deputy in the island without ever visiting it, though he interested himself in Jamaica business in England. He also obtained by the same means the reversion of the clerkship to the privy council. This office fell into possession in 1821 and withdrew from public life a man whose talents signally fitted him to have played the part of an eminent statesman; but on the other hand it afforded him exceptional opportunities for observing the inner workings of high political circles, and these opportunities he turned to good account in his journal. For some years he chiefly amused himself with horse-racing. He was one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club, and from 1821 till 1826 managed the racing establishment of his intimate friend, the Duke of York. Subsequently he was partner in training racehorses with Lord George Bentinck, his cousin, till, about 1835, they parted company in consequence of a dispute about the handling of Greville's mare, Preserve. Greville afterwards trained with the Duke of Portland. In 1845 his horse Alarm would have won the Derby but for an accident at the start; but though he was owner of Alarm, Preserve, and Orlando, he never won the Derby, and only once the St. Leger. Till 1855, when he sold all his racehorses, though often complaining of its frivolity, he was a devotee and excellent judge of racing.

Greville's chief title to fame is his series of memoirs. For forty years he kept with great pains a political diary, designed for publication, which he confided to Mr. Henry Reeve shortly before his death. Owing to his close relations with both whigs and tories, but especially with the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Clarendon, relations so close that he was not infrequently employed as a negotiator during ministerial changes, especially at the time of Palmerston's resignation in 1853, he was peculiarly well informed on the most secret transactions of contemporary politics. He spared no pains in completing his information, recorded it with great freshness and perfect impartiality, and frequently revised his diaries. These characteristics, coupled with the brilliant portraits which he draws of his contemporaries, make his diaries the most important work of their kind of his generation. They were published in three series, one for 1817 to 1837 (London, 1875, 8vo, 3 vols.), and two for 1837 to 1860 (1885, 8vo, 3 vols.; 1887, 2 vols.)

Greville published in his lifetime an account of a visit to Louis XVIII at Hartwell in 1814, in the 'Miscellanies of the Philobiblon Society,' vol. v.; 'A Letter to Lockhart in Reply to an Article in the "Quarterly Review,"' March 1832; a pamphlet on the prince consort's precedence in 1840, reprinted in 'Memoirs,' 2nd ser. vol. i. append.; 'The Policy of England to Ireland' in 1845, in which he was aided by Sir George Cornewall Lewis; a pamphlet on 'Peel and the Corn Law Crisis' in 1846, and a review on the memoirs of King Joseph Bonaparte in the 'Edinburgh Review' for 1854. He also revised Lady Canning's pamphlet on the Portuguese question, 1830, edited a volume of Moore's 'Correspondence' for Lord John Russell, and Raikes's 'Memoirs.' In May 1859 he resigned the clerkship of the council, and feeling that he then ceased to be intimately acquainted with the details of politics, he closed his journal in 1860. In 1849 he removed from Grosvenor Place to rooms in Lord Granville's house in Bruton Street, and there he died of heart disease, accelerated by a chill caught in an inn at Marlborough, on 18 Jan. 1865. His diary is full of pathetic lamentations over his wasted opportunities and educational shortcomings, yet he was in truth among the most remarkable men of his generation. Though a cynic he was popular among a large number of friends, to whom he was known by the nickname of 'Punch,' or the 'Gruncher' (Fitzgerald, *Life of George IV*, ii. 202 *n.*) Sir Henry Taylor describes him as 'a friend of many, and always most a friend when friendship was most wanted; high-born, high-bred, avowedly Epicurean, with a somewhat square and sturdy figure, adorned by a face both solid and refined, noble in its outline, the mouth tense and exquisitely chiselled' (*Autobiogr.* i. 315). A portrait is prefixed to the 16mo edition (1888–9, 8 vols.) of his diary.

[Preface and Notes to the Greville Memoirs, by Henry Reeve, C.B.; Doyle's Reminiscences; Reminiscences of William Day; Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs, ii. 86; Hayward's Letters, i. 284; Engl. Hist. Review, January 1886 and April 1887; M'Cullagh Torrens's Lord Melbourne; Correspondence of Macvey Napier.] J. A. H.

GREVILLE, Sir FULKE, first Lord Brooke (1554–1628), poet, only son of Sir Fulke Greville, by Ann, daughter of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmorland, was born at the family seat, Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire, in 1554. The father, who is eulogised by Camden (*Britannia*, i. 607) 'for the sweetness of his temper,' was a great Warwickshire landowner, 'much given to hospitality,' who was elected M.P. for his county in 1586 and 1588, was knighted in 1605, and died in the following year. To Lord Brooke's grandfather, also Sir Fulke Greville, the family owed its high position in Warwickshire. This Sir Fulke—younger son of Sir Edward Greville of Milcote—was a notable soldier in the reign of Henry VIII, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Willoughby, and grand-daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Willoughby, lord Brooke. By this marriage the great mansion of Beauchamp Court came, with much other property, into Sir Fulke's possession. In 1541 Henry VIII gave him the site of Alcester monastery with many neighbouring estates, and he thus became one of the largest proprietors in the county. He was sheriff of Warwickshire in 1543 and 1548, and M.P. in 1547 and 1554. He died 10 Nov. 1559, and was buried in Alcester Church. His widow died in 1560 and was buried by his side.

Young Fulke Greville, the first Sir Fulke's grandson, was sent on 17 Oct. 1564, when ten years old, to the newly founded Shrewsbury School. Philip Sidney, who was of the same age, entered the school on the same day, and the intimacy which sprang up between the boys developed into a lifelong attachment. Greville proceeded to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he matriculated as a fellow-commoner 20 May 1568. The statement that he was a member of Trinity College is erroneous. The suggestive letter of advice about Cambridge studies sent by Robert, earl of Essex, to one 'Sir Foulke Greville' on his going to the university must have been addressed to a cousin, Fulke, father of Robert Greville, second lord Brooke [q.v.] It cannot be dated earlier than 1595, and is doubtless from the pen of Bacon (Spedding, *Bacon*, ii. 21). Although Sidney went to Oxford, Greville maintained a close connection with him in his university days, and came to know his father, Sir Henry Sidney, president of Wales. Sir Henry was sufficiently impressed with his abilities to give him a small office connected with the court of marches as early as 1576, but Greville resigned the post in 1577 and came with Philip Sidney to court. Greville at once attracted the queen's favour, and 'had the longest lease and the smoothest time without rub of any of her favourites' (Naunton, *Fragmenta Regalia*, ed. Arber, p. 50). Bacon writes that he used his influence with the queen honourably, 'and did many men good.' But disagreements between her and Greville were at times inevitable. Elizabeth appreciated his society so highly that she refused him permission to gratify his desire for foreign travel. He nevertheless ventured abroad at times despite her orders, and suffered accordingly from her displeasure. In February 1577 he accompanied Sidney to Heidelberg, where his friend went to present the queen's condolences and assurances of goodwill to Princes Lewis and John Casimir, who had just lost their father, the elector palatine. In 1578 he went to Dover to embark for the Low Countries to witness the war proceeding there, but Sir Edward Dyer was sent with 'a princely mandate' to 'stay' him. He managed, however, to accompany Secretary Walsingham on a diplomatic mission to Flanders a month or so later, but on his return 'was forbidden the queen's presence for many months.' In 1579 he accompanied Sidney's friend and tutor Languet on his return to Germany, and when coming home had an interesting interview with William the Silent, prince of Orange, of which he gives an account in his 'Life of Sidney' (1652, pp. 22 et seq.) On Whit-Monday, 15 May 1581, Greville, with Sidney, the Earl of Arundel, and Lord Windsor, arranged an elaborate pageant and tournament at Whitehall for the entertainment of the queen and the envoys from France who had come to discuss her marriage with the Duke of Anjou. On the departure of Anjou from London in February of the next year, Greville was one of the courtiers directed by the queen to attend the duke to Antwerp.

Greville fully shared Sidney's literary tastes. Sir Edward Dyer [q.v.] was a friend of both, and the three formed an important centre of literary influence at court. 'Two pastoralls made by Sir P. Sidney upon his meeting with his two worthy friends and fellow-poets, Sir Edward Dier and Maister Fulke Greuill,' open Davison's 'Poetical Rapsody,' 1602; the first poem appeared originally in 'England's Helicon' (1600). Sidney expresses the deepest affection for both Dyer and Greville. The three friends were members of the literary society formed by Gabriel Harvey, and called by him the 'Areopagus,' whose chief object was to acclimatise classical rules in English literature. In 1583 Giordano Bruno came to England, and Greville received him with enthusiasm. In Greville's house in London Bruno held several of those disputations which he

records in his 'La Cena de le Ceneri' (Frith, *Life of G. Bruno*, 1887, pp. 227 et seq.) In the summer of 1585 Greville and Sidney arranged with Drake to accompany the expedition preparing for attack upon the Spanish West Indies. Elizabeth would not sanction the arrangement, but the young men went secretly to Plymouth with a view to immediate embarkation. Imperious messages from court led Drake to sail without them (14 Sept.) Elizabeth flatly refused Greville's request, preferred on his return to London, to join Leicester's army, then starting for the Low Countries. Sidney, however, was allowed to take part in the expedition, in which he met his death (17 Oct. 1586). By his will Sidney left his books to Greville and Dyer, and Greville was one of the pall-bearers when Sidney was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, 16 Feb. 1586–7. Greville lamented Sidney's death in verse, and penned a prose biography.

Greville was in Normandy for a short time with the English forces serving under Henry of Navarre about 1591. In 1597 Essex suggested that he should take part in the Islands expedition by convoying provisions to the Azores, but the queen refused her permission, and thenceforth Greville apparently contented himself with civil employment. On 20 April 1583 he had been constituted secretary for the principality of Wales, and on 24 July 1603 he was confirmed in the office for life. But the duties do not appear to have been onerous or to have necessitated continuous residence in Wales. He sat in parliament as member for Warwickshire in 1592–3, 1597, 1601, and 1620, and took some part in the debates. He interested himself in Francis Bacon, and interceded with the queen in his behalf in 1594, when Bacon was seeking to become solicitor-general. The letters that passed between them at the time indicate close personal intimacy. Michael (afterwards Sir Michael) Hicks [q.v.] was another friend, and was useful in helping Greville out of temporary pecuniary difficulties (cf. Letters in *Lansd. MSS.* 89, 90, printed by Grosart). In March 1597–8 he became 'treasurer of the wars,' and in September 1598 'treasurer of the navy.' When in August 1599 the second Spanish Armada was anticipated, it was proposed to nominate Greville rear-admiral (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1598–1601, p. 282). Greville took part in the arrest of the Earl of Essex on Sunday, 8 Feb. 1600–1.

On James I's accession Greville was created knight of the Bath. For the first years of the new reign he retained his office of treasurer of the navy, and worked vigorously. Higher preferment is said to have been denied him owing to the hostility of Robert Cecil, lord Salisbury. Salisbury died in 1612, and in October 1614 Greville succeeded Sir Julius Cæsar in the office of chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, 'in spite of his age,' writes Chamberlain (*ib.* 1611–18, pp. 256–7). In the various discussions in which he took part in the council he supported the king's prerogative. On 18 Jan. 1614–15 he was one of the privy-councillors who signed the warrant for the torture of Edmund Peacham, a clergyman charged with writing a sermon derogatory to the royal authority (Spedding, *Life of Bacon*, v. 92). But when, in September 1615, the council discussed the policy of summoning a parliament, Greville said that 'it was a pleasing thing and popular to ask a multitude's advice; besides it argued trust and begat trust' (*ib.* p. 201). In 1616 he was a member of the committee of the council appointed to inquire into Coke's conduct in the *præmunire* case. In the House of Commons Greville was a useful supporter of the government. In 1618 he became commissioner of the treasury, and in January 1620–1 he resigned the chancellorship of the exchequer. A patent issued 29 Jan. conferred on him (with remainder to his favourite kinsman, Robert Greville) the title of Baron Brooke, which had been borne by his ancestors, the Willoughbys. His services were, however, still needed in the opening session of the new parliament, and he sat in the commons through the early months of the year. On 15 Nov. 1621 he first took his seat in the House of Lords (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. viii. 22, 88, 217, 234). Brooke was henceforth less active in politics. He was prevented by serious illness from attending the council when the Spanish marriage treaty was formally adopted (July 1623). But his political knowledge secured for him a seat on the council of war (21 April 1624), and on the committee of the council to advise on foreign affairs (9 April 1625). According to Bacon, Brooke was an elegant speaker in debate.

James I proved in Brooke's case a liberal patron, and to him Brooke owed a vast extension of the landed property which he inherited in 1606 on the death of his father. Elizabeth had made him master of Wedgnock Park in 1597, and in 1605 James bestowed on him the ruined castle of Warwick. Dugdale writes 'that Brooke bestowed much cost, at least 20,000*l.*, in the repairs thereof, beautifying it with the most pleasant gardens, plantations, and walks, and adorning it with rich furniture.' Brooke also obtained a grant of the manor and park of Knowle. His position in Warwickshire was very powerful,

and among the smaller offices he is said to have held there was that of recorder of Stratford-on-Avon. His name frequently appears in the town records.

Brooke met a violent death. On 18 Feb. 1627–8 he made a will, leaving all his property to his cousin Robert Greville. Among those who witnessed the will was an old servant named Ralph Haywood. A few months later Brooke added a codicil granting annuities to many dependents, but he omitted to make any provision for Haywood. The neglect rankled in Haywood's mind, and on 1 Sept. following, while waiting on his master as he lay in bed at his London house in Holborn, Haywood charged him with injustice. Brooke severely rebuked Haywood's freedom of speech, whereupon Haywood stabbed him with a sword. Haywood straightway withdrew to another room and killed himself. Brooke was seventy-four years old and did not long survive his wound. He died 30 Sept. 1628, after adding one more codicil to his will bequeathing handsome legacies to his surgeons and attendants in his illness. On 27 Oct. 1628 his body was carried to Warwick and buried in St. Mary's Church. The epitaph which he had himself composed was engraved on the monument which had been erected under his directions (Bigland, *Parish Registers*). It ran: 'Fulke Greville, servant to Queen Elizabeth, councillor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney. Trophæum Peccati.' A sympathetic 'Mourning Song' appeared in Martin Peerson's 'Mottuets or Grave Chamber Musique' (1630).

In Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 4839, art. 27, is a tractate called 'The Patron' (quoted in *Biog. Brit.*), in which Brooke's murderer is defended on the ground that Haywood's grievance was real and just. A rhyming elegy, printed in Huth's 'Inedited Poetical Miscellanies,' 1870, similar in tone, charges Greville with the most contemptible parsimony. But whatever may be the facts as to his neglect of Haywood, his relations with the literary men of the day do not confirm the accusation of penuriousness. Speed, the annalist, attributed to him his release 'from the daily employments of a manual trade,' so that he might devote himself to literature. Camden acknowledged 'extraordinary favours' from him, and left him by will a piece of plate. Greville's exertions obtained for Camden the post of Clarenceux king-of-arms in 1597. Similarly, Dr. John Overall owed the deanery of St. Paul's to his influence with the queen, and he obtained the secretaryship of the navy for Sir John Coke [q. v.] To the poets he was a generous patron. Samuel Daniel writes that Greville

Did first draw forth from close obscuritie
My unpresuming verse into the light,
And grac'd the same, and made me known thereby
(*Certaine Small Workes*, 1607).

To Greville Daniel dedicated his 'Musophilus.' John Davies of Hereford wrote a high-flown sonnet in praise of 'Mustapha'—'as it is written not printed' (cf. *Scourge of Folly*, 1610). Bishop Corbet, in his 'Iter Boreale,' describes a visit to Warwick Castle, and the genial welcome proffered him by 'the renowned chancellor.' Brooke also befriended William D'Avenant, and took him into his service as his page. With Bacon Brooke maintained friendly relations to the last. In Easter term 1618, when Sir Henry Yelverton, the attorney-general, submitted to the privy council an information against one Maynham for libellously defaming Bacon, Greville boldly defended his friend's character. The anecdote is often told, on the authority of Arthur Wilson, that when Bacon was in disgrace and was living in seclusion in Gray's Inn, he sent to Brooke for a bottle of beer, 'seeing that he could not relish that which was provided' in the Inn, and that Brooke told his butler to refuse the request. But this gossip may be safely rejected. In 1621 James I sent Brooke Bacon's manuscript history of Henry VII, and enjoined him to read it 'before it was sent to press.' This Brooke did, and returned it to the king with high commendations (Spedding, vii. 325–6). Brooke, by a codicil to his will, charged his lands in Toft Grange, Foss-dike, and Algakirk, in co. Lincoln, with an annuity of 100*l.* for the maintenance of a history lectureship at Cambridge, which he directed to be first bestowed on Isaac Dorislaus [q. v.], at one time his 'domestic' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1627–8 p. 470, 1628–9 p. 438). Baker, writing early in the eighteenth century, mentions that the lectureship 'has been lost by the iniquity of the times.' Nothing seems now known of it at Cambridge.

Brooke, who as a youth was the friend of Spenser and Sidney, and as an old man was the patron of D'Avenant, was a student of literature throughout his life, but his literary work was mainly done in his early years, and little of that was published in his lifetime. An elegy on Sidney in the miscellany called the 'Phœnix Nest' (1593), a poem in Bodenham's 'Belvedere' (1600), and two poems assigned to him in the first edition of 'England's Helicon' (1600), seem, together with 'The Tragedy of Mustapha' (London, for N. Butter, 1609), to complete the list of works which were printed while he lived, and none of these appear to have been issued under his direction. 'Mustapha'

was certainly brought out in an imperfect form and without his knowledge. Five years after his death appeared his chief volume, a thin folio, entitled 'Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes of the Right Honorable Fulke, Lord Brooke, written in his Youth and familiar exercise with Sir Philip Sidney,' London, 1633. Here are included long tracts in verse entitled 'A Treatie of Humane Learning,' 'An Inquisition upon Fame and Honour,' and 'A Treatie of Warres.' There follow 'The Tragedie of Alaham,' 'The Tragedie of Mustapha,' and 'Cœlica, containing CIX Sonnets.' The text of 'Mustapha' differs considerably from the imprint of 1609, usually for the better. The last pages are filled with letters in prose, one 'to an Honorable Lady' offering advice in domestic difficulties with her husband, and the other 'A Letter of Trauell . . . to his Cousin Greuill Varney, residing in France,' dated by the writer 'From Hackney,' 20 Nov. 1609. In 1652 first appeared 'The Life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney,' in prose, and eighteen years later was published 'The Remains of Sir Fulk Grevill, Lord Brooke: being Poems of Monarchy and Religion. Never before printed,' London, 1670. The publisher of the last volume, Henry Herringman, states that Greville, 'when he was old, revised the poems and treatises he had writ long before' with a view to collective publication. He entrusted the task to an aged friend, Michael Malet, but the project was not carried out.

Brooke writes in his discursive memoir of Sidney with reference to his tragedies: 'For my own part I found my creeping genius more fixed upon the images of life than the images of wit.' This is a just criticism of all Brooke's literary work. To 'elegancy of style' or 'smoothness of verse' he rarely aspires. He is essentially a philosopher, cultivating 'a close, mysterious, and sententious way of writing,' which is commonly more suitable to prose than poetry. His subjects are for the most part incapable of imaginative treatment. In his collection of love poems, which, though written in varied metres, he entitles sonnets, he seeks to express passionate love, and often with good lyrical effect; but the understanding seems as a rule to tyrannise over emotion, and all is 'frozen and made rigid with intellect.' Sidney's influence is very perceptible, and some of Brooke's stanzas harshly echo passages from 'Astrophel' and 'Stella.' His two tragedies, 'Alaham' and 'Mustapha,' very strictly fashioned on classical models, are, as Lamb says, political treatises rather than plays. 'Passion, character, and interest of the highest order' are 'subservient to the expression of state dogmas and mysteries.' 'Mustapha' found an ardent champion in Edmund Bolton, who wrote of it as the 'matchless Mustapha' in his 'Hypercritica' (1622). In his 'Life of Sidney' Brooke expounds at length his object in writing tragedies, and explains that they were not intended for the stage. But, despite its subtlety of expression, Greville's poetry fascinates the thoughtful student of literature. His views of politics are original and interesting, and there is something at once formidable and inviting in the attempt to unravel his tangled skeins of argument. His biography of Sidney is mainly a general disquisition on politics with biographical and autobiographical interludes. It was reprinted with much care by Sir S. E. Brydges at the Lee Priory Press in 1816.

Brooke has been wrongly credited with 'a Mourning Song,' contributed to 'The Paradise of Dainty Devices;' with a tragedy entitled 'Marcus Tullius Cicero,' London, 1651, 4to (Phillipps); and with an historical piece, 'Five Years of King James,' London, 1643, 4to. The last work, written by a puritan partisan of Essex, forms the basis of Arthur Wilson's 'Life and History of King James,' and perhaps came from Wilson's pen (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. ii. 489). That Brooke wrote more than has reached us is possible. He states that he burned, for no very intelligible reason, a third tragedy—on the subject of Antony and Cleopatra—at the time of Queen Elizabeth's death (*Life of Sidney*, p. 172). He undoubtedly contemplated expanding his notice of Elizabeth's reign in his 'Life of Sidney' into an elaborate historical treatise, beginning with the marriage of Henry VII, but mainly dealing with Elizabeth's life. He discussed the plan with Sir Robert Cecil, but Cecil objected to giving him free access to state papers, and made it plain that the work could not be published without much editing on the part of James and his ministers. Brooke consequently relinquished his plan. An interesting letter from Brooke to Villiers, duke of Buckingham (10 April 1623) is printed from 'Harl. MS.' 1581 in Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors,' ed. 1806, ii. 236–7.

Dr. Grosart has reprinted all Brooke's extant works in his 'Fuller Worthies Library' (4 vols. 1870). A fine engraved portrait is inserted in the Grenville Library copy of Brydges's reprint of Greville's 'Life of Sidney.'

[Biog. Brit.; Dugdale's Baronage and Warwickshire; Hunter's MS. Chorus Vatum in Brit. Mus. MS. Addit. 24492, ff. 107 sq.; Nichols's Progresses of James I; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1595–1628; Fox Bourne's Life of Sir Philip

Sidney; Greville's Life of Sir P. Sidney; Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, 1806, ii. 220; Dr. Grosart's Memorial Introduction to his edition of Greville's Works; Lamb's Dramatic Poets (extracts from Mustapha and Alaham); Langbaine's Dramatic Poets; Phillips's Theatrum Poet.; Hazlitt's Table Talk.] S. L. L.

GREVILLE, HENRY WILLIAM (1801–1872), diarist, youngest son of Charles Greville, grandson of the fifth Lord Warwick, by Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William Henry, third duke of Portland, born on 28 Oct. 1801, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 4 June 1823. Much of his boyhood was spent on the continent, chiefly at Brussels, where his family resided. He thus learned to speak French and Italian with fluency. He was taken by the Duke of Wellington to the celebrated ball given by the Duchess of Richmond at Brussels on the night before the battle of Waterloo. He became private secretary to Lord Francis Egerton [q. v.], afterwards earl of Ellesmere, when chief secretary for Ireland. From 1834 to 1844 he was attaché to the British embassy in Paris. He afterwards held the post of gentleman usher at court. He was fond of society, of music, and the drama. Miss Fanny (Frances Anne) Kemble knew him well, and describes his fine voice and handsome appearance in her 'Records of a Girlhood,' iii. 173. He died on 12 Dec. 1872 at his house in Mayfair. Like his brother, Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville [q. v.], he kept during many years of his life a diary of such events, public and private, as specially interested him, a portion of which has been edited by his niece, Viscountess Enfield, under the title, 'Leaves from the Diary of Henry Greville,' 1883–4, 2 vols. 8vo. The 'Diary' derives its chief importance as an historical authority from the author's position at Paris between 1834 and 1844; otherwise, though agreeably written, it is of no special interest or value.

[Memoir by Viscountess Enfield prefixed to vol. ii. of the Diary; Cat. Grad. Oxf.] J. M. R.

GREVILLE, ROBERT, second Lord Brooke (1608–1643), parliamentary general, only son of Fulke Greville, by Mary, daughter of Christopher Copley of Wadworth, Yorkshire, relict of Ralph Bosville of Gunthwaite in the same county, was born in 1608. When about four years of age he was adopted by his cousin, Fulke Greville, first lord Brooke [q. v.] by whom he was educated, partly in England and partly abroad. He was returned to parliament for the borough of Warwick in 1627–8, but vacated his seat on 30 Jan. 1628–9, having then attained his majority, and succeeded his cousin in the barony of Brooke of Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire. He was a member of the company of adventurers for the plantation of Providence and Henrietta Islands, incorporated by letters patent on 4 Dec. 1630, in the management of which he took an active part. About this period he formed with Lord Saye and Sele [see Fiennes, William] the design of emigrating to New England. The settlement of Sayebrook in Connecticut was founded in 1635 by John Winthrop under a commission from the two lords (Holmes, *Annals of America*, i. 229; Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii. 442; *Cal. State Papers*, Colonial, 1574–1660, pp. 122–3).

Greville was summoned to attend the king on his Scottish expedition in 1639. He denied the obligation, but went as far as York, and there in April was imprisoned for refusing to subscribe the protestations of fidelity which Charles then imposed upon all his principal officers. After giving unsatisfactory answers to some interrogatories he was set at large and dismissed from attendance. In May 1640 his house was entered by order of the king, his papers seized, and his person arrested. He was, however, soon released, and in August was one of the signatories of a petition presented to the king at York praying that 'the war might be composed without blood,' and in the following month was nominated one of the commissioners on the part of the king to negotiate with the Scots the Treaty of Ripon (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1638–9 pp. 506, 516, 518, 1639 pp. 67, 103, 105, 119, 1640 p. 153; Clarendon, *Rebellion*, i. 207, 274; *Notes of the Treaty of Ripon*, 1640, Camd. Soc. 2).

He supported the impeachment of Laud and Strafford, and is distinguished by Clarendon as in 1641 the only positive enemy to the whole fabric of the church and state besides Lord Saye and Sele in the House of Lords. On 4 June 1642 he and the Earl of Warwick were ordered to search all ships suspected to be conveying supplies to the rebels in Ireland (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, i. 321, 409, 509; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1641–3, p. 334). As lord-lieutenant of militia for the counties of Warwick and Stafford he in July garrisoned Warwick Castle, and mustered the train bands and volunteers at Stratford-upon-Avon for the parliament. While bringing ammunition of war from London to Warwick he was met by the Earl of Northampton with a considerable force near Edgehill. Greville agreed to leave his artillery at Banbury till he obtained instructions from the parliament, and to give the earl three days'

notice before attempting to remove it. Parliament having directed him to advance, Greville, after giving the stipulated notice, defeated the earl at Keinton or Kineton, near Banbury, on 3 Aug. The earl then laid siege to Warwick Castle, but Sir Edward Peyton, who was in command, held out until relieved by Greville on 23 Aug. (*Some Speciall Passages from Warwickshire concerning the proceedings of the Right Honourable Lord Brooke*, 4 Aug. 1642; *Petition and Resolution of the Citizens of the City of Chester*, &c., 20 Aug. 1642; *Good Newes from West Chester*, &c., 18 Aug. 1642; *A Famous Victory . . . on 3 Aug. 1642 near Keintith* [sic] *in Warwickshire*, London, 1642; *Proceedings at Banbury*, &c., London, 1642).

Shortly after this he returned to London, and on 16 Sept. was appointed speaker of the House of Lords for that day. Towards the end of the month he was joined by the Earl of Essex with his army at Warwick, with whom he marched towards Worcester. He returned to Warwick to procure ammunition, which he forwarded in time for the battle at Edgehill, though he himself arrived too late. On 7 Jan. 1642–3 he was appointed under Essex general and commander-in-chief for the associated counties of Warwick, Stafford, Leicester, and Derby. He took Stratford-on-Avon by assault in February, and soon completely secured Warwickshire for the parliament. He then advanced into Staffordshire, forced his way into Lichfield, and compelled the governor to retire into the Minster Close. While directing the attack on the Close he was struck by a bullet in the eye, and killed on the spot (2 March), the day of St. Chad, to whom, as was remarked, the cathedral is dedicated. Clarendon's opinion that he was one of the most obstinate of his party is far more probable than Dugdale's conjecture that he would soon have left them. Henry Harington eulogises him as a hero and martyr (*An Elegie upon the Death of the Mirrour of Magnanimity*, London, 1642–3). Milton extols him as 'a right noble and pious lord,' and a staunch friend of toleration (*Works*, ed. Mitford, iv. 442). Greville married soon after he came of age Lady Catharine Russell, eldest daughter of Francis, earl of Bedford, by whom he had five sons, the eldest of whom, Francis, succeeded to the title, but dying unmarried was succeeded by his brother Robert, who dying without male issue the title devolved upon his younger brother Fulke.

Greville wrote: 1. 'The Nature of Truth: its Union and Unity with the Soule, which is One in its Essence, Faculties, Acts; One with Truth . . .' London, 1640. Greville had written a treatise upon the prophecies contained in Matt. xxiv. and Rev. xx., and his difficulty in discovering 'the true sense of the spirit' in these chapters set him upon 'a more exact and abstract speculation of truth itselfe, naked truth, as in herselfe, without her gown, without her crown,' which is throughout mystical. The book shows some acquaintance with Aristotle and the schoolmen. The treatise was severely criticised by Greville's friend, John Wallis [q. v.] in 'Truth Tried; or animadversions on a Treatise,' &c., London, 1642, 4to. (For a discussion of Brooke's philosophical position see Rémusat, *Philosophie Anglaise depuis Bacon jusqu'à Locke*, 1875). 2. 'A Discourse opening the Nature of that Episcopacie which is exercised in England . . .,' London, 1641–2, 4to. 3. Two of the speeches in 'Three Speeches spoken in Guildhall concerning his Majesty's refusal of a treaty of peace . . . 8 Nov. 1642' (the other being by Sir Harry Vane), London, 1642, 4to. 4. 'A Worthy Speech . . . at the election of his captains and commanders at Warwick Castle, as also at the delivery of their last commissions,' London, 1643. 'An Answer [assigned to Greville] to the Speech of Philip, earl of Pembroke, concerning accommodation in the House of Lords, 19 Dec. 1642,' although printed as if by order of the House of Commons, was proved on the publication of Lord Clarendon's 'Life' (1759) to have been written by Lord Clarendon himself. It was shown to the king, who was quite deceived, at Oxford by way of testing the power which he supposed himself to possess of recognising Clarendon's hand in the slightest of his compositions.

[Collins's Peerage (Brydges), iv. 351; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 432; Orford's Works, ed. Berry, i. 356; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 442; Clarendon's Rebellion, iii. 453–5, 460; Clarendon's Life, i. 161–2; Rushworth's Hist. Coll. v. 37, 147–8; Parl. Hist. iii. 46; Whitelocke's Mem. p. 36; Lords' Journ. i. 357*a*; Comm. Journ. ii. 607; Certaine Informations from Severall Parts of the Kingdom, &c., 28 Feb. 1642–3; Speciall Passages, 28 Feb.–7 March 1642–3; A Continuation of Certaine Speciall and Remarkable Passages, &c., 2–9 March 1642–3.] J. M. R.

GREVILLE, ROBERT KAYE, LL.D. (1794–1866), botanist, was born at Bishop Auckland, Durham, on 13 Dec. 1794, his father, Robert Greville (1760–1830?), being rector of Edlaston and Wyaston, Derbyshire. The elder Robert Greville was B.C.L. of Pembroke College, Oxford, and the composer of some short musical pieces (see Warren, *Collection of Catches*, Nos. 26, 27, and Baptie, *Handbook*, p. 87). He married in 1792 Miss Chaloner of Bishop Auckland (*Gent. Mag.* 1792, pt. i. 478). Robert Kaye as a boy studied

plants, and made before he was nineteen between one and two hundred careful drawings of British species. Being intended for the medical profession, he went through a four years' curriculum in London and Edinburgh; but, circumstances having rendered him independent, he did not proceed to a degree. In 1816 he married a daughter of Sir John Eden, bart., of Windlestone, Durham, and settled in Edinburgh in order to study anatomy under Dr. Barclay. In 1819 he joined the Wernerian Society, before which and the Botanical Society of Edinburgh he read many papers, especially on Algæ and other Cryptogamia. At this period, too, he commenced those excursions with W. J. Hooker, Robert Graham, and other botanists, in which he exhibited both critical skill as an observer and great endurance as a pedestrian.

In 1823 Greville began the publication of his 'Scottish Cryptogamic Flora' in monthly parts, with plates drawn and coloured by himself, which was dedicated to Hooker, and was 'intended to serve as a continuation of "English Botany,"' especially with reference to the fungi. It extended to six yearly volumes, containing 360 octavo plates. While this work was still in progress he published in 1824 the 'Flora Edinensis,' dealing with both the flowering and the flowerless plants of the district. This work, a single 8vo volume, dedicated to Robert Graham, is arranged on the Linnæan system, and contains four plates by the author illustrating details of cryptogamic structures. In 1821 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in 1824 LL.D. of Glasgow University. At this time he was in the habit of giving popular lectures on botany in Edinburgh, and he formed extensive collections, not only of plants, but also of insects, marine crustacea, and land and fresh-water mollusks. Of the latter he got together the finest Scottish collection ever made. In 1829 he began the publication, in conjunction with Hooker, of 'Icones Filicum,' two folio volumes, completed in 1831, containing 240 plates drawn and coloured by himself, the ferns being mainly those sent from India by Wallich (to whom the work is dedicated) and by Wight, and from the West Indies by Lansdowne Guilding, and others. Again with a large serial work in progress, he produced a valuable independent work, his 'Algæ Britannicæ,' published at Edinburgh in 1830, with nineteen coloured plates executed by himself. He commenced a work on the 'Plant Scenery of the World,' in conjunction with J. H. Balfour, and drew some forty or fifty plates for it; but abandoned the scheme for want of competent lithographers. Though he thus accomplished a large amount of descriptive work, he was not merely a herbarium botanist. In 1834 he made a tour through Sutherlandshire with Selby and Jardine; and in 1837, with Brand and Balfour, he collected no less than fifteen thousand specimens in the highlands for the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. As late as 1862 he was awarded the Neill medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, more especially for his papers upon 'Diatoms.' His large collections of this group of Algæ were purchased for the British Museum; his insects for the university of Edinburgh; his flowering plants by Professor J. H. Balfour (they are now at the university of Glasgow); and his other Cryptogamia for the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. The last collection, with that of Professor Balfour, amounting to fifty thousand species, represented by about ten times as many specimens, formed the nucleus of the Edinburgh university herbarium. An outdoor naturalist, fond in his younger days of his rod and his gun, he was a man of many-sided culture, agreeable in society, musical, with an artist's eye, and considerable literary taste. He took an active interest in various philanthropic and social matters. In 1830 he issued a pamphlet entitled 'The Drama brought to the Test of Scripture and found wanting,' and between 1832 and 1834 he edited, in conjunction with Dr. Richard Huie, the three volumes of 'The Amethyst, or Christian's Annual,' to which he contributed several religious poems. In 1832 he wrote the botanical portion of the three volumes on British India in the 'Edinburgh Cabinet Library,' and in 1839 that in the three volumes on British North America.

Greville was an active opponent of slavery, and an advocate of temperance. In 1833 he served as an anti-slavery delegate from Edinburgh to the colonial office, and then as chairman of the committee, and in 1840 as vice-president, of the Anti-Slavery Convention. In 1834 he published 'Facts illustrative of the Drunkenness of Scotland, with Observations on the Responsibility of the Clergy, Magistrates, and other Influential Bodies.' He was for four years secretary of the Sabbath Alliance, and in 1850 addressed a letter to the Marquis of Clanricarde, postmaster-general, on the desecration of the Lord's day in the post office, with an appendix on its 'legalised desecration' by railway companies and dealers in intoxicating liquors. Himself an episcopalian, he compiled in 1838, with the Rev. T. K. Drummond, 'The Church of England Hymn-book.' He was also connected with various missionary societies, ragged schools, and refuges, and in 1856 was elected M.P. for Edinburgh.

During his later years he was deprived of much of his private means, and executed many drawings and paintings of highland landscape for sale, some of these being exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy. On 27 May 1866 he was seized with inflammation of the lungs from having fallen asleep on some wet grass, and he died on 4 June at his villa at Murrayfield, whence he had been in the habit of walking into Edinburgh almost daily. He was buried in the Dean cemetery. A son and three daughters survived him. Few men have done as much for descriptive cryptogamic botany in Britain, a fact to which testimony is borne in the name 'Grevillea' being applied to the magazine devoted to that study.

[Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. viii. 464; Journal of Botany, 1866, p. 238; Gardener's Chronicle, 1866, p. 539; Royal Society's Cat. Sci. Papers, iii. 12, vii. 836.] G. S. B.

GREW, NEHEMIAH (1641–1712), vegetable physiologist, son of the Rev. Obadiah Grew [q. v.], at that time master of Atherstone grammar school, was born in 1641, and baptised at the parish church of Mancetter on 26 Sept. in that year. Obadiah Grew, as a parliamentary divine, took refuge at Coventry in 1642. Nehemiah, like his half-brother, Henry Sampson [q. v.], was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1661. He himself tells us that he was led to the study of vegetable anatomy as early as 1664, considering that both plants and animals 'came at first out of the same Hand, and were therefore the Contrivances of the same Wisdom,' and so inferring the probable analogy of their structures. Having been encouraged in the study by Henry Sampson, who was nine years his senior, Grew in 1670 put into his hands an essay on the subject, which he showed to Henry Oldenburg, secretary to the Royal Society, who in turn showed it to Bishop Wilkins, who read it to the Royal Society. It was approved and ordered to be printed on 11 May 1671, and the author was elected a fellow of the society on 30 Nov. Meanwhile Grew had graduated M.D. at Leyden in July. He inscribed his name in the Album Studiosorum on 6 July as 'Nehemias Grew, Warwicensis, Anglus, 30, M. Cand.,' and seems to have read his inaugural dissertation on the 14th. It is entitled 'Disputatio medico-physica, inauguralis, de Liquore Nervoso . . . pro gradû Doctoratûs . . . subjicit Nehemias Grew, Anglus, è Com. Warwicensi, die 14 Julii,' is dedicated to his father, Dr. Henry Sampson, and Dr. Abraham Clifford, and was printed at Leyden by John Elzevir's widow and heirs. Grew seems to have commenced practice at Coventry, but to have been soon invited to London, the correspondence on this subject being still preserved by the Royal Society. His preliminary essay, 'The Anatomy of Vegetables begun. With a General Account of Vegetation grounded thereon,' was prefaced by a letter to Wilkins, dated Coventry, 10 June 1671, and was published, with a dedication to Lord Brouncker, president of the Royal Society, in 8vo, in 1672. It was therefore undoubtedly in print by 7 Dec. 1671, when Marcello Malpighi's researches in the same direction were communicated to the society in manuscript (cf. A. Pollender, *Wenn gebührt die Priorität in der Anatomie der Pflanzen dem Grew oder dem Malpighi?* 1868). Malpighi subsequently had Grew's book translated into Latin, and he, Wallis, Lister, and Leewenhoek confirmed by microscopical investigation the observations Grew had made with the naked eye. His papers read to the society on 8 and 15 Jan. 1672 appeared with the title 'An Idea of a Phytological History propounded, with a Continuation of the Anatomy of Vegetables, particularly prosecuted upon Roots. And an Account of the Vegetation of Roots chiefly grounded thereupon' (8vo, 1673; folio, 1682); and on 18 April 1672, on the proposal of Bishop Wilkins, he was made curator to the society for the anatomy of plants. Grew issued in 1675 'The Comparative Anatomy of Trunks, with an Account of their Vegetation grounded thereupon,' the plates of which had been laid before the society in the two previous years. The author's corrected copy of this work is in the library of the British Museum. In 1675 he published the first of a series of chemical papers 'Of the Nature, Causes, and Power of Mixture,' read before the society on 10 Dec. 1674. This was followed by 'A Discourse of the Diversities and Causes of Tasts chiefly in Plants,' read 25 March 1675; 'An Essay of the Various Proportions wherein the Lixivial Salt is found in Plants,' read March 1676; 'Experiments in consort of the Luctation arising from the Affusion of several Menstruums upon all sorts of Bodies,' exhibited to the society in April and June 1676; 'A Discourse concerning the Essential and Marine Salts of Plants,' read 21 Dec. 1676; 'Experiments in consort upon the Solution of Salts in Water,' read 18 Jan. 1677; and 'A Discourse of the Colours of Plants,' read 3 May 1677. These seven essays occupy eighty-four folio pages at the end of the 1682 edition of the 'Anatomy of Plants,' where they are printed with continuous pagination, but not in the order in which they were read. Simultaneously with these researches of a chemical nature, Grew was prosecuting with remark-

able industry his anatomical investigations. Though not published until 1682, 'The Anatomy of Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits' was read to the society on 26 Oct. and 9 Nov. 1676 and in 1677; and the figures illustrative of the 'Anatomy of Seeds' were also exhibited in the latter year. In 1676 also he made a not unimportant contribution to animal anatomy in 'The Comparative Anatomy of Stomachs and Guts begun,' a series of communications to the society, not published until 1681. On the death of Oldenburg in 1677, Grew became secretary to the society, and as such edited the 'Philosophical Transactions' from January 1678 to February 1679. From the fact that he was admitted an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians on 30 Sept. 1680, as was also his half-brother, Henry Sampson, on the same date, we may gather that his scientific industry had not prevented his becoming professionally successful. Such success may well have led to his resignation of the secretaryship; but his active co-operation with the society was not discontinued, as was proved by his publication in 1681, 'by request,' of 'Museum Regalis Societatis, or a Catalogue and Description of the Natural and Artificial Rarities . . . preserved at Gresham Colledge.' This work, in 386 pages, folio, is illustrated by twenty-two plates, and to it is annexed 'The Comparative Anatomy of Stomachs,' &c., 43 pages, with nine plates. In 1682 Grew's magnum opus, 'The Anatomy of Plants,' was issued. Of the four 'books' of this work, the first, second, and third are second editions of 'The Anatomy begun,' 'The Anatomy of Roots,' and 'The Anatomy of Trunks,' extending to 49, 46, and 44 folio pages respectively, and illustrated by four, thirteen, and twenty-three plates. The fourth book, dedicated to Boyle, includes 'The Anatomy of Leaves, Flowers, Fruits, and Seeds,' 72 pages, with forty-two plates. Among the structural points clearly shown in these plates are the coats of the ovule and seed, the pulpy coat to that of the gooseberry, the cotyledons, plumule, and radicle of the embryo, the vascular bundles in leaf-stalks, the resin-ducts of the pine, the latex-vessels of the vine and the sumach, the folding of leaves in buds, superficial hairs and internal crystals, the structure of the minute flowers of the compositæ, the stamens, or 'attire,' as they were then termed, and their pollen-grains. Although it is commonly attributed, on the ground of a modest remark of Grew's, to Sir Thomas Millington, it is probable that to Grew himself belongs the credit of first observing the true existence of sex in plants. Grew has suffered somewhat from an over-conciseness of style, and has been unfortunate in his translators. 'The Anatomy begun' was translated into French by Le Vasseur in 1675, and the first three books of the 'Anatomy of Plants' were badly rendered into Latin in Germany. In 1684 he issued both in Latin and English a pamphlet on 'New Experiments and Useful Observations concerning Sea-water made fresh according to the Patentee's Invention,' which speedily went into ten English, besides French and Italian, editions. The process of boiling and condensing, though approved by him, did not originate with him. In 1695 he issued 'Tractatus de salis cathartici amari in aquis Ebeshamensibus . . . natura et usu,' a description of the salts present in the then popular Epsom wells, which was published in English two years later. Grew's last work was published in 1701. Its title is 'Cosmologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe, as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God.' It extends to 372 folio pages, and contains a portrait of the author, engraved by R. White from a painting by the same artist, formerly at Barber-Surgeons' Hall. The argument is specially directed against Spinoza, the nature of God being deduced *à priori* and *à posteriori*, from the necessity of His being and from His handiwork. As in Ray's 'Wisdom of God in Creation,' and other similar works, the argument *à posteriori* begins with much borrowed astronomical learning; but in a funeral sermon on the author we are assured, not only that he was 'acquainted with the theories of the Heavenly Bodies, skill'd in Mechanicks and Mathematicks, the Proportions of Lines and Numbers, and the Composition and Mixture of Bodies, particularly of the Human Body,' but also that he was 'well acquainted with the whole Body of Divinity,' and had studied Hebrew to more proficiency than most divines, so as to read the scriptures in the original. A copy of this work is in the British Museum, the first few pages of which are crowded with manuscript notes by Coleridge. The last of these is 'The culpa communis of Grew and his contemporaries was to assume as the measure of every truth its reduction to Geometric Imaginability.' Grew died suddenly on 25 March 1712, as he was going his rounds, and was buried at Cheshunt parish church, in the Dodson family vault, he having married Elizabeth Dodson. He had at least one son and two daughters. From the sermon already mentioned, preached by his patient, the Rev. John Shower, at Old Jewry, and published as 'Enoch's Translation,' we gather that he was grave and serious, though affable, just, unselfish, and very charitable to the poor, and still active at the time of his

death. Haller styles him 'industrius ubique naturæ observator,' and Linnæus dedicated to him the genus *Grewia* in *Tiliaceæ*. Besides the portrait above mentioned there is one published by Dr. Thornton.

[Enoch's Translation, by the Rev. John Shower, 1712; notice by Sir J. E. Smith in Rees's Cyclopædia; Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 406; information supplied by Mrs. Elizabeth Grew.] G. S. B.

GREW, OBADIAH, D.D. (1607–1689), ejected minister, third son of Francis Grew, who married (3 Sept. 1598) Elizabeth Denison, was born at Atherstone, Warwickshire, on 1 Nov. 1607, and baptised the same day at the parish church of Mancetter, Warwickshire. Francis Grew was a layman, originally of good estate but 'crush'd' by prosecutions for nonconformity in the high commission court and Star-chamber. Obadiah was educated at Reading, under his uncle, John Denison, D.D. [q. v.], and was admitted a student at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1624, his tutor being Richard Trimnell. He graduated B.A. on 12 Feb. 1629, M.A. on 5 July 1632. In 1632 he was elected master of the Atherstone grammar school. He was ordained in 1635 by Robert Wright, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. He was probably lecturer at Atherstone, as well as master of the school. At the outbreak of the civil war he sided with the parliamentary party. Among the thirty parliamentary divines who crowded into Coventry for safety in 1642 were Richard Vines, rector of Weddington, Warwickshire, and Grew, his near neighbour. Both were appointed to preach at St, Michael's Church, which the royalist vicar. William Panting, had deserted. At the end of 1643 the covenant was taken in St. Michael's by all the parishioners. In March 1644 Grew obtained the vicarage from the city corporation. As preacher and pastor he was greatly beloved. The vestry books of 1645 show some puritan changes; the old font was replaced by a new one, and the brass eagle was sold. The 'chymes,' however, were kept in order. In 1646 Grew took part with John Bryan, D.D. [q. v.], in a public disputation on infant baptism at Trinity Church, with Hanserd Knollys and another. Towards the end of 1648 Cromwell was in Coventry on his way to London from Scotland; Grew pleaded with him for the king's life, and is said to have obtained a satisfactory assurance. Later he sent, by private hand, to Cromwell at Whitehall, a strong reminder. On 10 Oct. 1651 he accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D. at Oxford. In 1654 he was made assistant to the Warwickshire commission for removing scandalous ministers. He was a member of the Kenilworth classis or presbytery, which included over twenty churches. On 25 May 1653, and again on 12 Nov. 1656, he wrote to the Coventry corporation, complaining of the non-payment of his dues. He approved the rising of the 'new royalists' in August 1659 [see Booth, George, 1622–1684], and though threatened by Lambert's soldiers, then holding Coventry, refused to read the proclamation against Booth, as required by authority. He welcomed the Restoration.

Unable to comply with the Uniformity Act of 1662, he resigned his living. His bishop, John Hacket [q. v.], was anxious to retain him, and gave him leave to preach a month beyond the appointed day (24 Aug.) without conforming; at the end of September he preached his farewell sermon. The corporation seems to have continued some allowance to him. In 1665, when the alarm of the plague thinned the pulpits throughout the country, Grew, like other nonconformists, began to hold public meetings for worship. The enforcement of the Five Mile Act, which took effect on 25 March 1666, compelled him to remove from Coventry. He returned on the indulgence of 15 March 1672, took out a license, and, in conjunction with Bryan, founded a presbyterian congregation. On the withdrawal of the indulgence (1673) the conventicle was connived at by the corporation in spite of Arlington's remonstrances. On Bryan's death (1675) his brother, Gervase Bryan, took his place. Grew began to train youths for the ministry, one of his pupils being Samuel Pomfret [q. v.] Captain Hickman of Barnacle, Warwickshire, unsuccessfully appeared as an informer against Grew, claiming a fine of 100*l.* in the recorder's court. At length in 1682 Grew, who had lost his eyesight, was convicted of a breach of the Five Mile Act, and imprisoned for six months in Coventry gaol. While in prison, and in his retirement from Coventry after his release, he every week dictated a sermon to an amanuensis, who read it to four or five shorthand writers, each of whom got several copies made; it was thus available for simultaneous use in twenty clandestine meetings. On 8 Jan. 1685 nearly two hundred persons were imprisoned at Coventry for frequenting these conventicles. James's declaration for liberty of conscience (11 April 1687) restored Grew to his congregation, who obtained a grant of St. Nicholas' Hall (the 'Leather Hall') in West Orchard, and fitted it up as a presbyterian meeting-house. Here Grew officiated till September 1689. He died on 22 Oct. following, and was buried in the chancel of St. Michael's. No portrait of him is known, but there is a rare engraving of his wife. He married

(25 Dec. 1637) Helen (born February 1603, died 19 Oct. 1687), daughter of Gregory Vicars of Treswell, Nottinghamshire, widow of William Sampson of South Leverton, Nottinghamshire, and mother of Henry Sampson, M.D. [q. v.] His only son was Nehemiah [q. v.]; he had also a daughter Mary (*d.* 1703), married to John Willes, M.A., a nonconformist scholar, who though ordained never preached, and retired after Grew's death to his estate at Spratton, Northamptonshire.

He published: 1. His 'Farewell Sermon,' 1663, 4to, Acts xx. 32. 2. 'A Sinner's Justification,' &c., 1670, 4to, 1698, 1785 (in Welsh). 3. 'Meditations upon Our Saviour's Parable of the Prodigal,' &c., 1678, 4to.

Grew's eldest brother Jonathan (died before June 1646) was father of Jonathan Grew (1626–1711). The latter was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was preacher at Framlingham, Suffolk, and tutor in the family of Lady Hales, first at Coventry, and afterwards at Caldecote Hall, Warwickshire. Bishop Hacket offered him in 1662 a prebend at Lichfield in addition to the rectory of Caldecote, but he declined to conform, kept a school at Newington Green, and finally became the first minister (1698–1711) of the presbyterian congregation at Dagnal Lane, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. He was buried in the abbey church there.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 265; Wood's Fasti, i. 438, 465, ii. 166, 167; Calamy's Account, 1713, pp. 736 sq., 751; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, ii. 850 sq. (his information is from Jonathan Grew and Dr. H. Sampson); Hall's Apologia pro Ministerio Anglicano, 1658 (dedication); Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, 1714, ii. 153; Palmer's Nonconformist Memorial, 1803, iii. 343; Toulmin's Historical View of Protestant Dissenters, 1814, p. 245; Monthly Repository, 1819, p. 600; Merridew's Catalogue of Warwickshire Portraits, 1848, p. 29; Sibree and Causton's Independency in Warwickshire, 1855, pp. 23, 26 sq.; Christian Reformer, 1862, p. 154; Poole's Hist. of Coventry, 1870, pp. 161, 163, 165, 375, 378; Urwick's Nonconformity in Herts, 1884, pp. 188 sq.; excerpts from parish registers at Mancetter, kindly furnished by Mrs. E. Grew.] A. G.

GREY. [See also Gray.]

GREY, ANCHITELL (*d.* 1702), compiler of 'Debates of the House of Commons,' belonged to the Greys of Groby, being the second son of Henry, first earl of Stamford [q. v.], by his wife, Anne Cecil, youngest daughter and coheiress of William, earl of Exeter (Collins, *Peerage*, ed. Brydges, iii. 359). He was a younger brother of Thomas, lord Grey of Groby (1623 ?–1657) [q. v.], and was therefore probably not born before 1624. He was one of the commissioners for the associated county of Dorset who attended upon Prince Charles at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, on 23 April 1645 (Clarendon, *Hist.* ed. 1849, iv. 21). He was elected for Derby on 16 Feb. 1664–5 in the place of Roger Allestry, deceased, was not returned at the election of 1685, but sat in the Convention of January 1688–9 and in the parliament of March 1689–90 (*Lists of Members of Parliament, Official Return of*, pt. i.) In 1681 he was deputy-lieutenant for Leicestershire. He acted as chairman of several parliamentary committees, and deciphered Edward Coleman's letters for the use of the house. He took notes of the debates for his own convenience, which were collected and printed as 'Debates of the House of Commons from 1667 to 1694,' 10 vols. 8vo, London, 1769. Grey was present at nearly all the transactions which he describes. A few were communicated to him by members, whom he generally names. His work was mentioned with approbation from the chair of the House of Commons by Speaker Onslow, who had had occasion to refer to it when still in manuscript. Onslow, in a note in Burnet's 'Own Time' (Oxford ed. ii. 109), states that some part of the work 'was made by Mr. Richard May, recorder of and member for Chichester.' Grey died at Risley, Derbyshire, in June or July 1702 (Luttrell, *Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs*, 1857, v. 194), and was buried by his wife in the neighbouring church of Little Wilne. By his wife, Anne (*d.* 1688), widow of Sir Thomas Aston, bart., of Aston, Cheshire, and daughter and coheiress of Sir Henry Willoughby, bart., of Risley, Derbyshire, he had a son, Willoughby, who died unmarried in 1701, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who died, also unmarried, in 1721. Miss Grey largely increased in 1718 the endowment of the three schools at Risley founded by her ancestor, Sir Michael Willoughby, in 1583. She had previously supplied two residences, one for the Latin master and one for the English master (Lysons, *Magna Britannia*, v. 249–51; will proved in April 1722, P. C. C. 73, Marlborough).

[Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 682; Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire, 1888, p. 53.] G. G.

GREY, ARTHUR, fourteenth Lord Grey de Wilton (1536–1593), the eldest son of William, lord Grey de Wilton [q. v.] and Mary, daughter of Charles, earl of Worcester, was born at Hammes, in the English Pale in France, in 1536 (Banks, *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, ii. 231; Lipscombe, *Buckinghamshire*, iii. 502). Trained up almost from infancy in a knowledge of military matters,

he saw active service at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557, and was present at the siege and surrender of Guisnes in 1558. Of this siege he afterwards wrote a long account, incorporated by Holinshed in his 'Chronicle,' and since edited by Sir P. de M. Grey Egerton for the Camden Society (1847). After a short detention in France he returned to England, where he seems to have found employment under Cecil, and to have been chiefly occupied in procuring his father's ransom (*Cal. State Papers*, Foreign, ii. 68, 361, iii. 490). After his father's release he accompanied him on an expedition into the north, nominally to reinforce the garrison at Berwick, but really to keep an eye on the movements of the French in Leith (Froude, *Hist. of England*, vii. 154). On 28 March 1560 the English army crossed the borders and besieged Leith. During a sharp skirmish with the garrison on 10 April he was wounded, but not dangerously, being able to take part in the subsequent assault (Haynes, *Burghley Papers*, p. 294; *Cal. State Papers*, For. v. 28).

On the death of his father on 25 Dec. 1562 he succeeded to the title, and to an inheritance much impoverished by reason of his father's ransom. Taking up his residence at Whaddon in Buckinghamshire, he appears to have quietly devoted himself to his duties as chief magistrate in the county, being particularly zealous in propagating the reformed religion (Lysons, *Magna Britannia*, p. 662; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. i. 564). More than once during his lifetime Whaddon Hall was graced by the presence of Elizabeth in the course of her annual progresses (Nichols, *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, i. 254, iii. 660). In 1571 there was some question of sending him to Ireland as lord deputy in succession to Sir Henry Sidney; but the post, if an honourable one, was a costly one, and the idea of being obliged to go on the queen's terms so preyed upon him as to make him positively ill. Finally the question was decided in favour of Sir William Fitzwilliam (1526–1599) [q. v.] (Grey to Burghley, *Lansdowne MSS.* xiv. 83; Bagwell, *Ireland under the Tudors*, ii. 207). On 17 June 1572 he was installed a knight of the Garter (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom., i. 446). In the following year he was involved in a serious quarrel with Sir John Fortescue, owing apparently to Grey's appointment as keeper of Whaddon Chase and steward of Olney Park. The quarrel, according to Fortescue, culminated in a brutal attack upon him by Grey and John Zouche in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane and Temple Bar. For this, or for some unknown reason, Grey was shortly afterwards confined to the Fleet, where he remained for several months, contumaciously refusing to surrender a certain document required from him (*Lansdowne MSS.* vii. 54, xvi. 21, xviii. 87; *State Papers*, Dom. Eliz. xciii. 1). How the matter ended we do not know; but Grey had a powerful ally in Lord Burghley, and it may be presumed from the fact that he was one of the peers appointed for the trial of the Duke of Norfolk in 1574 that his detention was of short duration. His conduct gave great offence to Elizabeth, who long rejected his applications for employment. Nevertheless she appointed him lord deputy of Ireland in July 1580. In a letter to the Earl of Sussex Grey deplored the fate which sent him to 'that unlucky place.'

Ireland was everywhere in a state of rebellion. Doubtful of his own ability to cope with the difficulties before him, he earnestly solicited the advice of the Earl of Sussex and Sir Henry Sidney; while Elizabeth, fearing that his religious zeal might only make matters worse, added to his instructions a private caution not to be overstrict in matters of religion (*Cal. Carew MSS.* ii. 277; Cox, *Hib.-Anglic.*; *State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. lxxix. 25). On Friday morning, 12 Aug., he landed at Dublin with the poet Spenser as his secretary (*Lib. Hib.*) The news of his appointment had already exercised a salutary influence on the situation of affairs, and prevented many from joining Lord Baltinglas in his rebellion (*Cal. Papers*, Ireland, ii. 237). At the time of his arrival Sir William Pelham, on whom the government had devolved since the death of Sir William Drury [q. v.], was busily engaged in prosecuting the war against the Earl of Desmond in Munster. Grey, however, took advantage of a clause in his patent to take upon himself the government of the country without waiting for formal investiture, and resolved to attack Lord Baltinglas, who, with Pheagh Mac Hugh O'Byrne and other rebels, had secured themselves in the fastnesses of Glendalough in Wicklow (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz., lxxv. 40; Spenser, *State of Ireland*; Camden, *Annales*; *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* ii. 339). The expedition, owing to an 'unlucky accident,' or, as Grey added reverently, 'through God's appointment,' proved a terrible disaster, 'and baleful Oure, late stained with English blood,' furnished him with a severe but salutary lesson in the methods of Irish warfare (*Cal. Papers*, Ireland, ii. 247). The disaster was an accident, and Elizabeth was easily appeased by Burghley (*State Papers*, lxxvi. 27). Early in September Pelham arrived in Dublin; but hardly had Grey received from him the sword of state when the news arrived that a foreign force had landed in Kerry, and were entrenching themselves in the Fort del Ore. Fortunately the north

was quiet, and Grey hoped with a butt or two of sack to confirm Turlough O'Neill in his allegiance. Accordingly, leaving the Earl of Kildare to prosecute the war against Lord Baltinglas and the rebels of the Pale, he took his way, accompanied by Captains Rawley and Zouche, at the head of eight hundred men, towards Limerick. The weather was bad and the ways almost impassable, and it was not until 7 Nov. that he was able to sit down formally before the Fort del Ore. On the 10th the fort surrendered at discretion. 'Morning came,' he wrote to Elizabeth; 'I presented my companies in battaile before y^e^ Forte. Y^e^ coronell comes forth w^th^ x or xii of his chiefe ientlemen trayling theyr ensignes rolled up, & presented y^m^ unto mee w^th^ theyr liues & y^e^ Forte. I sent streight certein gentlemen in to see their weapons and armures layed downe & to gard y^e^ munition and victaile there lefte for spoile. Then pute I in certeyn bands, who streight fell to execution. There were 600 slayne . . . whereof 400 were as gallant and goodly personages as of any [illeg.] I euer beheld. So hath y^t^ pleased y^e^ L. of hostes to deliuer y^r^ enemie into y^r^ Hig. handes, and so too, as, one onely excepted, not one of yours is els lost or hurte' (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. lxxviii. 29; O'Sullevan, *Hist. Ibern. Compendium*, pp. 112, 115, 116). Meanwhile the Leinster rebels were busy pillaging and burning the towns of the Pale, while the Earl of Kildare was conniving or helplessly looking on. Accordingly leaving Zouche and the Earl of Ormonde to complete his work in Munster, Grey returned by forced marches to Dublin, just in time to frustrate a plot to overthrow the government (*Cal. Papers*, Ireland, ii. 273). Hardly, however, had he averted this danger and incarcerated the Earl of Kildare and Lord Delvin, on suspicion of complicity in the plot, when his attention was distracted by fresh disturbances in the north, where a renewal of hostilities was threatened between O'Donnell and Turlough O'Neill. After a hurried expedition into Carlow against the Kavanaghs and their allies, who were as usual burning and plundering whatever they could lay their hands on, he turned his steps in July 1581 northward against Turlough O'Neill (*ib.* ii. 314). His success in this direction exceeded his most sanguine expectations. On 2 Aug. O'Neill consented to ratify the treaty of September 1580, and to abide by the decision of the commissioners to be appointed to arbitrate between him and O'Donnell (*ib.* ii. 315). Retracing his steps he determined to prosecute the rebels of Leinster, Baltinglas, Pheagh Mac Hugh, and the rest, with the utmost vigour (*ib.* ii. 314). But the unexpected submission of O'Neill had completely cowed them, and even Pheagh Mac Hugh offered to submit, proffering as pledges of his good behaviour his own son and uncle (Murdin, *Burghley Papers*, p. 356). Their submission came very opportunely, for Grey had long suspected the Earl of Ormonde of undue tenderness towards his relatives of the house of Desmond in his conduct of the war in Munster. He resolved to visit the province in person, and started about the middle of September (*Cal. Papers*, Ireland, ii. 317). There he found everything at low ebb, owing, he complained, to the pernicious practice of granting general pardons to the rebels, 'whereby the soldiers were letted from the destruction of their corn' (Murdin, *Burghley Papers*, p. 363). After visiting Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore, Youghal, and Cork, he appointed Colonel Zouche to the chief command, and shortly afterwards returned to Dublin. Grey was shrewd enough to recognise that his success was only temporary, and that the Irish were only biding their time. His enemies irritated him by persistent, though easily rebutted, charges. Elizabeth's temporising policy in religious matters ill harmonised with his fervent zeal. His very success seemed to create fresh difficulties, and it was with ill-concealed disgust that he received her order for the reduction of the army to three thousand men (*Cal. Papers*, Ireland, ii. 335, 345). His position became more and more intolerable, and hardly a post left Ireland without an earnest petition from him for his recall. At last the welcome letter arrived, and committing the government to Archbishop Loftus and Treasurer Wallop, he set sail for England on 31 Aug. 1582. His wife and family still remained in Dublin, and his friends were not without hope that he might be restored to them with fuller powers. But on 5 Nov. the Bishop of Meath wrote sorrowfully that the departure of the deputy's 'virtuous and godly lady taketh away all hope to see his lordship again' (*ib.* ii. 410).

Overwhelmed by debt, mainly incurred in Ireland, Grey retired to Whaddon, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1586 there was some talk of sending him into the Low Countries at the urgent request of the Earl of Leicester, and Elizabeth offered to remit part of his debt and 'stall' the rest if he would consent to go. For a year the negotiations hung fire, when they were abruptly terminated, just on the eve of his departure, by the return of Leicester (*Leycester Correspondence*, pp. 55, 302–4, 449, 452). In the same year he was appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and on the occasion of the trial of the

secretary, William Davison [q. v.], in the year following he delivered a forcible and courageous speech—'religionis ardore inflammatus,' says Camden—in his defence. In anticipation of the Spanish invasion he was in October 1587 commissioned to muster and arm the tenants of Wilton and Brampton in Hertfordshire, and was one of those to whom the task of placing the kingdom in a state of defence was entrusted in the following year (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom., ii. 433; *Addenda*, iii. 248). The rest of his life was uneventful, and he died on 14 Oct. 1593, aged 57, and was buried at Whaddon, where a monument was erected to his memory (Lipscombe, *Buckinghamshire*, iii. 502).

Grey married: first, Dorothy, natural daughter of Richard, lord Zouche of Haryngworth, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Francis Gardiner of Winchester; secondly, Jane Sibylla, daughter of Sir Richard Morison of Cashiobury in Hertfordshire, and widow of Francis, second earl of Bedford, by whom he had Thomas, his heir [q. v.]; William, who died in 1605, aged 13, and was buried in Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford; and a daughter Bridget, who married Sir Rowland Egerton of Egerton and Oulton, Cheshire.

[Banks's Dormant and Extinct Baronage; Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire; Lysons's Magna Britannia; Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth; Haynes's Burghley Papers; Murdin's Burghley Papers; Calendars of State Papers, Foreign, Domestic, and Irish; Calendar Carew MSS.; Calendar Hatfield MSS.; Lansdowne MSS.; Spenser's Present State of Ireland, and Faerie Queene, bk. v., containing the well-known defence of Grey's Irish policy, 'the champion of true justice, Artegall,' of great poetic beauty and personal interest, but of slight historic value; Camden's Annales; Liber Hiberniæ; Cox's Hibernia Anglicana; O'Sullevan's Historiæ Iberniæ Compendium; Leycester Correspondence (Camd. Soc.); A Commentary of the Services and Charges of William, lord Grey of Wilton, K.G., by his son Arthur, lord Grey of Wilton, K.G. (Camd. Soc.); Froude's Hist. of England; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; Church's Spenser.] R. D.

GREY, Lady CATHERINE. [See Seymour.]

GREY, CHARLES, first Earl Grey (1729–1807), general, was second surviving son of Sir Henry Grey, first baronet of Howick, Northumberland. The father was high sheriff of that county in 1738, was created a baronet in 1746, and died in 1749, having married in 1720 Hannah, daughter of Thomas Wood of Falloden, near Alnwick. By her, who died in 1764, he had, with other issue, two sons—Henry, second baronet (died unmarried in 1808), and Charles, who became the first earl Grey. Charles was born at Howick in 1729, and at the age of nineteen obtained an ensigncy of foot. He was a lieutenant from 23 Dec. 1752, in 6th foot (Guise's), then at Gibraltar. His name appears in the 'Annual Army List' for 1754, the first published officially. Having raised men for an independent company he became captain 21 March 1755, and on 31 May was brought into the 20th foot, of which Wolfe was lieutenant-colonel. He served with the regiment in the Rochefort expedition of 1757, and went with it to Germany the year after, where his regiment won great fame at Minden 1 Aug. 1759, on which occasion Grey was wounded while acting as aide-de-camp to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. He was again wounded in command of the light company of the regiment at Campen, 14 Oct. 1760. On 21 Jan. 1761 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the newly raised 98th foot, the earliest of several regiments so numbered in succession. He is said to have served with it at the siege of Belle Isle. The regiment, which was formed at Chichester, served at the siege of Belle Isle in 1761 and the capture of Havana in 1762, and was disbanded at the peace of 1763, when Grey was placed on half-pay. He became colonel in the army and king's aide-de-camp in 1772.

In 1776 he went out with the reinforcements under General Howe, and received the local rank of major-general in America, which was made substantive two years later. He displayed a vigour and activity in which many other English leaders were conspicuously wanting. On 21 Sept. 1777 he surprised a force under the American general Anthony Wayne, and routed it with great loss, a success bitterly resented by the Americans. Grey had taken the precaution to have the flints removed from his men's muskets, to prevent any possible betrayal of their advance, from which incident he acquired the nickname of 'No-flint Grey.' He commanded the third brigade of the army at the battle of Germantown, Philadelphia, 4 Oct. 1777. In the autumn of 1778 he inflicted heavy loss on the enemy by the capture and destruction of stores at New Bedford and Martha's Vineyard. Soon after his return thence he surprised Bayler's corps of Virginian dragoons near New Tappan, and, according to American accounts, annihilated the entire regiment (Appleton, *Dict.*) On his return home in 1782 Grey, who had been appointed major-general and colonel of the 28th foot in 1778, was promoted to lieutenant-general and made K.B. He was also appointed commander-in-chief in America, but the war having come

to an end he never took up the command. In 1785 Grey was one of a board of land and sea officers nominated by the king, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, to investigate the question of the defenceless state of the dockyards. Grey was one of the majority of the board which reported in favour of fortifying both Portsmouth and Plymouth. A motion to that effect, introduced by Mr. Pitt on 27 Feb. 1786, was lost on division by the casting vote of the speaker (*Parl. Debates*, vol. xxv.) In 1787 Grey was transferred to the colonelcy of the 8th dragoons, and in 1789 to that of the 7th dragoon guards. In 1793 Grey and Jervis (afterwards Earl St. Vincent) were appointed to command a combined expedition against the revolted French West India islands. Before it sailed the Duke of York had retired from before Dunkirk, and the ports of Nieuport and Ostend were in immediate peril. Grey was accordingly despatched with a small force to relieve Nieuport, a service which he effected. On his return the expedition, which was marked by the perfect accord between the two services, left England for Barbadoes, 23 Nov. 1793. Martinique was reduced in March 1794, and St. Lucia, the Saints, and Guadeloupe were taken in April. At the beginning of June the same year a superior French force from Rochefort regained possession of Guadeloupe, the British garrison, which was greatly reduced by fever, being inadequate to hold it. On receiving the news Grey and Jervis, who were at St. Kitts preparing to return home, collected such forces as were available and attempted the recapture of Guadeloupe, but without success. Grey returned home in H.M.S. Boyne in November 1794. On his return he was promoted to general, made a privy councillor, and transferred to the colonelcy of the 20th or Jamaica light dragoons; thence in 1799 he was removed to that of the 3rd dragoons (now 3rd hussars).

At the time of the mutiny at the Nore in 1797, Grey, who appears to have had a knowledge of naval matters, was selected for the command at Sheerness in the event of its becoming necessary to reduce the mutineers by the fire of the defences. He commanded what was then known as the southern district, consisting of the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, in 1798–9, during which time he resided and had his headquarters at Barham Court, near Canterbury. After his retirement from active service Grey was raised to the peerage by patent, on 23 May 1801, under the title of Baron Grey de Howick, in the county of Northumberland. On 11 April 1806 he was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Howick and Earl Grey. He also had the governorship of Guernsey in the place of that of Dumbarton, previously held by him.

Grey married, 8 June 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey of Southwick, county Durham, and by her, who died in 1822, had five sons and two daughters. He died at Howick 14 Nov. 1807, and was succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Charles, second earl Grey, K.G. [q. v.] His fifth son, Edward (1782–1837), was bishop of Hereford from 1832 to 1837 (see *Gent. Mag.* 1837, ii. 311), and was father of Sir William Grey (1818–1878) [q. v.]

[Collins's Peerage (1812 ed.), vol. v.; Foster's Peerage; Annual Army Lists; Sykes's Local Records, i. 193 (notice of first Sir Henry Grey); Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs, vols. iii–vi.; Appleton's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Ross's Cornwallis Corresp. i. 155, ii. 284; Rev. J. Cooper Willyams's Campaign in the West Indies in 1794; Cannon's Historical Records, 20th Foot and 3rd Light Dragoons; Gent. Mag. 1807 (which contains the absurd misstatement that Grey was the last surviving officer present with Wolfe at Quebec). A letter from Grey, addressed to Earl St. Vincent in 1805, forms Addit. MS. 29915, f. 31. A bundle of about sixty letters from Grey on naval matters, the dates ranging from 1761 to 1794, are noted in Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep. p. 230, as preserved among the Marquis of Lansdowne's MSS.] H. M. C.

GREY, CHARLES, second Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, and Baron Grey (1764–1845), statesman, eldest surviving son of General Sir Charles Grey, K.B., afterwards first Earl Grey [q. v.], by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey of Southwick, Durham, was born at his father's seat at Fallodon, near Alnwick in Northumberland, on 13 March 1764. When he was six years old he was sent to a preparatory school in Marylebone, London, where he remained very unhappily for three years, and was then removed to Eton. Subsequently he went to King's College, Cambridge, where he took several prizes for English composition and declamation, and his school verses, contributed to the 'Musæ Etonenses,' published in 1795, prove him to have been a good classical scholar; but, in his own opinion, he did not owe much to his career at school or college. He quitted Cambridge in 1784, and travelled in the suite of Henry, duke of Cumberland, in France, Italy, and some parts of Germany. In July 1786 he was returned member for Northumberland, which he continued to represent until in 1807 he declined to contest the seat again on the ground of the expense of the election. His first speech in the House of Commons was

made in opposition to an address of thanks to the crown for Pitt's commercial treaty with France on 21 Feb. 1787, and it at once placed him in the first rank of parliamentary debaters. Addington says that he 'went through his first performance with an éclat which has not been equalled within my recollection.' Dissenting from the opinions of his family he attached himself early and indissolubly to the opposition, and became one of Fox's most trusted lieutenants. Shortly after his first speech he was named one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and undertook in particular that portion of the case which related to the treatment of Cheyt Singh. He took part in the debates on the Prince of Wales's debts in 1787, and on the question of the regency in 1788. (For his refusal to assist the Prince of Wales in denying the marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert see Russell, *Memorials of Fox*, ii. 289; Holland, *Memoirs of the Whig Party*, ii. 139; Moore, *Sheridan*, i. 447–8, and *Quarterly Review*, xciv. 420). From this time until 1801 he continued, especially upon his war policy, a steady opponent of Pitt; at the same time he strenuously denounced the course taken by the leaders of the French revolution, and discountenanced the extreme democrats whom the example of France stirred into activity in England. He was a member of the Whig Club, and having joined the 'Society of the Friends of the People,' for furthering constitutional reform, was chosen to present its parliamentary petition, and took principal charge of the question of parliamentary reform, which remained under his guidance for forty years. On 30 April 1792 he gave notice that he would introduce the question in the following session, and accordingly in 1793 moved to refer the petition of the 'Friends of the People' to a committee; but in this and succeeding sessions he failed in this endeavour, and a specific plan of reform, which he proposed in 1797, was defeated by 256 to 91 votes. (For his later criticism upon the 'Friends of the People,' and his own share in the society, see General Grey, *Life of Earl Grey*, pp. 10–11; Holland, *Memoirs of the Whig Party*, i. 15; Russell, *Memorials of Fox*, iii. 22.)

When not occupied in parliament he lived principally in Northumberland or with his father, then general in command of the south of England. In 1794, on 18 Nov., he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Brabazon Ponsonby, afterwards first Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly and Bishop's Court, Kildare. He lived during the sessions of 1795 to 1798 in Hertford Street, Mayfair, and in 1799 took a house on Ham Common for two years; the recess he principally spent at Howick, or with Lord Frederick Cavendish at Holker in Lancashire. His marriage brought him into intimate relations with the principal members of the liberal party in Ireland, and gave him new interest and knowledge of Irish affairs. In 1798 he was a witness to character on behalf of Arthur O'Connor, who was tried at Maidstone for complicity in the Irish rebellion, and he was strongly opposed to the existing system of government in Ireland. He constantly resisted any attempt on the part of ministers to evade responsibility by sheltering themselves under the royal prerogative, and demanded that full information should be laid before parliament in regard to military operations. Thus, he moved for papers relative to the convention with Spain on 13 Dec. 1790; he moved resolutions respecting the preparations for a Russian war on 12 April 1791; he moved for information respecting the cause of the fresh armament on 2 June in the same year, and opposed strongly what he considered the unnecessary war with the French republic in an address to the crown on 21 Feb. 1792, which was negatived without a division. He also opposed the treaties with Sardinia in 1794. But when war had once begun he was strongly in favour of its vigorous prosecution. In accordance with his general opposition to Pitt he spoke against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1794, the Traitorous Correspondence and Seditious Meetings Bills in 1795, and the Alien Bill in 1799, and moved that the existence of a republic in France ought not to be an obstacle to peace. He also moved the reduction of the grant to the Prince of Wales from 65,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*, in which he was defeated by 169 votes. After the rejection of his motion for reform in 1797 he joined in the general whig secession from parliamentary attendance, a course which he afterwards regretted; but, unlike Fox and the party in general, he appeared in his place in 1800 to resist step by step the progress of the Act of Union, being prompted in this by his acquaintance with the Irish liberal leaders. One of his grounds of opposition was the belief that the addition of a hundred Irish members to the House of Commons in its unreformed state would only increase the parliamentary predominance of ministers, and he wished to provide seats for the Irish members by purchasing and extinguishing an equal number of English rotten boroughs.

In 1801 a great change in his mode of life took place by his establishment at Howick in Northumberland, between Berwick and Newcastle, then the property of his uncle,

Sir Harry Grey, to which he was much attached, and where he afterwards spent most of his time when absent from parliament. A very pleasant description of this place and of the family life there is given by his son, General Grey (*Life of Lord Grey*, p. 402). This greater remoteness from London (four days' journey), coupled with a growing indisposition to play a public part, owing to his father's unwelcome acceptance of a peerage from Addington, and the consequent prospect of his own removal from the House of Commons, and the serious expense of frequent journeys to town or much residence there, helped considerably to detach him from politics during the last years of Fox's life. It was with difficulty that he could be induced to come to London even on important occasions, and when there his distress at his absence from home considerably impaired his value as a counsellor. Fox was obliged to write to him begging him to bring his wife to town with him. 'God knows,' he said, 'when you are in town without her you are unfit for anything, with all your thoughts at Howick, and as the time for which your stay may be necessary may be uncertain you will both be in a constant fidget and misery.' He remained at Howick during the whole of 1802, but he came to town in the spring of 1803, while the question of peace or war with France was in suspense. His views were, however, on this point no longer in complete harmony with those of Fox. He took no part in the debates upon the preliminary treaty of October 1801, and in 1803 was by no means disposed to go all lengths with Fox for the purpose of supporting the peace of Amiens. He did not believe that Bonaparte sincerely desired peace, nor did he consider that England had any lack of justification for a renewal of the war if she desired it. He moved an amendment to Lord Hawkesbury's address to the crown on 23 May 1803, assuring the king of determined support in the war, but lamenting the failure of his attempts to maintain the peace. His speech was made under all the disadvantage of following immediately upon one of Pitt's greatest efforts. The amendment was rejected after a splendid but unwise speech of Fox's on the second night of the debate by 398 to 67.

In the end of 1801 some overtures had been made to Grey for his inclusion in the Addington administration, but he did not encourage them. He called it, in writing to Fox a year later, the 'happiest escape' he ever had in his life. In April 1803 his father, a supporter of Addington, by whom he had been created a baron in 1801, informed him that fresh overtures would probably be made to him, and he again declined to entertain them. He could only join the cabinet with Fox, and only if a majority of its members were whigs. He was at this time averse to any coalition, feeling that the Grenville party were too much identified with Pitt's policy at home and abroad. As the year 1803 went on he became gradually more favourable to a union with the Grenvilles, although he pointed out that Pitt was only joining with Fox in order to prepare his own reinstatement in office. On the formation of Pitt's cabinet there was some suggestion of an offer of an office to Grey, but he at once caused it to be known that he could not take office without Fox, which meant practically a self-exclusion from office as long as Fox and the king should live.

The Grenvilles and the whigs were now drawn together into a closer opposition to the new ministry; but Grey, though he attended the house in 1805, did not take a leading part upon any question except the rupture with Spain. In moving an amendment to the address, moved by Pitt on 11 Feb., he vigorously attacked the government policy in regard to the affairs of Spain; and again on 20 June he moved for an address praying the king not to prorogue parliament until full information of the relations with foreign powers had been laid before the house, and in calling attention to the state of Ireland he demanded the immediate and entire concession of the catholic claims. His motion was lost by 261 to 110.

In January 1806 Grenville and Fox came into power, and in their administration Grey, now, by his father's elevation to an earldom, become Lord Howick, was first lord of the admiralty. He applied himself with his usual conscientiousness to the discharge of the duties of this office, and while it was under his control the success of the British naval operations was signal. Upon the death of Fox, Howick succeeded to his position as leader of the whig section of the government, and after some negotiation he became secretary for foreign affairs, with the lead in the House of Commons. By the perfect confidence which he inspired in Lord Grenville he maintained for many years the entire union between the whigs and Grenville's personal following. Upon assuming the duties of foreign secretary he found the negotiations with Napoleon for a peace, which had been begun by Lord Yarmouth and continued by Lord Lauderdale, drawing to a close. Some attempt was made to throw upon him the blame of the failure of these negotiations, but it was not in his power to bring the French govern-

ment to accept the terms originally furnished as a basis for peace. Though not responsible specially for the abortive expeditions to Constantinople and to South America, he also had to bear his share of the unpopularity caused by them; but his term of office was too short to test his capacity. Howick had long been a supporter of the catholic claims, and was anxious to conciliate the agitators, though emancipation was admittedly impracticable for the moment. In 1807, after vainly attempting through Lord Ponsonby to moderate the activity of the Irish catholic leaders, he moved on 5 March for leave to bring in a bill for the admission of catholics to the army and navy. The first night's debate was successful, but the court began to assume an attitude of opposition to the measure, and by 12 March Howick already foreboded the break-up of the ministry. Before introducing the bill Howick had informed the king of its scope, both verbally and in writing. The king, however, had not understood the explanation, and when it at last became clear to him he insisted upon the withdrawal of the bill. The cabinet yielded (15 March), but thought it their duty to avow their own sentiments. The king then insisted that they should promise not to introduce any more measures of this disturbing character. The ministry refused to give a pledge which they regarded as unconstitutional. On the 15th they were dismissed, and Howick remained out of office for twenty-four years.

The new ministry dissolved parliament before the end of the month. Lord Howick had been led by the Duke of Northumberland to suppose that his return for Northumberland would not be opposed, and had delayed his departure from London accordingly. To his surprise he found that Lord Percy was to be suddenly brought forward against him. The expense of a contest would be enormous, the issue very doubtful. He abandoned the contest, and for a few months sat for Lord Thanet's borough of Appleby; but his father died on 16 Nov., and he succeeded to the peerage as second Earl Grey. He took his seat in January 1808. For some years he had little personal influence. He exerted himself to control Whitbread and his friends, who were anxious to see peace concluded upon any terms. Ponsonby, in concert with him and Lord Grenville, now in perfect agreement, followed Whitbread's speech on his peace resolutions by immediately moving the previous question. The disunion became in this way so patent that Grey no longer dissuaded Grenville from abandoning his attendance in parliament, and only pressed him not to formally disband the opposition. He used his influence to restrain the opposition from a merely factious antagonism. He made his first speech in the House of Lords on 27 Jan. 1808 on the motion for a vote of thanks to the forces engaged at Copenhagen, and moved for papers on 11 Feb.; but he left town in April, when his uncle, Sir Harry Grey, died, and did not appear in parliament again during the session. His letters, however, show how strongly he deprecated the untimely activity of the catholics in presenting their petition, and how indignant he was when the veto, which Lord Grenville had been authorised to accept on their behalf, was repudiated by the Irish prelates in the autumn. He was anxious that the whigs should announce that they would regard this concession as a condition of their support to the catholic cause; but in this he was overruled by Grenville, Whitbread, and the Duke of Bedford. In 1809 he attended the House of Lords, but the conduct of the opposition in the House of Commons, and in especial Wardle's attacks on the Duke of York, keenly disgusted him, and led him to hold himself aloof. By May 1809 he considered the opposition practically disbanded by its own conduct. On 23 Sept., when Perceval found the government also disunited, he wrote to Grey and Grenville to request a conference with a view to a coalition, but Grey rejected the overture (see Colchester, *Diaries*, ii. 215–317; Twiss, *Eldon*, ii. 97; Rose, *Diaries*, ii. 381). In 1810 he presented the petition of the English catholics in the House of Lords, and supported Lord Donoughmore's motion to refer the Irish petition to a committee, and on 13 June he moved an address to the king on the state of the nation, in which he reiterated his adherence to parliamentary reform. At the end of the year, when the return of the king's madness raised again the question of the regency, there was some disagreement between Grey and Grenville, who had taken opposite sides upon the question in 1788. Grey, however, took no part in the debates as to the terms upon which the prince was to assume the regency, and, having gone to town on the first announcement of the king's illness, returned to Northumberland on 29 Nov., when it was reported to be passing off; but the amendments to the resolutions of the ministry, proposed by Lord Holland in the House of Lords, were almost entirely his composition. He did not return to town till January 1811, and learnt on the way that the prince had at last sent for Lord Grenville. The prince commissioned the two lords to draft his reply to the address of parliament. This they did, only to see it set aside in favour

of one prepared by Sheridan and Adam, with which they in consequence refused to have anything to do, and on 11 Jan. they wrote to the prince declining to offer any opinion upon it. Their ground was that it was impossible to undertake the responsibility of advising the prince if their advice was to be afterwards submitted to the alteration of secret and irresponsible counsellors. The prince next day employed Lord Holland to effect a reconciliation, and Grey and Grenville again undertaking the task, on 21 Jan. returned an answer to the questions which the prince had put to them, and advised 'an immediate and total change of public councils,' and announced that they were prepared to make the necessary arrangements. Difficulties, however, soon arose owing to the prince's desire to designate particular persons for particular places, and on 2 Feb. Grey announced that the prince did not intend to change his ministers, a fact which he had learnt the night before from Lord Hutchinson and Adam. At the close of the year of restrictions upon the regency the prince again expressed an intention of turning to the whig leaders; but the result of the negotiation, which he entrusted to the Duke of York, was that Grey and Grenville declined to attempt any union with the existing ministry. Thus at the beginning of 1812 it appeared that there was no longer any prospect of Grey's assuming office. Upon the death of Perceval, however, in May fresh negotiations took place for the reconstruction of the regent's ministry. Lord Wellesley was commissioned to form an administration, and applied to Grey on 23 May, and they had already almost arrived at an agreement when other difficulties put an end to Wellesley's attempt. The overtures were renewed on 1 June, but Grey and Grenville refused to join a cabinet which was to be based upon a system of counteraction, the representatives of one party balancing those of another. Lord Moira then undertook the task, but failed, owing to the refusal of the whig lords to enter any administration unless it was protected from intrigue by an entire change in the household, where the Yarmouth influence was sovereign. Upon this the prince was stubborn, all the more because he had bitterly resented Grey's allusion to this subject after the failure of negotiations in January in a speech in the House of Lords, in which he attacked Lady Hertford as 'an unseen and pestilent secret influence which lurked behind the throne.' Accordingly, all attempts at a coalition having failed, Lord Liverpool became first lord of the treasury on 8 July. Grey was fiercely attacked in debate for his conduct towards the prince regent, and though he defended himself firmly many of the whigs thought that he had been too unbending in the matter (see BUCKINGHAM, *Courts and Cabinets of the Regency*).

For some years he played no very conspicuous part in politics. He continued to support the catholic claims, deprecated the assumption by England of the post of principal in the Spanish war, and protested against the principle expressed in the Swedish treaty of 1813, and afterwards in the treaty of Vienna, by which the great powers arrogated to themselves the right of disposing at will of the fortunes and territory of smaller but independent states. After the conclusion of the peace and the downfall of the catholic hopes he began to sever himself slowly from Lord Grenville. Their separation dated from the congress of Vienna, when Grey maintained that the allies had no right to interfere with the internal affairs of France. They continued to act together in opposition to the new corn laws after the peace, though upon the abstract justice and expediency of protection Grey's opinion was never definitely formed. But in 1817 he condemned the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and the other acts of the same character, which Grenville supported. Grey was, however, left in a very small minority against the government. On 12 May he brought before the House of Lords Lord Sidmouth's circular of 27 March, advising the lord-lieutenant that persons publishing or selling seditious libels might be arrested and held to bail, and attacked it in a speech which occupied four hours in the delivery, and was a model of legal argument. He afterwards corrected and printed it. From this time, without any formal severance, he and Grenville ceased to act together. When the bill for the queen's divorce was introduced in 1820 he was active in opposition to it, having, indeed, while its introduction was as yet uncertain, assured Lord Liverpool that, should the tories be dismissed for refusing to bring in a divorce bill, he would not take their place, and though he won the respect of the nation he also became so hateful to the king that his exclusion from office during the king's life was absolute. Upon the death of Castlereagh there was some expectation that he might be sent for to form a ministry, and he actually placed himself in communication with Brougham upon the subject, but the expectation never was realised. When Canning came into power, though the whigs generally supported him, Grey refused any co-operation, and delivered an elaborate attack upon him, especially upon his conduct in foreign affairs and in regard to the catholic claims, and again

justified his conduct at this juncture in his speech upon the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill in 1829. The death of George IV made him again a possible minister. In 1828 and 1829 there had been occasional rumours that he was likely to join the duke's ministry, and there is some ground for thinking that in 1830 he would not have been unwilling to do so. When the Duke of Wellington proposed to dissolve, Grey delivered a great speech against a dissolution on 30 June 1830, and moved the adjournment of the house, but his motion was lost by 56 to 100. In the new parliament he took his place as leader of the opposition, and his speech upon the address was in fact a manifesto of his party. He warmly advocated parliamentary reform. The duke in his reply, which was a counter-manifesto, committed the blunder of declaring the existing system of representation as near perfection as possible. Reform was thus handed over to the whigs. On 15 Nov. the government was defeated upon Sir H. Parnell's motion with regard to the civil list, and next day the king sent for Grey. His commission was almost a failure at the outset owing to differences of opinion as to the place to be offered to Brougham (*Croker Papers*, ii. 80). Brougham refused to be attorney-general. Grey knew that without Brougham's co-operation it would be vain to attempt to form a ministry; but to his surprise the king ultimately consented to Brougham taking the chancellorship. The ministry which he formed was characteristic of him; it was almost exclusively composed of peers or persons of title, and his own family was well represented in it. From the first the king showed that he would be difficult to manage upon the reform question. Grey appointed Lords Durham and Duncannon, Lord John Russell, and Sir James Graham a committee of the cabinet, to prepare a scheme of reform, and would have been content with a comparatively limited plan, but the popular enthusiasm carried him away. Parliament met on 3 Feb. 1831, and the bill was announced; it was introduced on 1 March in the House of Commons, and the second reading carried by the bare majority of one on 22 March. Ministers were defeated by eight votes on Gascoyne's motion on 19 April, and with some difficulty they prevailed upon the king to consent to a dissolution on 22 April.

Returning with a much increased majority they passed the bill in the commons by a majority of 136 on 8 July. Grey introduced it into the House of Lords, and delivered a very powerful speech in its favour upon the second reading, but it was thrown out by forty-one. With great prudence he resolved not to resign, but to reintroduce the bill, and thus averted a very dangerous crisis. Accordingly, with considerable alterations, the bill was again brought in, again passed by the commons, and again laid by Grey before the House of Lords. On 9 April 1832 he moved the second reading, and on the 14th carried it by a majority of nine. On 7 May he moved for a committee of the whole house upon the bill. He was met by Lyndhurst's motion to postpone the disfranchising clauses. In spite of Grey's most strenuous opposition and threats of resignation, Lyndhurst obtained a majority of thirty-five. On 9 May Grey announced that the ministry had tendered, and that the king had accepted, their resignation. This crisis had long been foreseen. At the end of the previous year Grey and his colleagues had debated whether, in the event of a further rejection of the bill by the House of Lords, they should urge the king to make a sufficient number of peers to pass the bill. Brougham advocated it; Grey at first opposed it as an unconstitutional use of the prerogative, but on 1 Jan. 1832 the ministry decided, if necessary, to urge this course upon the king. After their defeat in May they did so, but without success; the king declining this advice they could no longer stand between him and the popular pressure for the immediate enactment of the bill. But no alternative ministry could be formed. The Duke of Wellington and Lyndhurst failed in the attempt, in which Peel would not even join. Grey's ministry was recalled. On 17 May the king gave them his written authority to create the necessary peers, and the mere threat, which Grey subsequently declared he had never meant to execute, overcame the resistance of the lords, who saw that a further contest would be hopeless. During the following year, especially upon his Irish policy, Grey was very much under the influence of Stanley, and it was his Irish policy which led to his overthrow in 1834. Both upon the renewal of the Coercion Act and upon the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the Irish church, dissension broke out in the ministry. Stanley and Graham resigned upon the latter question. Littleton, the chief secretary, anxious to conciliate O'Connell towards his tithe bill, began an intrigue with Brougham's assistance, and induced Lord Wellesley, the lord-lieutenant, to write to Grey on 23 June, deprecating the renewal of the severer clauses of the act of 1833. Hitherto his letters had been favourable to severe coercion. Grey, however, who had a personal dislike of O'Connell, strongly desired the renewal of the whole act, and prevailed

on the cabinet on 29 June, in spite of Lord Wellesley's letter, to agree to that course, and on introducing the bill into the House of Lords on 1 July he read Wellesley's earlier letters, but not his letter of 23 June. Meantime Littleton had sent for O'Connell, and had privately assured him that there would be no severe coercion. After Grey's speech O'Connell thought that he had been deceived, and exposed his whole negotiation with Littleton to the House of Commons on 3 July. Littleton's explanations only made more public the already considerable disunion in the cabinet. Grey gladly seized the opportunity of quitting a career no longer agreeable to his age or tastes. He resigned, justified his resignation in 'a very moving and gentlemanlike speech,' admirably delivered on 9 July in the House of Lords, and thenceforth lived in retirement until his death on 17 July 1845 (see LORD HATHERTON'S *Memoir*; *Edinburgh Review*, cxxxiv. 291–302; *Parliamentary Debates*, xxiv. 1019, 1308, xxv. 119). He refused the privy seal which Lord Melbourne offered him in his first administration, having previously declined the king's invitation to form an administration of his own. During 1834, indeed, his wish to retire was so strong that it was believed that, apart from Littleton's intrigue, he would not have held office to the end of the session.

Grey was the very type of the old whig nobleman, punctiliously honourable and high-minded, and devoted to the constitution and to popular liberty as he understood them. At the same time his views were narrow, he was personally diffident and timorous in reform, and even less democratic than many of his opponents. (For his general opinions and comments on passing events see LE STRANGE'S *Correspondence of Princess Lieven and Earl Grey*, 1824–34, London, 1890, a collection of his letters to the wife of the Russian ambassador, with whom he maintained a most intimate friendship.) At the time when, after his long exclusion from office, he became prime minister, he had outlived the power of feeling or inspiring enthusiasm; but it was perhaps fortunate that at a moment of so much popular excitement the ministry was led by so cold a man. He was a great orator and a great debater, and, like all great orators, was very nervous just before rising to deliver his greatest speeches. He was exceedingly ready in apprehending complicated statements of fact, and in bringing them home to his hearers.

Grey was very fortunate in his family life. Lord Malmesbury (*Memoirs*, ii. 16) draws a curious picture of the father and children occupied in endless disputations, and the children addressing their parents by their christian names. Grey had fifteen children, ten sons and five daughters, of whom the fifth son, Henry, succeeded him in the earldom, and is still (1890) living; Charles (1804–1870) [q. v.] was colonel of the 71st foot; Frederick (1805–1878) and George admirals, the former being a G.C.B.; and John and Francis rectors respectively of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, and Morpeth, Northumberland. His eldest daughter, Louisa Elizabeth, married the Earl of Durham. Most of his life was spent at Howick, which he was always unwilling to leave. In 1810 he lived in Portman Square, London, and from 1823 to 1826 he wintered at Devonport for his wife's health; but after her death in 1824, except when in office, he lived at Howick. There is a statue of him at Newcastle, with an inscription by Sydney Smith. He was a knight of the Garter, a privy councillor, an elder brother of the Trinity House, a governor of the Charterhouse, and a vice-president of the Marine Society.

[Life of Lord Grey, by Sir Frederick Grey; Lord Holland's Memoirs of the Whig Party; Buckingham's Courts and Cabinets of the Regency, George IV, and William IV; Correspondence of William IV and Lord Grey; Roebuck's Hist. of the Whig Ministry; Spencer Walpole's Hist. of England, i. 286, iii. 259; Greville Memoirs, 1st and 2nd ser.; Lord John Russell's Memorials of Fox; Moore's Life of Sheridan; Moore's Diary; Croker Papers.] J. A. H.

GREY, CHARLES (1804–1870), general, second surviving son of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G. [q. v.], was born at Howick Hall, Northumberland, on 15 March 1804. In after life he spoke with emotion of the happy, judicious freedom of his boyhood passed at home under his father's eye (*Life and Opinions*, pp. 404–5). He entered the army in 1820 as second lieutenant in the rifle brigade, and rose rapidly by purchasing unattached steps and exchanging. In this way he became lieutenant in the 23rd royal Welsh fusiliers in 1823, captain in the 43rd light infantry in 1825, major in the 60th rifles in 1828, lieutenant-colonel unattached in 1830, exchanging to the 71st highland infantry in 1833, of which regiment he was lieutenant-colonel from 1833 to 1842. He became brevet-colonel in 1846, a major-general in 1854, lieutenant-general in 1861, general in 1865, and was colonel of the 3rd buffs in 1860–3, and afterwards of his old corps, the 71st light infantry.

He was for some time private secretary to his father when first lord of the treasury, 1830–4; was one of Queen Victoria's equerries almost from her accession, and acted as private secretary to Prince Albert from 1849 until

the prince's death in December 1861. He then served her majesty in the same capacity up to his death, and also as joint keeper of the privy purse from 1866. He sat in parliament in the liberal interest in 1831 for High Wycombe, and represented the same constituency in the first two reformed parliaments. On the second occasion in 1834 he was opposed by Benjamin Disraeli, who then held radical views, and polled 128 votes against Grey's 147. Grey supported Lord John Russell's motion on Irish church temporalities (1833), and opposed Sir Robert Peel's motion to divide into two bills the ministerial motion for the reform of the Irish church. He also voted against the motion of Sir William Follett to protect from the operation of the Corporation Bill such freemen as had their rights secured to them under the Reform Act. He retired from parliamentary life at the general election consequent on the queen's accession in 1837, after which he was in almost constant attendance on the sovereign. Grey was author of 'Some Account of the Life and Opinions of Charles, second Earl Grey,' London, 1861, and of 'Early Years of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort,' London, 1867, compiled under direction of the queen, and translated into the French, German, and Italian languages. He is described by those who knew him well as a man of masculine mind, of great readiness and sound sense, and highly independent character, who faithfully discharged the duties of his important and delicate post.

Grey married, in July 1830, Caroline Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Farquhar, second baronet, by whom he had two sons, of whom the elder died young, the second, Albert Henry George, is heir to his uncle, the present Earl Grey, and four daughters. A paralytic seizure caused his death, which took place in London on 31 March 1870, in his sixty-seventh year.

[Foster's Peerage, under 'Grey of Howick;' Life and Opinions of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G.; Army Lists; Parl. Debates, 1831–4; Times, 1 April 1870, 12 April 1870 (reproduction of an article in Sat. Review, 9 April 1870), 31 May 1870 (will, personalty sworn under 5,000*l.*)]

H. M. C.

GREY, Sir CHARLES EDWARD (1785–1865), Indian judge and colonial governor, born in 1785, was a younger son of R. W. Grey of Backworth, Northumberland, sometime high sheriff. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1806, and in 1808, after obtaining the English prize essay, was elected fellow of Oriel College. In 1811 he was called to the bar, and in 1817 appointed a commissioner in bankruptcy. In 1820 he became judge in the supreme court of Madras, being knighted on his appointment. He continued at Madras till his transfer in 1825 to the supreme court of Bengal as chief justice. His connection with colonial administration began in 1835, when he was sent to Canada as one of the three commissioners despatched to investigate the causes of discontent, his colleagues being Lord Gosford and Sir George Gipps. He left Canada (November 1836) before the rest of the commission, and on his return to England received the grand cross of Hanover. In 1837 he contested Tynemouth, and though unsuccessful at the election gained the seat next year (1838), when his opponent, Sir G. F. Young, was unseated on petition. From 1838 till the dissolution in 1841 he was a steady supporter of the whig administration. In 1841 he was appointed governor of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, and St. Lucia, remaining in this office till 1846. From 1847 to 1853 he was governor of Jamaica, where he enjoyed a wide popularity. During the time of the discussion on the sugar duties, his despatches homeward were in favour of the maintenance of a protective or rather differential tariff (Jacob Omnium, *A Third Letter to Lord Grey, with Despatches of Sir C. Grey*). He was inclined to promote the immigration of labour from Africa to Jamaica (*Report of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Jamaica*, 1847, p. 22). He retired to England, and died at Tunbridge Wells, 1 June 1865.

He married, 1821, the daughter of Sir S. C. Jervoise, who died in 1850, during his governorship of Jamaica.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Colonial Office List; Gent. Mag. 1865, pt. ii. 123; Garneau's Histoire du Canada, vol. iii.; authorities in text.]

E. C. K. G.

GREY, EDMUND, first Earl of Kent (1420?–1489), high-treasurer of England, was eldest son of Sir John Grey, K.G., by Constance, daughter of John Holland, duke of Exeter, and grandson of Reginald, third lord Grey of Ruthin [q. v.] He was born about 1420, served in Aquitaine before 1440, was knighted on 9 Oct. 1440, having succeeded his grandfather as fourth Lord Grey of Ruthin on 30 Sept. In November of that year he was chief commissioner for a loan in Bedfordshire. His name occurs several times as present at meetings of the privy council in 1443. During the wars of the Roses Grey at first sided with the king, and in 1449 some of his followers killed William Tresham while on his way to join the Duke of York (William of Worcester, p. 769). He was sum-

moned to the great council in 1454 (*Proc. Privy Council*, vi. 186), and in 1455 was a commissioner in Bedford to raise money for the defence of Calais (*ib.* vi. 241). In 1457 he was falsely accused, along with Ralph, lord Cromwell, and Sir John Fastolf, before the privy council by a priest named Robert Colynson (*ib.* vi. lxvi; cf. *Paston Letters*, i. 344). Grey seems to have fallen under suspicion with the king, for at the parliament at Coventry in December 1459, when the Duke of York was attainted, he is said to have 'declaird himself worshipfuly to the kinges grete plaisir' (*Paston Letters*, i. 500). But next year, at the battle of Northampton on 10 July, where he led the vanguard of the royal army, he went over to Warwick, and so decided the day in favour of the Yorkists (William of Worcester, p. 773). For this he was rewarded by Edward IV with a grant of the manor of Ampthill. On 24 June 1463 he was made treasurer of England and a privy councillor. He was created Earl of Kent on 30 May 1465, and chief justice of the county of Merioneth on 28 Aug. of the same year. He was a commissioner of array in Kent in 1470, and in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire in 1471. He carried the second sword at the coronation of Richard III on 7 July 1483, and in the same year was appointed a commissioner of oyer and terminer in London and the adjoining counties. Kent obtained confirmation of his titles from Richard III in 1484 and Henry III in 1487. He died in 1489, having married Katherine, daughter of Henry Percy, second earl of Northumberland, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. There is a letter from Kent, then Lord Grey, dated 11 July 1454, in the 'Paston Letters' (i. 244).

He was succeeded by his second son, George Grey, second earl of Kent (*d.* 1503), soldier, who was born before 1455. He was knighted in 1464 (William of Worcester, p. 784). During his father's life he was styled Lord Grey of Ruthin. He served in Edward IV's army during his expedition to France in 1475. On 5 July 1483 he was made a knight of the Bath, in 1485 was constable of Northampton Castle, and held a command in the royal army during Simnel's insurrection in 1487 (Speed, *Chron.* p. 744). In 1488 he was appointed commissioner to muster archers in the counties of Bedford and Northampton. Next year he succeeded his father as Earl of Kent. In 1491 he was one of the commanders of the force sent, under Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford, to assist the Emperor Maximilian in France (Polydore Vergil, *Hist.* ed. 1585, p. 584), and again in 1497 held a similar position in the army which defeated the Cornish rebels at Blackheath (*ib.* p. 601). He died on 21 Dec. 1503, having married, first, in 1465, Anne Woodville, viscountess Bourchier, third daughter of Richard, earl Rivers, and sister of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV (William of Worcester, p. 785, but Doyle says after 26 June 1480); Anne died on 30 July 1489. Kent afterwards married as his second wife Katharine Herbert, third daughter of William, first earl of Pembroke.

[William of Worcester's Annales in Letters . . . illustrative of Wars of English in France, vol. ii. (Rolls Ser.); Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner; Sir Harris Nicolas's Proceedings of the Privy Council, vols. v. vi.; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 718; Collins's Baronies by Writ, p. 253, where a genealogy of the family is given; Collins's Peerage, ii. 516, ed. 1779; Doyle's Official Baronage, ii. 281–2.] C. L. K.

GREY, ELIZABETH, Countess of Kent (1581–1651), authoress, was second daughter of Gilbert Talbot, seventh earl of Shrewsbury, by his step-sister Mary, daughter of Sir William Cavendish (1505?–1557) [q. v.] and the famous 'Bess of Hardwick' [see Talbot, Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury]. She married before September 1602 (Doyle, *Official Baronage*, ii. 285) Henry Grey, lord Ruthin, who succeeded his father as seventh Earl of Kent on 26 Sept. 1623, and died without issue on 21 Nov. 1639. John Selden [q. v.] was intimate with the Earl of Kent, and was probably his legal adviser; after the earl's death Selden is said to have married Elizabeth Grey, but not to have owned the marriage 'till after her death, upon some lawe account.' They lived together, and 'he never kept any servant peculiar, but my ladie's were all of his command' (*Aubrey's MSS.*, quoted in Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 378). Lady Kent is described as eminent for her virtues and piety; she died on 7 Dec. 1651 at the Friary House in Whitefriars, which, together with most of her property, she bequeathed to Selden, whom she also appointed her executor. Whether she is the Lady Kent mentioned in Selden's 'Table Talk' (ed. Arber, p. 41) as the intimate friend of Sir Edward Herbert does not appear. Samuel Butler, the poet, was for some years in her service (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* iii. 875). Lady Kent was the authoress or compiler of 'A Choice Manuall, or Rare and Select Secrets in Physick and Chyrurgery. Collected and practised by the . . . Countesse of Kent, late deceased.' The second edition (the earliest in the British Museum), edited by W. Jar, appeared at London in 1653, 12mo; another

and different edition, but also called the second, appeared in the same year. There is a second part entitled 'A True Gentlewoman's Delight, wherein is contained all manner of Cookery;' the parts have separate title-pages, but the pagination is continuous. The editor says he had added some prescriptions of Sir Walter Raleigh, which he had from his friend Captain Samuel King. The work went through numerous editions: 1656, with a portrait in an oval of foliage by John Chantry; twelfth, 1659; fourteenth, 1663, with an epistle to the reader by W. L.; sixteenth, 1670; eighteenth, 1682; nineteenth, 1687. The portrait of the Countess of Kent, which is prefixed, differs somewhat in the various editions.

[Authorities quoted; Aikin's Life of Selden, pp. 154, 155; Johnson's Memoirs of Selden, p. 353; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. viii. 509; Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, ed. Park, iii. 44; Burke's Peerage under 'Shrewsbury;' Bromley's Cat. of Portraits; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. 1266; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

GREY, FORDE, Earl of Tankerville (*d.* 1701), was the eldest son of Ralph Grey, second baron Grey of Werk, Northumberland, by Catherine, widow of Alexander, eldest son of John, lord Colepeper, and daughter of Sir Edward Forde, knt., of Harting, Sussex; he was therefore grandson of William Grey, first lord Grey of Werk (*d.* 1674) [q. v.] He succeeded his father in 1675. His parliamentary abilities and influence were considerable (cf. Burnet, *Own Time*, Oxford edit. ii. 250–1). He voted for the conviction of William, viscount Stafford, on 7 Dec. 1680 (*State Trials*, vii. 1552). In the debates of 1681 he took a prominent part as a zealous exclusionist. Having eloped with his sister-in-law, Lady Henrietta Berkeley, Grey and some of his minions were brought to trial on a charge of conspiracy on 23 Nov. 1682. He appeared in court accompanied by his mistress and many influential whig lords. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Lord Berkeley thereupon called on all his friends to help him to seize his daughter, and a skirmish followed (*ib.* ix. 127–86). Along with Alderman Henry Cornish [q. v.], Richard Goodenough [q. v.], and several others, Grey was tried on 16 Feb. 1683 for a pretended riot and assault on the lord mayor, Sir John Moore, at the election of sheriffs for the city of London at the Guildhall on Midsummer day, 1682. Although he called witnesses to prove that business with Sir William Gulston about the sale of Corsfield in Essex had summoned him to the Guildhall, and then only after the poll had closed, Chief-justice Saunders in his summing-up singled him out, in company with Goodenough, for especial castigation, insinuating that they were the promoters of the fictitious riot. He was found guilty and fined a thousand marks on 15 June, when he failed to appear (*ib.* ix. 187–293). His goods were afterwards seized. For his concurrence in the Rye House plot he was arrested on 4 July, but succeeded in escaping to Holland. There he encouraged his friend the Duke of Monmouth to invade England. He landed at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, with Monmouth on 11 June 1685, and was entrusted with the command of the cavalry. Though he was easily driven from Bridport by the militia, Monmouth refused to supersede him. He dissuaded Monmouth from abandoning the enterprise at Frome. At the battle of Sedgemoor, on 6 July, his troops were quickly routed, owing, it is said, to his pusillanimity. He was taken on the following day in the New Forest, near Ringwood. In his interview with the king he frankly owned himself guilty. His life was spared on his giving a bond for 40,000*l.* to the lord treasurer (Sunderland), and smaller sums to other courtiers. He was obliged, however, to tell all he knew concerning the plot, and to appear as a witness against some of the supposed authors, but with the assurance that nobody should die upon his evidence (Burnet, iii. 53–4). His confession was accompanied by a servile letter to James. Both were published in 1754 as the 'Secret History of the Rye House Plot and of Monmouth's Rebellion.' He was produced at the trial of Lord Brandon Gerard on 25 Nov. 1685 (Luttrell, *Brief Historical Relation*, i. 364–5), and at that of Henry Booth, lord Delamere, on 14 Jan. 1686 (*State Trials*, xi. 538–40). In the following June he was restored in honour and blood (Luttrell, i. 379). After a brief sojourn abroad he returned to England with William of Orange, and attempted to retrieve his reputation by taking an active share in politics. He regularly attended the convention, in which he was one of the thirty-six lords who, on 31 Jan. 1689, protested against the resolution not to agree to the vote of the commons that the throne was vacant, and on 4 Feb. he joined in a second protest. Along with Goodenough he was to have appeared on 7 May 1689 as a witness against John Charlton, charged with high treason against Charles II, but both kept away (*ib.* i. 363, 531). On 9 May 1695 he was sworn of the privy council (*ib.* iii. 470), and on the following 11 June was created Earl of Tankerville. In May 1696 he was appointed a commissioner of trade (*ib.* iv. 58). During the same year he supported the Association Bill in a brilliant speech, and also spoke in favour

of the bill for Fenwick's attainder. He vigorously opposed the bill for disbanding the army in 1698. He became a lord of the treasury on 28 May 1699 (*ib.* iv. 521), first commissioner of the treasury on 17 Nov. of that year (*ib.* iv. 583), a lord justice during the king's absence at the end of June 1700 (*ib.* iv. 661), and lord privy seal on 28 Oct. following (*ib.* iv. 702, 704). He died on 25 June 1701 (*ib.* v. 65). By his wife Mary, daughter of George, lord Berkeley, he had an only daughter, Mary, married in June 1695 to Charles Bennet, second lord Ossulston (*ib.* iii. 492), who, after the extinction of the male line of the Greys, was created Earl of Tankerville. The barony of Grey of Werk became extinct in 1706 on the death of Tankerville's brother Ralph, who was governor of Barbadoes in 1698.

[Burke's Extinct Peerage, p. 253; Burnet's Own Time, Oxford ed., ii. 359, iii. 23, 25; Macaulay's Hist. of England; Ranke's Hist. of England; State Trials, ix. 359–62; Luttrell's Brief Historical Relation, i. 265, 269.] G. G.

GREY, Sir GEORGE (1799–1882), statesman, was the only son of George, third son of Charles, first earl Grey [q. v.], and Mary, daughter of Samuel Whitbread of Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire. His father was a favourite captain of Sir John Jervis, and George was born at Gibraltar while Captain Grey was engaged in the duties of his naval command. Captain Grey retired from active service in 1804, was made superintendent of the dockyard at Portsmouth, and was created a baronet in 1814. Lady Grey was of a strongly religious character, a friend of William Wilberforce, and impressed upon her son in early days a fervent and simple piety which never left him. He was educated by the Rev. William Buckle, vicar of Pyrton, near Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, with whom he stayed till he entered Oriel College, Oxford, in 1817. There he studied diligently, and graduated in 1821, having taken a first class. His original intention was to take holy orders, but after reading theology at home for a time he came to the conclusion that he was not fitted by temperament for clerical work. In 1823 he settled in London to read law, was called to the bar in 1826, and rapidly obtained occupation. In 1827 he married Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of Henry Ryder, bishop of Lichfield, son of the first Earl of Harrowby, and next year succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death.

Grey's ability and his connections alike marked him out for political life, and after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 he entered parliament as member for the newly enfranchised borough of Devonport. He soon made a reputation in the House of Commons as an able speaker, a man of businesslike habits, and of sterling worth, and in 1834 was offered by Lord Melbourne the post of under-secretary for the colonies under Charles Grant (1778–1866) [q. v.] Lord Melbourne's ministry fell before the end of the year, but on Lord Melbourne's return to power in the following April, Grey went back to his place, which became important by the removal of Grant to the upper house as Lord Glenelg. He had important work to do in carrying out the provisions for the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, and his firmness and obvious integrity of purpose strongly impressed the house. The conduct of the government towards Canada was not wise, and Grey in 1836–8 had hard work to do in justifying it against criticism. One of his best speeches was made in 1838 in defence of Lord Glenelg against a vote of censure proposed by Sir W. Molesworth.

In the beginning of 1839 Charles Grant, lord Glenelg [q. v.], resigned, and Grey was advanced to the post of judge-advocate-general, which he retained till the fall of Lord Melbourne in 1841. In 1845, by the death of his uncle, Sir Henry Grey, he became possessor of a family estate at Falloden in Northumberland, which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life. In the House of Commons he increased his reputation for sound judgment and skill in dealing with detailed business; but he never sought the honour of a slashing speaker, nor did he take much part in purely party debates. When Lord John Russell came into power in 1845 he chose Grey as home secretary, a post which he continued to hold with slight interruption for nearly twenty years, and which he made his own as few ministers have ever done. Careful in action and moderate in speech, he never invited opposition. He never attempted to be smart, nor spoke with bitterness. Of tall and commanding figure, endued with genuine kindliness and genial manners, he was known to be a man of high character whose word could be implicitly trusted. He did not aspire to be a great orator, but spoke with fluency and almost excessive rapidity, aiming only at clearness of statement and such emphasis as came from the expression of spontaneous feeling. He was in all ways a striking contrast to his predecessor Sir James Graham, whose measures to relieve the Irish famine he had immediately to carry out. In the same session he carried the Convict Discipline Bill, which substituted for transportation abroad the employment of convicts on public works at home.

On the dissolution of 1847 Grey aban-

doned his seat at Devonport to contest North Northumberland, in which the influence of the Percies had hitherto been supreme. Grey's personal popularity enabled him to win an election victory, which was felt to be important. In the course of 1848 Grey's good sense and coolness were severely taxed in dealing with the chartists, who threatened to march in force to Westminster bearing a monster petition. It was a year of revolution, and there was much excitement in England. The chartists were kept in order, and London remained quiet on 10 April, the day of their threatened meeting; but this result was owing to the excellent precautions taken by Grey, who, without producing any irritation, outmanœuvred the chartist leaders. On the same evening Grey moved the second reading of a bill for preventing crimes in Ireland, which was opposed by Smith O'Brien, who was disappointed at the small effect of the chartist demonstration. Grey's reply was a scathing denunciation of O'Brien, and led to an ovation in the excited condition of the house. For some time after this Grey was the most popular man in England. His duties for the next two years were mainly concerned with the repression of Irish discontent.

In the dissolution of 1852 Grey lost his seat in North Northumberland, on which thirteen thousand working men presented him with a testimonial. He preferred to remain for a time out of parliament, but was elected for Morpeth in the beginning of 1853. At first he declined to take any part in the coalition ministry, but in June 1854 he thought it his duty to accept the colonial office, because at a time when war was imminent personal predilections had to give way to public considerations. Grey's presence was much desired in the cabinet. His moderation, good sense, and gentleness made him a useful link in holding together a ministry which was by no means at one. When the coalition government fell, Lord Palmerston transferred Grey to his old post at the home office (1855), where again he was mostly employed in keeping internal order and reorganising the police. In 1858 Lord Palmerston's government was defeated, and Grey was out of office; but on Lord Palmerston's return to power in 1859 he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and in 1862 returned to the home office, where in 1866 he had the responsibility of dealing with the cattle plague. In the same year his tenure of office came to an end. Lord Palmerston resigned, and when the liberal party returned to power under Mr. Gladstone, Grey did not take office. He contented himself with helping on parliamentary business by his knowledge on general points. With the dissolution in 1874 his parliamentary career ended. The borough of Morpeth had been enlarged by taking in a district inhabited by miners, and the miners being in a majority decided to elect a member from their own number. Grey readily retired in favour of Mr. Thomas Burt, and spent the remainder of his life with perfect happiness as a benevolent and philanthropic country gentleman. He died in his eighty-fourth year on 9 Sept. 1882. His only child, George Henry, died in 1874, and Grey was therefore succeeded by his eldest grandson, Edward.

Few statesmen in modern times have had more friends and fewer enemies than Grey. His moral excellence and social charm were obvious to all who met him. In politics he was content to remain an administrator without aspiring to be a statesman. Entering parliament just after the passing of the Reform Bill, he took the work of the whig party to be the adjustment of the rest of the institutions and organisation of the country to the level of the ideas which the Reform Bill expressed. Beyond this he did not attempt to go. He was singularly free from personal ambition, and gave himself entirely to the work of carrying on the business of his department. His moral qualities made him a valuable member of a cabinet where he was skilful in composing differences. He is a rare instance of a man who retired from politics without bitterness, and was to the end of his life a valued counsellor to statesmen of different opinions from himself.

[Obituary notice in the Times, 11 Sept. 1882; Creighton's Memoir of Sir George Grey (privately printed); personal knowledge.] M. C.

GREY, HENRY, Duke of Suffolk, third Marquis of Dorset (*d.* 1554), father of Lady Jane Grey, eldest son of Thomas Grey, second marquis of Dorset [q. v.], by Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, succeeded to the title as third marquis in 1530. He owed his high position at court chiefly to his rank and wealth. With the approval of Henry VIII Dorset married in 1533–4 Frances, the elder daughter of Charles Brandon [q. v.], duke of Suffolk, by Mary Tudor [q. v.], younger sister of Henry VIII. By his father's wishes he had previously been contracted, and probably married, to a daughter of Lord Arundel, but with some difficulty, and by the payment of a large sum of money, he managed to free himself from his first wife. Dorset took a prominent part in all the great court ceremonials of his day. He is said to have carried the sceptre at Anne Boleyn's coronation (1533); he and his mother, who complains that she was 'unkindly and

extremely escheated' by her son (*Cotton MS.* Vesp. F. xiii. 102), were present at Elizabeth's christening, 7 Sept. 1533. He was also chief mourner at the funeral of Henry VIII (3 Feb. 1547), and created lord high constable of England for three days (17 to 20 Feb.) to superintend the young king's coronation. He was made a K.G. at the same time, but not installed till 23 May.

Dorset took a prominent part in the government during Edward's minority, and actively championed the cause of the reformation. He was as weak as he was ambitious. He was persuaded by Lord Seymour of Sudeley to leave his daughter Lady Jane [see DUDLEY, LADY JANE] in Seymour's household, with the hope that she would marry the king. On Seymour's fall in 1548 Dorset attached himself to John Dudley, earl of Warwick [q. v.], who became protector in 1549. On 11 Dec. 1549 the marquis became a privy councillor, and in 1550 received the post of justice itinerant of the king's forests. A year later he was made steward of the king's honours and lordships in Leicestershire, and of all lordships, manors, &c., in Leicestershire, Rutland, Warwickshire, and Nottinghamshire, 'parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster' for life, and constable and porter of Leicester Castle, with all the profits, an annual fee of 5*l.*, and twopence a day (STRYPE, *Mem.*, Clarendon Press, ed. 1822, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 435). In February he sat on a commission for proroguing parliament till 30 Oct., and on 25 Feb. was made lord-warden-general of the east, west, and middle marches toward Scotland (*Journal of Edward VI*; BURNET, *Reformation*, II. ii. 33). He immediately proceeded to the north, and on 2 March writes from Berwick to the council the first of a series of petitions for money and instructions (*State Papers*, Addenda, 1547–65). By the death, on 16 July 1551, of Henry and Charles Brandon [q. v.], the dukedom of Suffolk became extinct in the male line, Dorset's wife standing next in blood. On 4 Oct. the king conferred the dukedom of Suffolk on Dorset, who had already resigned his wardenship (BURNET, p. 52). At the same time Warwick was created Duke of Northumberland. The ceremonies of their creation took place at Hampton Court on 11 Oct. At the end of October the queen-dowager of Scotland paid a visit to the court, and Suffolk took a prominent part in the festivities prepared for her. Meantime he had approved of Somerset's arrest (16 Oct.), and was one of the twenty-six peers who sat as judges at his trial (December) in Westminster Hall. After Somerset's execution (22 Jan. 1552) Suffolk took a band of a hundred men-at-arms into his service, receiving in the same month by royal patent fresh wealth in the shape of property in London. In February he escorted the Lady Mary on a visit to her royal brother; on 16 May was made lord-lieutenant of his own county (Leicester), and was present in the same month at a splendid review held before the king. He now became a tool in the hands of Northumberland. He fell in with Northumberland's schemes for the marriage of his daughter Jane Grey and Guildford Dudley (May 1553). On 9 July, three days after Edward's death, Northumberland, Suffolk, and others went to Sion House to hail Jane as queen. She persuaded the council to allow her father to remain with her while her father-in-law marched against Mary. Suffolk permitted the council to leave the Tower, when they instantly sent for the lord mayor and proclaimed Mary. Suffolk now only thought of saving his head; he himself proclaimed Mary queen at the Tower gates, and despoiled his daughter of the ensigns of royalty. On the 27th Suffolk and his wife were imprisoned in the Tower, but released on the 31st through the intercession with Mary of the duchess, who was the queen's personal friend and godmother. Suffolk was allowed, on payment of a fine, to retire to his own house at East Sheen. His wife was received at court with much distinction.

Suffolk, in spite of repeated assurances of loyalty to Mary, cherished a deep aversion to her religion. Upon the proposed Spanish match preparations were made for a general rising. Wyatt undertook to raise Kent and Suffolk, his brothers the midland counties, and Sir Peter Carew the west of England. Suffolk resolved to join the rebellion. Two months, however, before arrangements were completed the plot was betrayed by Edward Courtenay [q. v.], earl of Devonshire. On 26 Jan. 1554 the duke and his brothers, Thomas and John [q. v.], fled with fifty men-at-arms to his own estates in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. It is said that a message from Mary, offering Suffolk a command against the rebels, actually reached him as he was mounting his horse, but that he preferred to try his fortune. It is untrue (see *Queen Jane and Queen Mary*, Append. p. 123) that he proclaimed his daughter queen in the towns he passed through; on the contrary, he professed to the mayor of Leicester loyalty to Mary as 'the mercifullest prince . . . that ever reigned,' and only made proclamation against the Spanish match (HOLINSHED). The people were everywhere unprepared to revolt; the gates of Coventry remained shut against Suffolk when he and a few followers arrived there on 30 Jan. The duke now saw all was lost; Lord Thomas fled to Wales,

where he was taken two months later, and executed on 27 April. Suffolk disbanded his followers, giving each a sum of money, and he and his youngest brother, John, hid themselves in a gamekeeper's cottage on the duke's estate of Astley Cooper, Warwickshire. His keeper, one Underwood, betrayed him. Suffolk, who was very ill, was found hidden in a hollow tree. Both brothers were kept prisoners three days at Coventry, and then escorted by the Earl of Huntingdon, who had been sent against them, and three hundred horsemen, to London (10 Feb.), where they were sent to the Tower. Suffolk was arraigned for high treason at Westminster Hall (17 Feb.), the Earl of Arundel, brother of his repudiated first wife, being the judge, and some have needlessly ascribed Suffolk's death to Arundel's desire to avenge his sister. He was found guilty of high treason and condemned to death. He was executed on Tower Hill on Friday, 23 Feb. 1554, and met his end with more courage and dignity than he had usually shown in life (see full account of trial and execution, *Queen Jane and Queen Mary*, pp. 60–3; Stow, &c.) Whatever his virtues his weakness and ambition are undeniable, though Holinshed gives him credit for gentleness, placability, and truthfulness. He had some learning, and was a liberal patron of all learned men. He hospitably entertained many foreigners, amongst others Bullinger, with whom he afterwards corresponded (*Original Letters*, Parker Soc., 2nd ser. p. 3, 21 Dec. 1551), and who, in March 1551, dedicated the concluding portion of his decades to him. Throughout his life he remained a firm protestant, and was a disciple of the most uncompromising of the reformed teachers. By his wife, Frances Brandon, he had five children, two of whom died as infants. Jane was the eldest surviving [see Dudley, Lady Jane]; the second, Catherine, was imprisoned by Elizabeth for her marriage with Edward Seymour [q.v.]; and the third, Mary, fell under Elizabeth's displeasure for her marriage with Henry Keys [see Keys, Mary]. The duchess remarried Adrian Stokes, her master of the horse, very soon after the duke's execution. There is a portrait of Grey, by Joannes Corvus, in the National Portrait Gallery, and another at Hatfield is engraved in Lodge's 'Portraits,' pl. 25.

[The chief authorities for the life of Henry Grey are, besides the State Papers, Dom. Lemon, 1547–80, Addenda, 1547–65; Wriothesley's Chronicle; Holinshed; Stow's Annals; Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary (Camden Soc.); Rapin's abridgment of Rymer's Fœdera, iii. 359, 361; Foxe's Acts and Monuments, ed. Townsend, vi. 384, 413, 537, 543, &c.; Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 666–73; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 721, and History of Warwickshire, p. 112; Strype's Annals, Clarendon Press, ed. 1824, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 420; Strype's Memorials, vols. ii. and iii., ed. 1843; Cranmer, pp. 299, 434, ed. 1822; Hayward's Annals; Burnet's Reformation; Tytler's Edward VI and Mary; Lady Jane Grey and her Times, by George Howard, 1822, and other histories of Lady Jane and of the reign of Edward VI.] E. T. B.

GREY, HENRY, ninth Earl of Kent (1594–1651), born on 24 Nov. 1594, was the son of the Rev. Anthony Grey, eighth earl of Kent (1557–1643), rector of Aston Flamville, Leicestershire, by Magdalen, daughter of William Purefoy of Caldecote, Warwickshire (Doyle, *Official Baronage*, ii. 286–7). He became Lord Ruthin on 21 Nov. 1639. From 1640 to 1643 he represented Leicestershire in parliament. On 4 June 1642 he was chosen by the parliament first commissioner of the militia in Leicestershire (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 604). He succeeded his father as ninth Earl of Kent on 9 Nov. 1643, and on the 28th of the same month was substituted for the Earl of Rutland as first commissioner of the great seal (*ib.* iii. 323). Clarendon (*Hist.* ed. 1849, iii. 263, 306) calls him a man of far meaner parts than Lord Rutland, and says that the number of lords who attended the parliament was so small that the choice was very limited. On 16 Aug. 1644 Grey became a commissioner of martial law (*Commons' Journals*, iii. 592), lord-lieutenant of Rutlandshire on the 24th of the same month (*ib.* iii. 606), and speaker of the House of Lords on 13 Feb. 1645 (*Lords' Journals*, viii. 191). He was resworn first commissioner of the great seal on 20 March 1645, and continued in office until 30 Oct. 1646, when the seal was given to the speakers of the two houses (*ib.* viii. 223). Grey, who was custos rotulorum of Bedfordshire, accepted the lord-lieutenancy of that county on 2 July 1646 (*Commons' Journals*, iv. 597), and the speakership of the House of Lords on 6 Sept. 1647 (*Lords' Journals*, ix. 422), becoming one of the committee of the navy and customs on 17 Dec. following (*ib.* ix. 582). In that month he was one of the lords commissioners to take the four bills to the king at the Isle of Wight, and had to bring them back unsigned. He was renominated on 17 March 1648 chief commissioner of the great seal in conjunction with another lord and two commoners (*ib.* x. 117), but neither he nor his colleagues took any part in the trial or death of the king. He remained in office until the commons, on 6 Feb. 1649, voted the abolition of the House of Lords, and two days after placed the seal in other

hands (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, pp. 283–378). Grey died on 28 May 1651. A monument to his memory was erected by his widow in Flitton Church, Bedfordshire. The title descended to his son Anthony (1645–1702) and grandson Henry (1664?–1740), the latter of whom was created Duke of Kent in 1710, was one of the lords justices after the death of Queen Anne in 1714, and held various offices at the court during the reign of George I. He was twice married, but, dying without male issue, his titles became extinct, with the exception of the marquisate De Grey, which descended to his granddaughter Jemima (1722–1797), wife of Philip Yorke, second earl of Hardwicke. The present Marquis of Ripon is descended from her.

Grey was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter of Sir William Courten, knight; she died on 9 March 1644 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644, p. 52); and secondly, on 1 Aug. 1644, to Amabella, widow of Anthony, younger son of Francis Fane, earl of Westmorland, and daughter of Sir Anthony Benn, knight, recorder of London, by whom he had surviving issue. Lady Kent, who from her charity was called the 'Good Countess,' died on 20 Aug. 1698, aged 92 (Luttrell, *Relation of State Affairs*, 1857, iv. 417). A drawing of Grey is in the Sutherland collection in the Bodleian Library.

[Burke's Extinct Peerage, p. 252; Foss's Lives of the Judges, vi. 440–1; Doyle's Official Baronage, i. 522, ii. 286–8.] G. G.

GREY, HENRY, first Earl of Stamford (1599?–1673), born about 1599, was the eldest son of Sir John Grey, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Nevill, lord Abergavenny. He succeeded his grandfather, Henry, as second Lord Grey of Groby on 26 July 1614, and was created Earl of Stamford in Lincolnshire by letters patent dated 26 March 1628, having by his marriage become possessed of the castle, borough, and manor of Stamford. In early life he resided principally at his seat at Bradgate, Leicestershire, where his haughty, irritable disposition made him an unpleasant neighbour. As chairman of the quarter sessions he missed no opportunity of showing his hostility to the church. He employed his leisure in perfecting an improved method for dressing hemp, of which he hoped to secure a monopoly. While attending upon the king at Berwick, in June 1639, he ventured to pay a visit to the Scottish camp, and was hospitably entertained by Lesley. On his return he gave a glowing account of the Scots' loyalty to the king. Charles dryly told him that he had done them too much honour to go (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1639, pp. 330–1). Grey became eventually a zealous parliamentarian. On 6 May 1641 he was proposed by the commons for the governorship of Jersey (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 137). In the same month he was sent to raise levies for the garrisoning of Hull. With Thomas, lord Howard of Charleton, he was requested by the lords, on 26 Jan. 1642, to press for a definite answer from the States ambassador respecting the recompense to be made to certain English merchants for serious damages inflicted by a firm of Dutch traders (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1641–3, p. 268). On the following 12 Feb. he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Leicestershire (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 425). In April he was despatched with Lord Willoughby of Parham and a committee of the commons to confer with Hotham at Hull, and drew up a report of their proceedings. At York, on 18 April, he presented to Charles a petition in the name of both houses regarding the king's message to them declaring his resolution of going to Ireland (*Cal. State Papers*, 1641–3, p. 310). On 4 June he arrived at Leicester to enforce the ordinance of parliament touching the militia; but he met with a determined opposition from Henry Hastings, the sheriff, who arrived on the 15th from York with the king's proclamation and commission of array. Grey, however, secured the magazine at Leicester, and conveyed great part of it to his house. The king proclaimed him a traitor, and gave orders for his arrest. He quitted the town just as the king entered it, on 22 July. In September he joined Essex at Dunsmore Heath in Warwickshire (*ib.* 1641–3, p. 392). Essex sent him to occupy Hereford, which he entered unopposed on 30 Sept., and took up his quarters in the bishop's palace (*ib.* 1641–3, p. 400). At the end of October he cleverly defeated a scheme of the cavaliers for ousting him from the city, and made some important captures at Presteign without sustaining any loss. Nevertheless, his position in Hereford was daily becoming more difficult, and he was unable in November to assist the roundheads of Pembrokeshire in their resistance to the Marquis of Hertford, who was there engaged in raising levies. In his last despatch to parliament he complained of want of money and supplies, and hinted at making a speedy retreat. He evacuated Hereford on about 14 Dec., and marched to Gloucester. Meanwhile a commission had been prepared for him, by which, in the absence of Essex, he was to be constituted commander-in-chief of all the forces raised in the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, Salop, and Worcester (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 886). From Gloucester he had immediate

orders to repair to the west of England; and with his two troops of horse continuing his route to Bristol, he left Massey and the regiment of foot to protect Gloucester. He claimed to have won some small successes at Plymouth and Modbury on 21 Feb. 1643. In May he marched with a strong force into Cornwall, where on the 16th he received a severe check from the king's forces near Stratton. He entrusted the conduct of the battle to Major-general James Chudleigh, who was taken prisoner. Clarendon (*Hist.* ed. 1849, iii. 72–9) insinuates that Grey took excellent care not to expose his person to danger, and fled as soon as he saw the day was lost. To account for his defeat Grey asserted that he had been betrayed by Chudleigh. After further disaster he was shut up in Exeter by the army of Prince Maurice, and straitly besieged for three months and nineteen days. In his difficulty Grey addressed a letter to the king, dated 4 Aug., in which he made warm professions of loyalty, but inveighed against the king's counsellors, and exhorted him to dismiss them (*Cal. of Clarendon State Papers*, i. 244). All he really wanted was that his life might be spared. Exeter was surrendered on 5 Sept. 1643 (Clarendon, iii. 169). The fifth article of the capitulation, in which his pardon was assured, gave great offence to the parliament, and it was thought that a searching inquiry should be instituted into his whole conduct in the service (Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* pt. iii. vol. ii. pp. 272–4). His bad generalship brought on him ridicule from foe and friend alike. The cavaliers lampooned him in song and satire, hinting that he was vicious in more than one respect, and that his plunder at Hereford had ministered to his dissolute habits. He won a place in Cleveland's 'Character of a London Diurnall.' In a published defence an awkward attempt was made to lay the blame of his ill-success on his officers (Letter appended to *Articles of Agreement upon the Delivery of Excester*, 1643). He repeated the accusation in the House of Lords. He could, however, point with justice to the sacrifices which he had made for his party. His house and estates had been rifled, and his tenants so impoverished that they could not pay their rents. He suffered much pecuniary distress, and repeatedly brought his case before parliament. On 6 May 1644 he requested leave to travel to the hot baths in France for the recovery of his health; that he might be furnished with 1,000*l.* out of the remainder of the Earl of Arundel's assessment for the twentieth part; and have besides some weekly allowance for his maintenance abroad. The commons were recommended to accede to his request, the earl 'having done good service in the west;' but on the same day a member was directed to bring in what information he had to give against Grey concerning 'the loss of the west.' The earl forthwith wrote to the speaker, asking the house to let him know, first, what he was charged with, and secondly, to hear what he had to say in his justification. On 21 Aug. the lords again reminded the commons of his wants, and on the 25th 1,000*l.*, which had been assessed on Lord Stanhope of Harrington, was assigned to him on account of his arrears. In June 1645 the commons impeached him, along with two of his servants, for assaulting Sir Arthur Haselrig. He was nominated a member of the committee appointed to go north to see due execution of the articles with the Scots on 2 Jan. 1647. Having been returned M.P. for Leicestershire, the county gentlemen petitioned the Protector and council against his election on 21 Aug. 1654, alleging that he had 'assisted the late king of Scots, and was not of good conversation' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1654, p. 316). Encouraged by Booth's rising, in August 1659, Grey declared for the king, and attempted to raise troops in Leicestershire. He was arrested and committed to the Tower on 3 Sept. on a charge of high treason (*ib.* 1659–60). Charles II treated him with favour, and on his petition reconveyed to him in 1666 Armtree Manor and Wildmore Fen, Lincolnshire, which had been presented by him to the crown in 1637 for the purpose of effecting some abortive improvements (*ib.* 1663–4, 1665–6, pp. 448–9). He died on 23 Aug. 1673, and was buried at Bradgate. He married, 19 July 1620, Anne, youngest daughter and coheiress of William Cecil, earl of Exeter (Chester, *London Marriage Licenses*, p. 587; he was then aged about twenty-one). By her he had, besides five daughters, four sons: Thomas, lord Grey (1623?–1657) [q. v.], Anchitell [q. v.], John, and Leonard.

[Collins's Peerage (Brydges), iii. 353–66; Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 677; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; John Webb's Civil War in Herefordshire; Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th, 6th, and 7th Reps.] G. G.

GREY, HENRY, D.D. (1778–1859), free church minister, was born on 11 Feb. 1778, at Alnwick, Northumberland, where his father was a medical practitioner. His education was chiefly left to his mother, who had an early breach with his father, and removed with her son to Edinburgh, where he passed through the usual course of study, preparatory to entering on the office of the ministry in the established church. Grey's sympathies were wholly with the evangelical portion of

the church, then gradually acquiring position and power, and his earnest piety, fine talents, and attractive appearance and manner soon won for him attention and preferment. His first charge was the parish of Stenton in East Lothian, a retired and quiet place, where he found little either of social or spiritual life, but where for twelve years he laboured with great diligence, and not without encouragement. In 1813 he was called to fill the pulpit of St. Cuthbert's Chapel of ease, a charge recently formed through the labours of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, and his colleague-minister of St. Cuthbert's parish, well situated at that time for the upper classes of Edinburgh, although now utterly apart from their abodes. Hitherto it had been a general complaint that the evangelical clergy were far behind their 'moderate' brethren in scholarship and in general culture; but Grey's discourses were presented in a scholarly style, with charming purity of elocution and intense fervency. This way of presenting evangelical truth to the more cultivated classes of Edinburgh was Grey's great service, and in this respect he was the pioneer of others whose gifts eclipsed his own, notably Dr. Andrew Thomson and Dr. Thomas Chalmers [q. v.] In 1821 he was appointed to the New North Church, one of the parish churches of Edinburgh, and four years after to St. Mary's, a new church erected by the town council in a part of the new town. Four years after this last translation Grey found himself in a painful personal conflict with Dr. Andrew Thomson, in connection with what was known as the Apocrypha controversy, in which they took opposite sides. This collision excited a great amount of notice, and was the more painful because the two men were on the same side in theology, and had been warm personal friends. In the great ecclesiastical struggle of the next few years Grey warmly espoused the side of the church against the civil courts, and in 1843 he left the established church, and had a new church built for him in the parish of St. Mary's. In the year after the disruption, 1844, he was chosen to fill the chair of the general assembly, which he did with marked ability and spirit, and with great acceptance. In the jubilee year of his ministry a public testimonial was presented to him, which was turned into a foundation for the 'Grey scholarships' in the New College, Edinburgh. While very decided in the part he took in the great church controversy, Grey was a man of essentially catholic nature. He had taken an active part in the agitation against West Indian slavery, and in the movement for political reform, not without exposing himself, in the latter case, to much adverse criticism on the part of many who agreed with his religious views, but were opposed to the party of political progress. He cultivated a wider circle of acquaintances than most of his brethren, and was highly esteemed in other communions than his own. He died suddenly in his eighty-first year on 13 Jan. 1859.

[Scott's Fasti; Kay's Portraits, vol. ii.; Anderson's Sketches of Edinburgh Clergy; Memoir of the Rev. Henry Grey, D.D., prefixed to Thoughts in the Evening of Life, by (his son-in-law) the Rev. C. M. Birrell, Liverpool, 1871; Edinburgh newspapers, 14 Jan. 1859; Home and Foreign Record of the Free Church, March 1859; personal knowledge.] W. G. B.

GREY, LADY JANE (1537–1554). [See DUDLEY.]

GREY or **GRAY**, JOHN DE (*d.* 1214), bishop of Norwich and justiciar of Ireland, is said to have been descended from Anschitel de Gray, an Oxfordshire landowner in Domesday (Foss, ii. 75; cf. *Domesday*, i. fol. 161a2). His grandfather, Richard, was a benefactor of Eynsham Abbey, near Oxford (Foss; cf. DUGDALE, iii. 16); and his father, Anschitel, was this Richard's eldest son (Foss; cf. BLOMEFIELD, i. 577–8). John de Gray was a native of Norfolk, and was already in Prince John's service by 8 Feb. 1198 (*Plac. quo Warr.* p. 831). Soon after John's accession he seems to have crossed over to England, and is found signing or issuing charters for the new king both here and in France during 1199 and 1200 (*Rot. Chart.* pp. 20 *b*, 37 *a*, &c.; *Oblate Rolls*, pp. 12, 24, &c.) By 4 March 1200 he was archdeacon of Cleveland, by 11 April archdeacon of Gloucester (*Rot. Chart.* pp. 37 *a*, 47 *b*), and by 7 Sept. he signs himself bishop-elect of Norwich (*ib.* p. 75 *a*), to which see he was consecrated on 24 Sept. (LE NEVE, ii. 460). Three months later his signature reappears (23 Dec. 1200) in the Charter Rolls, and is more or less frequent till the year of his death (*Rot. Chart.* pp. 82 *b*–200 *a*). When Hubert Walter died (12 July 1205), John had him elected archbishop of Canterbury, and he is found signing documents as archbishop-elect in December 1205. Innocent III, however, quashed the election in favour of Stephen Langton (20 Jan. 1207) (GERVASE OF CANT. ii. 98; WALT. OF COV. ii. 197; *Epp. Inn. III*, vol. ii. col. 1045; cf. POTTHAST, p. 260; MATT. PARIS, ii. 493). 'This appointment,' says Matthew Paris, 'was the seed-bed of all the ensuing discord which for so long wrought England irretrievable damage' (*ib.*)

A little before this (*c.* December 1203?) John de Gray and Hubert Walter had dis-

charged an unsuccessful mission to Philip Augustus (Gervase of Cant. ii. 96; for date cf. Potthast, p. 175). On 2 Oct. 1205 he had bought the chancellorship for his nephew, Walter de Grey [q. v.], afterwards archbishop of York; and he himself acted as a justiciar in the king's court or itinerant judge till the eighth year of John's reign (Foss, ii. 78). He was in Ireland by January 1209, and had probably succeeded Meiler Fitz-Henry [q. v.] as justiciar there before the end of the month (Sweetman, p. 58). In 1210 he was engaged in preparations for the king's visit and the campaign against Hugh de Lacy, in provisioning Carrickfergus Castle and mustering ships at Antrim (June and July) (*ib.* pp. 59–65). John was in Ireland from June to August 1210 (*Itin. of King John*; cf. Matt. Paris, ii. 530); and on his return to England left John de Gray in the island as his justiciar, with instructions to build three castles in Connaught (*Loch Cé*, pp. 243–4). The bishop now led an army to Athlone, where he built a bridge and a castle. Here he met Donnchadh O'Brien, king of Munster, and Geoffrey de Marisco, who had invaded Connaught from the south; Donnchadh reconciled the bishop with Cathal Chrobderg, king of Connaught, who gave up his son Turlough as a hostage (*ib.* p. 245; *Four Masters*, iii. 167–9). In 1212 he built another castle at Cael-uisce (Narrow-water, co. Down), invaded North Ireland, built the castle of Clones (co. Monaghan), and routed the people of Fermanagh. Shortly after he was defeated by Art O'Maelsechlainn, the chief of Brefny, and lost all his treasure (*Loch Cé*, p. 247; *Four Masters*, iii. 172–3). He remained nominal justiciar of Ireland till the appointment of Henry, archbishop of Dublin (23 July 1213); but he is said to have been defeated in France (1212) after some successes (Sweetman, p. 75; Gilbert, p. 76; Blomefield, ii. 361). During his term of office he had sent the king money in Wales and France (Gilbert, p. 76); and was certainly summoned to England about 30 Oct. 1212 (Sweetman, p. 73). In 1213 he brought over 'five hundred knights and many other horsemen' to join the great muster on Barham Down (about Easter) when Philip Augustus was threatening to invade England (Matt. Paris, ii. 537–539). While justiciar he remodelled the Irish coinage on that of England (*ib.* ii. 530); and apparently sought to abolish native Irish law and to assimilate the Irish local government to that of England (*ib.*)

Matthew Paris reckons John de Gray among the chief of the king's evil counsellors during the years of interdict (*ib.* ii. 532–3); and for this reason he had long been under papal excommunication (Gilbert, p. 76). When the reconciliation began he became surety (24 May 1213) for the fair treatment of Stephen Langton; and next year he signed the same prelate's compensation bond (17 June 1214). The previous July he had accompanied William Longsword on an embassy to the Emperor Otho, previous to the great coalition which led to the battle of Bouvines (Rymer, i. 171, 174, &c.) Together with the rest of the chief royal counsellors he was excluded from the general absolution of 1213, and had to receive his pardon (about 21 Oct. 1213) from Innocent III himself at Rome. Contemporary rumour imagined that he was commissioned to subject England to the papal rule (Walt. of Cov. ii. 213; Rymer, i. 187). Next year the legate Michael brought papal letters for the bishop's election to Durham; the monks unwillingly obeyed (20 Feb. 1214); but appealed to Rome in favour of their own candidate, Richard, dean of Salisbury. Innocent confirmed his own nominee, who, however, was now dead (Geoffrey of Coldingham, pp. 29–31). Gray had returned by way of Poitou; he was at Rochefort on 17 June, and died at St. Jean d'Audely, near Poitiers, 18 Oct. 1214 (Walt. of Cov. ii. 217; Hardy, ii. 460; Rymer, i. 188; Blomefield, ii. 341; but cf. Gerv. of Cant. who gives 25 Nov.) He was buried in Norwich Cathedral (Matt. Paris, ii. 581).

John de Gray is said to have been a 'pleasant and facetious companion,' 'of great learning,' and 'entirely beloved by the king.' He is also credited with antiquarian tastes, and with having written a defence of Geoffrey of Monmouth against William of Newburgh (Blomefield, ii. 340; cf. Foss, ubi supra; Tanner, p. 338). He lent John money more than once, and in 1203 held the 'regalia' in pawn (Blomefield, ii. 340). He was a great patron of King's Lynn, for which town he procured a royal charter, and near which he built the episcopal palace at Geywood (*ib.* pp. 339–41). Blomefield gives a list of his various appointments, but some of these seem rather doubtful (*ib.*) Tanner ascribes to him a book of 'Epistolæ ad diversos.'

[Domesday Book; Matthew Paris, Walter of Coventry, Gervase of Canterbury, Annals of Loch Cé, all in Rolls Series; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. Donovan; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Gilbert's Viceroys of Ireland; Charter Rolls, ed. Hardy, 1837; Oblate Rolls, ed. Hardy, 1835; Rymer's Fœdera, orig. ed.; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy; Potthast's Regesta Pontificum; Sweetman's Calendar of Irish Documents, vol. i.; Blomefield's History of Norfolk; Geoffrey of Coldingham ap. Tres Scriptores Eccles. Dunelm., ed. Raine (Surtees Soc.); Weever's Funerall Monuments, pp. 789–90.] T. A. A.

GREY, Sir JOHN de (*d.* 1266), judge, was second son of Henry de Grey, first baron Grey of Codnor, by his wife Isolda, the eldest of the nieces of Robert Bardolf, and possibly related to Walter de Grey, archbishop of York [q. v.] Having a seat at Eaton, near Fenny Stratford, he served as sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire in the twenty-third year of Henry III, and seven years later became constable of the castle of Gannoc in North Wales, and justice of Chester. In the thirty-fifth year of Henry III he married Johanna, widow of Paulinus Peiure. The king, however, had destined her for another husband, and for thus marrying her without the royal license Grey was fined five hundred marks, and lost his appointments in Wales. He took the cross in 1252, and on his return from the crusade was received again into favour, and in 1253 was forgiven his fine and debts to the crown to the extent of 300*l.* (see *Rot. Fin.* i. 453, ii. 119, 167). He was also appointed steward of Gascony and custos of the castles of Northampton, Shrewsbury, and Dover. In 1255 he withdrew from court, disliking the course taken by the royal councillors, and pleading old age. But in 1258 he was one of the twelve representatives of the commonalty, and of the twenty-four 'a treiter de aide le rei' (*Ann. Burt.* pp. 449, 450). He was also appointed by the barons one of the counsellors to Prince Edward, and castellan of Hereford (*ib.* pp. 445, 453). In 1260 he became a justice in eyre in Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire. On 9 July 1261 he was appointed by the king sheriff of Hereford and custos of Hereford Castle (*Rot. Pat.* 45 *Hen. III*). In the king's war with his barons he adhered to the king, took command of the army in Wales in February 1263, in July his house was attacked by the Londoners, and he escaped with difficulty (*Ann. Dunst.* iii. 223; see Wright, *Pol. Songs*, p. 62). He was one of the king's sureties that he would abide by the award made by King Louis of France, and in 1265, after the battle of Evesham, was made sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. He died in the following year. By his first wife, Emma, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Glanville, he had a daughter and a son, Reginald, first baron Grey de Wilton (*d.* 1308) [see under John de Grey, second Lord Grey of Wilton], from whom descend the Earl of Wilton and Marquis of Ripon.

[Foss's Judges of England; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 712, 716; Matthew Paris's Chronicle (Rolls Ser.), vol. v.; Shirley's Royal Letters of Henry III (Rolls Ser.), vol. ii.; Nicolas's Synopsis.] J. A. H.

GREY, JOHN de, second Lord Grey of Wilton (1268–1323), was the grandson of John de Grey (*d.* 1266) [q. v.], and the son of Reginald de Grey, the first lord Grey of Wilton. The father, having been justice of Chester, received in 1282 a grant of the castle of Ruthin, with the cantreds of Duffryn Clwyd and Englefield (Tegeingl), in the marches of North Wales; married Maud, daughter and heiress of Henry de Longchamp of Wilton; was summoned to parliament in 1297; and died in 1308. John had already been actively engaged in public life some years before his father's death. His acts are easily confused with those of his namesake, John de Grey of Rotherfield (*d.* 1312). He was, however, vice-justice of Chester in 1296 and 1297 (Welsh Records in *Thirty-first Report of Deputy-keeper of Records*, p. 202). In consideration of the son's good services to the crown Edward I remitted part of a debt which in 1306 Reginald the father owed to the king (*Rolls of Parliament*, i. 199).

John de Grey was first summoned to parliament on 9 June 1309. He had not yet become a prominent partisan when in March 1310 he was appointed one of the lords ordainers (Stubbs, *Chron. Edward I and II*, ii. 37; cf. *Const. Hist.* ii. 328). His continued hostility to the court is also shown by his being one of the permanent council nominated in 1318 to keep Edward II in check as the result of Lancaster's triumph. He was, however, constantly acting against the Scots, and seems to have shown some activity in enrolling foot soldiers from his Welsh estates. On 15 Feb. 1315 he was also appointed justice of North Wales and constable of Carnarvon Castle (Breese, *Calendars of Gwynedd*, p. 125). In 1316 he was ordered to raise all the forces he could to put down the insurrection of Llewelyn Bren. In 1320 he was a conservator of the peace for Bedfordshire.

In 1322, when the final struggle between Edward II and Lancaster broke out, Grey seems to have abandoned his old associates for the royal cause. He was commanded to raise troops in Wales and join the royal muster at Coventry, and also sat in the parliament at York which consummated the king's triumph. He complained, however, that the Welsh tenants of the king had attacked Ruthin, plundered himself and the townsfolk, and almost succeeded in burning the town (*Rolls of Parliament*, i. 397 *b*).

Grey died in 1323. He is said to have married twice. His first wife was Anne, daughter of William Ferrers, lord of Groby, by whom he left a son named Henry, forty years old at his father's death, who became

the ancestor of the Lords Grey de Wilton. By a second wife, Maud, daughter of Ralph, lord Basset of Drayton, he left a son, Roger de Grey [q. v.], the ancestor of the Lords Grey of Ruthin.

[Dugdale's Baronage, i. 713; Collins's Peerage, ii. 509–10, ed. 1779; Nicolas's Historic Peerage, p. 228; Parliamentary Writs, II. iii. 950–1; Rolls of Parliament, vol. i.; Rymer's Fœdera, vols. i. ii., Record edit.; Stubbs's Chronicles of Edward I and II (Rolls Ser.)] T. F. T.

GREY, JOHN DE, second BARON GREY OF ROTHERFIELD (1300–1359), soldier, was a descendant of Robert de Grey, brother of Richard de Grey (*fl.* 1250) [q. v.], and John de Grey (*d.* 1266) [q. v.] His father, John de Grey (1271–1312), was summoned to parliament as first Baron Grey of Rotherfield 26 Jan. 1297, and was employed during the war in Scotland in 1299 and 1306 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* ii. 1819). He died in 1312, having married Margaret, daughter of William de Odingsells of Maxstoke, Warwickshire. His son John made proof of his age and received livery of his lands in the fifteenth year of Edward II. In 1327 he was employed in the Scottish war. In January 1332, having quarrelled with William le Zouche in the royal presence, he was imprisoned and his lands seized by the crown, but shortly after made his submission, and was restored to favour (*Annales Paulini*, in *Chronicles of Edward I and II*, Rolls Ser., i. 335). Grey was constantly employed in the wars of Edward III's reign; in 1336 he was in Scotland; in 1342 he took part in the expedition to Flanders, and was there again five years later; he was in France in 1343, 1345–6, 1348, and 1356. In 1347 he received a license to crenellate Rotherfield and Sculcotes. He was one of the justices appointed to try William Thorpe [q.v.], the chief justice, for taking bribes in 1350, when he is styled 'steward (or seneschal) of our household' (*Fœdera*, iii. 208), an office which he still held four years later. In 1353 he was commissioner of array for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and in 1356 was one of the witnesses to the charters by which Edward Baliol granted all his rights in Scotland to Edward III (*ib.* iii. 317–22, dated Roxburgh, 20 Jan. 1356). Grey, who was summoned to parliament from 1326 to 1356, was one of the original knights of the Garter instituted at its foundation on 23 April 1344, when he occupied the eighth stall on the sovereign's side. He died on 1 Sept. 1359, having married, first, Katherine, daughter of Bryan Fitz-Alan of Bedale, Yorkshire, by whom he had a son John, third baron (*d.* 1375); and, secondly, to Avice, daughter and coheiress of John de Marmion, second baron de Marmion, by whom he had two sons, John and Robert, who took their mother's name.

[Rymer's Fœdera, ed. 1830; Beltz's Memorials of the Order of the Garter, pp. 57–9; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 723; Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages, p. 247.] C. L. K.

GREY, JOHN DE, third BARON (sixth by tenure) GREY OF CODNOR (1305–1392), soldier, born in 1305, was son of Richard de Grey (*d.* 1335), second baron, who was son of Henry de Grey (1254–1309) and grandson of Richard de Grey (*fl.* 1250) [q. v.] RICHARD DE GREY, second baron (*d.* 1335), was one of the barons who at the assembly of Stamford on 6 Aug. 1309 drew up a letter of remonstrance to the pope on the abuses in the church (*Annales Londinienses* in *Chron. Edw. I and II*, Rolls Ser., i. 162). He was employed in the Scottish war in 1311, 1314, and 1319–20. In 1324 he was steward of Aquitaine, and was sent to defend Argentain (KNIGHTON, in *Scriptores Decem*, 2543), and in 1326–7 was constable of Nottingham Castle. In 1327 he was employed in the Scotch marches, and was summoned for the Scottish war in 1334, but was excused on the ground of sickness. He died in 1335.

John de Grey took part in the wars of Edward III, in 1334, 1336, 1338, 1342, and 1346, in Scotland, and in 1339 in Flanders. In 1345 he accompanied Henry, earl of Derby, afterwards duke of Lancaster [q. v.], on his expedition to France, which was followed by a year's successful warfare in Guienne (MURIMUTH, Appendix, p. 243, in Rolls Ser.) He was again in France in 1349, 1353, and 1360. In 1350 he had license to go on a pilgrimage to Rome (*Fœdera*, iii. 440). In 1353 he was commissioner of array for the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and in 1360 was appointed governor of Rochester Castle for life. In 1372 he received a dispensation from coming to parliament on the score of his advanced age (*ib.* iii. 914). He is sometimes described as a knight of the Garter, but this is due to confusion with John de Grey of Rotherfield (1300–1359) [q. v.] He was last summoned to parliament 8 Sept. 1392, and seems to have died soon after. He married Alice de Insula, by whom he had a son Henry (*d.* 1379).

[Rymer's Fœdera, ed. 1830; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 710; Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages, p. 248.] C. L. K.

GREY, JOHN, EARL OF TANKERVILLE (*d.* 1421), soldier, probably born before 1391, was son of Sir Thomas Grey of Berwyke, Northumberland, and Heton, Durham, by

Jane, daughter of John, lord Mowbray. He was therefore grandson of Thomas Gray (*d.* 1369) [q. v.], author of the 'Scala-chronica.' In September 1411 Grey accompanied Gilbert Umfraville, earl of Kyme, in his expedition to assist the Duke of Burgundy (HARDING, p. 368). In May 1414 he was one of the captains of the force which was assembled to be reviewed by Richard Wydeville at Dover, preparatory to the war with France. The expedition sailed from Southampton on 11 Aug. 1415, and entered the Seine two days later; on 14 Aug. Grey was one of the knights sent out to reconnoitre the country towards Harfleur, and took part in the siege of that town during the following month. He was present at Agincourt 24 Oct., where he took prisoner the Comte d'Eu. Grey was now rewarded with a grant of the lands of his younger brother Sir Thomas Grey of Heton, who had been executed on 5 Aug. for complicity in the Earl of Cambridge's plot (*Rot. Pat.* 3 Hen. V, Cal. pp. 264–5). On the occasion of Henry's second expedition to France in 1417, he was summoned, as Sir John Grey of Heton, to serve with forty men-at-arms and 120 archers. He was present at the siege of Caen in September, was made captain of the town and castle of Mortaigne on 30 Oct., and on 24 Nov. received a grant of the castle and lordship of Tilly in Normandy. During the next year he served under Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, in the conquest of the Cotentin, and on 26 Oct. was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the dauphin. On 30 Jan. 1419 he was a commissioner to receive the surrender of all the castles in Normandy, and on the following day was created earl of Tancarville in Normandy, the earldom to be held by homage, and by the delivery of a helmet at Rouen on St. George's day. About the same time he was appointed chamberlain of Normandy, which office was held in fee. From February to August of this year he was captain of the town and castle of Mantes, on 23 Feb. was a commissioner to treat with the French ambassadors, and on 26 March to negotiate for the king's marriage with Catherine, daughter of Charles VI of France. He served at the siege of Rouen in the end of the year (poem on siege of Rouen, Camden Soc.) In November 1419 he was made a knight of the Garter (Beltz thought the date was February 1418). At this time he was also directed to receive the inhabitants of the castellanies of St. Germain, Montjoy, and Poissy into the king's obedience. In January 1420 he was made governor of Harfleur, and in the same year received a grant of Montereau from the king, and also of various lordships in Normandy; he was likewise governor of Meaux, and of the castle of Gournay, and took part in the siege of Melun in July. In 1421 he was serving under Thomas, duke of Clarence, and was killed with him at the battle of Beaugé on 22 March. Grey is described as 'a comely knight' ('Siege of Rouen,' p. 9, in *Collections of a Citizen of London*, Camden Soc.) He married Joan, eldest daughter and coheiress of Edward Charlton, lord of Powys [q. v.]; by her he had one son, Henry (1420–1450). Grey is sometimes spoken of as Lord of Powys in right of his wife, but incorrectly, since Charlton predeceased him by only a few days. His son styled himself Lord of Powys, but was never summoned to parliament. The earldom of Tankerville became extinct, either after the loss of Henry V's conquests or through the attainder of Richard Grey, son of the second earl, in 1459; but Richard's son John was summoned to parliament as Lord Grey of Powys in 1482; this barony probably became extinct on the death of Edward the third lord in 1552 (see COURTHOPE, *Historic Peerage*, p. 223). The present Earl of Tankerville is descended in the female line from Thomas Grey, brother of John Grey, first earl; Thomas Grey was also ancestor of the present Earl Grey.

[Gesta Henrici Quinti (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Walsingham's Ypodigma Neustriæ and Historia Anglicana in Rolls Series; Harding's Chronicle, ed. 1812; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 283; Doyle's Official Baronage, iii. 510; Raine's North Durham, p. 326, where a pedigree of Grey of Heton is given; The Feudal Barons of Powys, in Collections relating to Montgomeryshire, i. 329–33 (Powysland Club); Sir H. Nicolas's Battle of Agincourt.] C. L. K.

GREY, JOHN, eighth LORD FERRERS OF GROBY (1432–1461), born in 1432, was elder son of Edward Grey (1415–1457), who was second son of Reginald, third lord Grey of Ruthin [q. v.], by his second wife, Joan, daughter and heiress of William Astley. Edward Grey married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Ferrers and heiress of William, sixth lord Ferrers of Groby, at whose death in 1445 Grey became seventh Lord Ferrers of Groby, and was summoned to parliament by that title. He died 18 Dec. 1457, leaving four sons and a daughter. Of his sons John succeeded him, and Edward (*d.* 1492) married Elizabeth, daughter of John Talbot, viscount Lisle, and succeeded in her right to the barony of L'Isle in 1475, and was afterwards, in 1483, created Viscount L'Isle. John Grey was never summoned to parliament, and is commonly spoken of as Sir John Grey; he married, about 1450, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, who,

after her first husband's death, became the queen of Edward IV. Grey was killed fighting for Henry VI at the second battle of St. Albans on 17 Feb. 1461. His elder son was Thomas, first marquis of Dorset [q. v.]

Lord Richard Grey (*d.* 1483), the younger son, was made a knight of the Bath on Whitsunday, 1475 (*Book of Knights*, p. 4). After the death of Edward IV he and his uncle Anthony Woodville, earl Rivers, had for a time charge of the young king, but when conducting him to London for his coronation, they were arrested at Northampton on 30 April 1483 by Richard, duke of Gloucester, who charged them with having estranged from him the affection of his nephew. Grey and Rivers were sent to prison at Pontefract, where in June they were seized by Sir Richard Ratcliffe, and beheaded without any form of trial. According to Sir T. More this happened about the same time as the execution of Lord Hastings, which took place on 13 June; Rivers, however, was not executed till later, for his will is dated 23 June, but he refers to Richard Grey as already dead, and directs that he should be buried by his side in Pontefract Church (*Excerpta Historica*, p. 246).

[Croyland Chronicle; More's Life of Edward V; Polydore Vergil; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 719; Nicolas's Historic Peerage, ed. Courthope, pp. 188, 292; Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages, pp. 249, 251.] C. L. K.

GREY, Lord JOHN (*d.* 1569), youngest son of Thomas Grey, second marquis of Dorset (1477–1530) [q. v.], was deputy of Newhaven in the reign of Edward VI. He received considerable grants of land at various times, i.e. the rectory of Kirkby Beler, Leicestershire, 1550, and other estates in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire in 1551. These grants were renewed to him and his wife in 1553, and under Mary in 1555, when the site of the monastery of Kirkby Beler was added, together with Bardon Park, Leicestershire, and other lands in 1554 (see Nichols, *Leicestershire*, ii. 228, iii. 674). Grey was involved in Wyatt's rebellion, and he was taken prisoner with his brother Henry, duke of Suffolk [q. v.], in Warwickshire, and brought with him to the Tower, 10 Feb. 1554. On the 20th he was first brought to trial, and allowed on account of his gout to ride from the Tower to Westminster; he was again tried on 11 June, and condemned to death. He had married Mary, the daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, granddaughter of the lord chamberlain, Sir John Gage [q. v.], and sister to the newly created Viscount Montacute, and owed his life to her 'painful travail and diligent suit.' She obtained a free pardon for him through her relatives' influence with Mary, while his two brothers were executed. He was released on 30 Oct., and lived obscurely under Mary, but with Elizabeth's accession was appointed one of the noblemen to attend her on her first progress to London, and appeared at court as the head of the Grey family. He presented the queen with a costly cup of mother-of-pearl as a new year's gift (1558–9), but wrote in March to Cecil to beg him to acquaint her with his embarrassed circumstances. On 24 April Elizabeth granted him not only the manors of Higham and Stoke Dennys in Somersetshire, but the more important place of Pyrgo in Essex, which henceforth became his chief residence (Lemon, *State Papers*, 1547–80, pp. 127, 128). He was also restored in blood, and was released from the act of attainder passed on himself and his family under Mary. Being like Suffolk a strong protestant, he was chosen by Cecil's influence one of the four nobles allowed to privately superintend the alterations in the service book (1558). In the summer of 1563, when the plague raged in London, his unfortunate niece, Catherine Seymour [q. v.], was sent from the Tower to Lord John's care at Pyrgo. He warmly espoused her cause, to the ultimate detriment of his own favour at court, and applied earnestly for Cecil's intervention on her behalf (see Lansd. MS. edited by Sir H. Ellis in *Original Letters*, vol. ii. 2nd series). In 1564 there is a note of the charges incurred by Grey for his niece and her train, and in May the Earl of Hertford is desired to send 114*l.* to Pyrgo to defray them (Lemon, *State Papers, ib.* pp. 235, 240). The publication of the book by John Hales (*d.* 1572) [q. v.] on the succession (1564) got Lord John into trouble, Catherine was removed from his charge, and he was in custody for a time at court. He was, however, released, and returned to Pyrgo, but Strype reports that in the autumn of 1569 he fell under another cloud for meddling in the matter concerning the Queen of Scots. Before anything was proved against him he died on 19 Nov. at Pyrgo, where he was buried in his own chapel. His will is dated 17 Nov. Cecil writes, a few days after his death, that it was reported by his friends that 'he died of thought,' but gout, from which he had suffered much, seems to be a sufficient explanation. His family consisted of three sons, only one of whom survived him, and four daughters, and from him the Earls of Stamford and Warrington trace their descent. His youngest son and heir, Henry Grey, was made Baron Grey of Groby 21 July 1603, and this Lord Grey's grandson (Lord John's great-grandson),

Henry Grey [q. v.], was first Earl of Stamford, and was father of Thomas, lord Grey of Groby (1623?–1657) [q. v.] the regicide.

[Holinshed's Chronicle; Strype's Memorials, 1822, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 319, vol. iii. pt. i. pp. 145, 194; Strype's Annals, ed. 1824, vol. i. pt. i. p. 468, pt. ii. pp. 117, 391, vol. iii. pt. i. p. 656; Machyn's Diary, pp. 54, 56; Queen Jane and Queen Mary, pp. 37, 54, 63, 77, 124; Burnet's Reformation, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 756; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 722; Wright's Hist. of Essex, ii. 930; Sharp's Peerage, &c.] E. T. B.

GREY, Sir JOHN (1780?–1856), lieutenant-general, colonel of the 5th fusiliers, was younger son of Charles Grey of Morwick Hall, Northumberland, and grandson of John Grey of Howick, youngest brother of Charles, first earl Grey [q. v.] He entered the army on 18 Jan. 1798 as ensign of the 75th foot, and became lieutenant on 8 May 1799. He served with the 75th in the war against Tippoo Sahib, including the battle of Malavelly and the storming and capture of Seringapatam (medal). He became captain in the 15th battalion, army of reserve, 31 Oct. 1803, exchanged to 82nd foot the year after, became major 9th garrison battalion 27 Nov. 1806, and exchanged to 5th foot, with the 2nd battalion of which he served in the Peninsula at the combat of El Bodon, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, including the scaling of the *faussebraie* and storming of the greater breach, which was carried by the 2nd–5th, during which operations he was twice wounded, and in the action at Fuente Guinaldo (Peninsular medal). He became lieutenant-colonel in 1812, and commanded the 2nd battalion of his regiment at home until it was disbanded in 1816. After many years on half-pay, Grey, who became a major-general in 1838, was appointed to a divisional command in Bengal, which he held from 1840 to 1845. At the head of the left wing of the 'army of Gwalior' he defeated a force of twelve thousand Mahrattas at Punniar on 29 Dec. 1843, on which day the main body of the Mahratta army was defeated and broken by Gough at Maharajpore. For this service Grey was made K.C.B. He was commander-in-chief and second member of the council at Bombay in 1850–2.

Grey was appointed colonel of the 5th or Northumberland fusiliers on 18 May 1849, and became a lieutenant-general in 1851. He married in 1830 Rosa Louisa, only daughter of Captain Sturt, royal navy, by whom he had no issue. His elder brother (Charles Grey, captain 85th foot, killed at New Orleans in 1815) having predeceased him, the Morwick branch of the Greys of Howick became extinct at Grey's death, which took place at Morwick Hall on 19 Feb. 1856.

[Hart's Army Lists; Cannon's Hist. Rec. 5th or Northumberland Fusiliers; Gent. Mag. 1856, pt. i. 424.] H. M. C.

GREY, JOHN (1785–1868), of Dilston, agriculturist, eldest son of George Grey of West Ord, near Berwick, who died in 1793, by Mary, daughter of John Burn of Berwick, was born at Millfield Hill, Glendale, in August 1785, and was educated at Richmond grammar school. He was intimate from an early age with Lord Jeffrey, Chalmers, Irving, and Sir Walter Scott, and entered active life when seventeen years old. The first public question that he took part in was the abolition of slavery. He was entrusted by Clarkson in 1823 with the task of collecting petitions in some of the border towns. He accompanied Lord Brougham in his celebrated anti-slavery tour in Northumberland and Cumberland in 1826, and seconded by some speeches of great promise and ability the orations of his leader. He took part in the agitation for catholic emancipation, and in the struggle which preceded the Reform Bill of 1832. He enjoyed the confidence of Earl Grey and Lord Althorp (Lord Spencer), and on the hustings at Alnwick made many eloquent speeches. In 1833 Sir James Graham placed under his sole management the northern estates belonging to Greenwich Hospital in Northumberland and Cumberland. He then ceased to take an active part in politics, but was consulted on various measures of public usefulness, such as the Tithe Commutation Act, the land drainage scheme, and free trade. From early years (1803) he had devoted his energies to aid in the development and improvement of the soil, as well as labouring to bring to perfection every description of stock raised on farms. He had originally farmed in north Northumberland, where, with others, he created a new system of agriculture, both in breeding cattle and cultivating the land.

In the administration of the agricultural and mining estates of Greenwich Hospital Grey was remarkable for his activity, good sense, and sagacity. He raised the net rental of the property in twenty years from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*, and added to its value at least 200,000*l.* by his judicious management. During his long tenure of office he was frequently visited by distinguished foreigners, and Baron Liebig was pleased on visiting Dilston to see his own discoveries practically applied to the improvement of the Northumbrian crops. Grey's impartiality in dealing with the estates made him many enemies, and he was denounced in some of the newspapers with much scurrility; time, however, proved his honesty and the success of his management. On 9 Oct. 1849 a great number of his

neighbours and friends presented him with a testimonial of plate and his portrait in oils, by Patten, for his efforts in promoting the moral and material welfare of the Tyneside district. In the autumn of 1857 he lost the greater part of his savings by the failure of the Newcastle bank. He retired from the management of the Greenwich Hospital estates in 1863, feeling that at seventy-seven he could no longer do full justice to the work. He then removed to Lipwood House on the banks of the Tyne, near Haydon Bridge, where he died on 22 Jan. 1868. He married, in 1815, Hannah Eliza, daughter of Ralph Annette of The Fence, near Alnwick, by whom he had a family of nine children. She died at Dilston on 15 May 1860. His son, Charles Grey, succeeded to the management of the Greenwich Hospital estates.

[Memoir of John Grey of Dilston, by his daughter, Josephine E. Butler, revised edition, 1874; Gent. Mag. 1868, pt. i. pp. 678–9; Times, 27 Jan. 1868, p. 10; Saddle and Sirloin, by The Druid, 1878, pp. 121–8, with portrait.]

G. C. B.

GREY or **GRAY**, Lord **LEONARD**, Viscount Grane in the Irish peerage (*d.* 1541), statesman, sixth son of Thomas Grey (1451–1501) [q. v.], first marquis of Dorset, is said in his youth to have dabbled in the black arts of treasure-seeking. He was for a time carver to the household of Henry VIII, and was appointed marshal of the English army in Ireland, where he arrived on 28 July 1535. Grey's sister Elizabeth was the second wife of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth earl of Kildare [q. v.], and her stepson, Thomas Fitzgerald, tenth earl of Kildare [q. v.], was in rebellion when Grey arrived. The young earl offered to surrender to Grey on his personal safety being guaranteed. Grey gave satisfactory promises, and conducted the earl to London, where he was imprisoned. Grey pleaded hard for his pardon, but gifts of land and money from Henry VIII put an end to his advocacy (*State Papers*, Hen. VIII, ed. Gairdner, ix. 197), and Kildare was executed (3 Feb. 1537). Meanwhile Grey had returned to Ireland. In October 1535 he was created a viscount, taking his title from the dissolved convent of Grane in Leinster, which had been granted to him.

On 1 Jan. 1535–6 Grey was elected by the privy council at Dublin to fill the office of deputy-governor of Ireland, rendered vacant by the death of Sir William Skeffington on the preceding day. James Fitzjohn Fitzgerald [q. v.], fourteenth earl of Desmond, allied with O'Brien of Thomond, headed the discontents in Ireland, and soon broke into open insurrection. Grey marched against the rebels (25 July), and seized Desmond's castle in Lough Gur. Although Grey's campaign was brilliantly devised, his own soldiers had proved mutinous, and the results were indecisive, but Grey was rewarded by large grants of land. Desmond soon afterwards offered his two sons as hostages to Grey, and agreed, at Grey's suggestion, to submit his claims to the earldom, which were disputed, to arbitration. Grey presided over the parliament in Ireland in 1536–7, in which were enacted the important statutes for the abolition of papal authority, the attainder of the Earl of Kildare, the establishment of Henry VIII as head of the church, and the dissolution of houses of religion. Grey occasionally acted independently of the privy council at Dublin, with many of whose members, and especially with the Earl of Ormonde, he was soon on very bad terms. Serious complaints of Grey's conduct were sent to the king's advisers in England by discontented officials at Dublin, who alleged that Grey's temper was ungovernable, and that his main objects were the rapid acquisition of wealth and the re-establishment of the fortunes of his sister and other relatives and adherents of the attainted Earl of Kildare. On 31 July 1537 Henry VIII sent over a commission of four, headed by George Paulet, to investigate the charges against Grey, but the commissioners listened to the various factions, and came to no definite conclusion. The escape from Ireland of the young Gerald Fitzgerald, heir to the earldom of Kildare and son of Grey's sister Elizabeth, was ascribed to Grey's connivance, but he repudiated the charge, and averred that he had laboured to capture the child alive or dead. The members of the council clearly feared the effect upon their own fortunes of the restoration of the house of Kildare. To reduce the power of Ormonde, his leading opponent in the council, Grey made friends with Desmond, Ormonde's enemy, and went in his company through Cork and Kerry into Thomond, where he met on amicable terms the chief of the O'Briens. On his return to Dublin, he sent to Henry VIII a triumphant account of his reception by the Irish chieftains in the south, much to the irritation of the English officials in Dublin. Ormonde charged him openly with treasonable negotiations with the Irish. Grey retaliated with the same kind of accusation. A reconciliation was patched up in August 1539. Later in the autumn Desmond, whose alliance Grey had ostentatiously solicited a few months earlier, was found to be meditating revolt, and other chieftains whom Grey had befriended followed Desmond's example. Grey soon reduced the rebels, and

Henry VIII applauded his gallantry. Early in 1540 Grey applied for leave of absence, on the ground that he was about to marry. The request was granted, but before he could leave Dublin the Geraldines, that is to say the supporters of the earls of Kildare, on the borders of the Pale began a series of attacks on the settlers within the Pale. Grey seems to have openly supported the Geraldine malefactors, and to have encouraged their raids. Representing that the country was at peace, he sailed for England in April 1540. News of the disturbances on the Pale borders, which increased in his absence, reached the king before Grey sought an audience. On Grey's arrival in London he was indicted for treasonable acts in Ireland, and sent to the Tower. Ormonde and others were summoned from Dublin to inform Henry of what had taken place, and they carried with them an indictment of ninety counts. In December 1540 the privy council at London decided that Grey had committed 'heinous offences' against the king by supporting the maraudings of the native Irish. The council stated that they considered Grey to have been influenced by his affection for the Geraldines, and by the marriage between his sister and the late Earl of Kildare. Grey was brought to trial, pleaded guilty, was condemned to death, and was beheaded on Tower Hill, London, on 28 July 1541. An inventory of plate and other property of Grey, left at his residence in St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, was published in the 'Chartularies' of that institution, 1884.

[State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII, Public Record Office, London; Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England, 1837; Ellis's Orig. Letters, 2nd ser. vol. ii. 1827; Patent Rolls, Ireland, Hen. VIII; Annales Rerum Hibernicarum, 1664; Froude's Hist. of England; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland, 1882; Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, 1884.] J. T. G.

GREY, Lady MARY. [See Keys.]

GREY, NICHOLAS (1590?–1660), headmaster of Eton College, was born in London about 1590. He was a king's scholar at Westminster School, and proceeded in 1606 to Christ Church, Oxford (Welch, *Alumni Westmon.* 1852, pp. 74, 75). He graduated B.A. on 21 June 1610, and M.A. on 10 June 1613 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 337, 353). In 1614 he was incorporated M.A. at Cambridge, and on 3 Dec. of that year became head-master of Charterhouse School. On forfeiting the mastership of the Charterhouse by his marriage, he became rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire. On 29 Jan. 1624–5 he was elected head-master of Merchant Taylors' School, and continued there until midsummer 1632 (*Register*, ed. C. J. Robinson, i. xiv), when he was chosen head-master of Eton College and fellow of Eton. During the civil war he was ejected from his rectory and fellowship, and was reduced to great distress. He obtained eventually the head-mastership of Tonbridge School, Kent, and published for the use of his scholars 'Parabolæ Evangelicæ Latino redditæ carmine paraphrastico varii generis,' 8vo, London, no date. On the return of Charles II he was restored to his rectory and fellowship (12 July 1660), but died very poor, and was buried in the chapel at Eton on 5 Oct. 1660 (Harwood, *Alumni Eton.* pp. 76–7). He wrote some additions to Rider's 'Dictionary,' and added testimonies from scripture to Grotius's 'Baptizatorum Puerorum Institutio,' 8vo, London, 1655; earlier editions had appeared in 1647 and 1650.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 400, 504–505.] G. G.

GREY, REGINALD de, third Lord Grey of Ruthin (1362?–1440), was the eldest surviving son and heir of Reginald, second baron Grey of Ruthin, and of his wife Eleanor, daughter of Lord Strange of Blackmere, and the grandson therefore of Roger de Grey [q.v.], the first baron, and of his wife Elizabeth Hastings. He was probably born in 1362, as he was twenty-six years old when his father's death, at the end of July 1388, gave him the title and rich estates in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, as well as the cantreds of Duffryn Clwyd and Englefield, with the castle of Ruthin. On the death of John Hastings, heir to the earldom of Pembroke, in 1391, Grey was declared his next heir of the whole blood, in virtue of his grandmother Elizabeth's claim as sister of John, the ninth baron Hastings (Nicolas, *Historic Peerage*, p. 239, ed. Courthope); while Hugh Hastings, great-grandson of John, eighth baron Hastings (*d.* 1313), by his second wife, Isabel le Despenser, was declared heir of the half-blood. A great suit was afterwards carried on between Grey and Edward, son of this Hugh Hastings, in the court of the earl marshal, each party claiming to bear the arms of the Hastings family, 'on a field gules a manche or.' It was one of the *causes célèbres* of the middle ages. It lasted from 1401 to 1410, and was finally decided in Grey's favour. Both claimants continued to bear the title, to which neither had a right (Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* iii. 534; cf. *Account of the Controversy*, ed. Sir C. G. Young, London, 1841, fol., privately printed). Adam of Usk was counsel for Grey during the

earlier stages of the suit (*Chronicle*, p. 56, ed. Thompson).

In October 1389 Grey was first summoned to parliament as 'Reginald Grey de Ruthyn.' In October 1394 he accompanied Richard II on his expedition to Ireland, where he claimed the lordship of Wexford as part of the Hastings estates (COURTHOPE, p. 435). In 1398 he was again employed in Ireland, acting for a short time as governor after the death of Roger, earl of March (GILBERT, *Viceroys of Ireland*, p. 278). At the coronation feast of Henry IV it was Grey's duty to spread the cloths (ADAM OF USK, p. 33). He became a member of Henry's council, and in June 1401 gave the weighty advice that the question of war with France should be referred to parliament (*Ord. Privy Council*, i. 144).

The Welsh marches had been in a disturbed state since the fall of Richard II. A petty quarrel arose between Grey and his neighbour, Owain ab Gruffydd, lord of Glyndyfrdwy [see GLENDOWER, OWEN]. Owain claimed certain lands which Grey had in his possession, and failing to get lawful redress harried Grey's estates with fire and sword (*Ann. Henrici IV*, p. 333). Another dispute quickly followed in June 1400, when a certain Gruffydd ab Davydd ab Gruffydd stole the horses from Grey's park at Ruthin, and impudently expected to be forgiven. Grey wrote to him an angry letter concluding with some rough verses threatening 'a rope, a ladder, and a ring, high on gallows for to hang, and thus shall be your ending' (HINGESTON, *Royal and Historical Letters of the Reign of Henry IV*, i. 38, Rolls Ser.; cf. ELLIS, *Original Letters*, 2nd ser. i. 3–7). Meanwhile Owain was raising the Welsh in revolt, and bitterly complaining that Grey had withheld from him his summons to the Scots expedition until it was impossible for him to obey it, and then denouncing him as a traitor (MONK OF EVESHAM, p. 171, ed. Hearne). All Wales was soon in confusion, and Grey recommended the sternest measures to the council. Henry's fruitless autumn expedition, and the penal laws of January 1401, show that his advice was followed. But on 30 Jan. 1402 Owain made a raid on Ruthin, and carried off a great booty into the hills and woods. Grey seems to have remained in London till 19 Feb. (*Ord. Privy Council*, i. 180), but he had already arrived at Ruthin when in Lent Owain appeared again before the castle, and Grey, persuaded by his followers to attack the rebels, was lured into an ambush, taken prisoner, and carried off to the recesses of Snowdon.

Grey remained in his 'harsh and severe prison' all the summer. The defeat of Edmund Mortimer, and the discomfiture of the king's expedition in the autumn, led him to make terms. He still rejected Owain's constant pressure to form an alliance with his old enemy, though Owain's terms of ransom were ten thousand marks, six thousand to be paid down upon Martinmas day (11 Nov.) before his release, while his eldest son was to remain as a hostage as security for the remainder. Grey petitioned the king to consent to the arrangement, and in the October parliament the commons took up his cause, and a commission was appointed to negotiate with the Welsh rebel (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 487; *Fœdera*, viii. 279; *Ann. Henrici IV*, p. 349; ADAM OF USK, p. 75, erroneously makes the ransom 16,000*l.*) The king allowed his feoffees to sell his manor of Hartley in Kent, and remitted the fines for absenteeism due from his Irish estates ('Pat. 4 Henry IV,' p. 2 m. 33, in DUGDALE'S *Baronage*, i. 717). The king himself contributed to the ransom, 'because he knew Grey to be a valiant and loyal knight.' Grey was soon released, and on 29 Jan. 1404 was in London (WYLIE, *Hist. Henry IV*, i. 305). On 23 Nov. 1409 he was ordered, with the other great lords of the northern marches, to continue the war against the Welsh, as the rebels had paid no regard to the truce (*Fœdera*, viii. 611). His name appears but seldom in the transactions of the council for the rest of Henry IV's reign. He never seems to have recovered from the financial embarrassment caused by the large sum he had to pay for his release.

In Henry V's reign Grey was appointed, on 17 April 1415, one of the council which, under Bedford as regent, was appointed to govern England during the king's absence in France (*Ord. Privy Council*, ii. 157). In April 1416 he was one of those sent to meet the Emperor Sigismund at Dartford (*ib.* ii. 194). In 1416 he bound himself by indenture to serve Henry in France. In 1421 and 1425 he also served in France. He was present in 1426 at the parliament at Leicester. He died on 30 Sept. 1440.

Grey was twice married. His first wife was Margaret, the daughter of William, lord Roos, by whom he had a son, Sir John Grey, K.G., a very distinguished soldier, who fought at Agincourt and was deputy of Ireland from 1427 to 1428, but who died before his father, leaving by his wife, Constance Holland, two sons, Edmund, afterwards earl of Kent [q.v.], and Thomas, who was in 1449 made Baron of Rougemont. Reginald's second wife was Joan, the daughter and heiress of Sir William de Astley. She was the widow of Thomas Ranley of Farnborough, Warwickshire, and

married Grey before February 1416 (*Thirty-seventh Report of Deputy-keeper of Records*, p. 318). She had by Grey three sons, of whom the eldest, Edward, was summoned to parliament in 1446 as Lord Ferrers of Groby [see under GREY, JOHN, LORD FERRERS OF GROBY, 1432–1461]. The other children of the second marriage were John and Robert Grey. The title of Grey of Ruthin is still borne by Reginald's descendants in the female line.

[Dugdale's Baronage, i. 716–17; Nicolas's Historic Peerage, ed. Courthope, pp. 33, 222, 226, 239, 394; Collins's Peerage, ii. 513–16, ed. 1779; Rolls of Parliament, vol. iii.; Rymer's Fœdera, vols. viii. and ix., original edit.; Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council, vols. i. ii. and iii., ed. Nicolas; Hingeston's Royal and Historical Letters of Henry IV (Rolls Ser.); Ellis's Original Letters, 2nd ser. vol. i.; Annales Henrici IV, published along with Trokelowe (Rolls Ser.); Cont. Eulogium Historiarum, vol. iii. (Rolls Ser.); Walsingham's Historia Anglicana (Rolls Ser.); Adam of Usk, ed. Thompson; Monk of Evesham's Hist. of Richard II, ed. Hearne; Wylie's Hist. of Henry IV.] T. F. T.

GREY, RICHARD DE, second BARON GREY OF CODNOR (*fl.* 1250), baronial leader, was son of Henry de Grey, first baron Grey of Codnor (living in 1224) by Isolda (*d.* 1246), niece and coheiress of Robert Bardolf of Grimston, Nottinghamshire. Grey must have been born some time before 1200, since he appears as one of John's supporters in 1216 and received a grant of the lands of John de Humez in Leicestershire, and of Simon de Canci in Lincolnshire (*Rot. Claus.* 17 Joh.) In 1224 he was present at the defence of Rochelle (*Ann. Dunst.* in *Annales Monastici*, iii. 86), and in 1226 was appointed governor of the Channel Islands, of which in 1252 he received a grant in fee farm for a payment of four hundred marks (*Pat. Rolls* 10 and 36 Hen. III). He was custos of the castle and honour of Devizes in 1228 (*ib.* 12 Hen. III), sheriff of Northumberland in 1236, and of Essex and Hertford in 1239 (*Pipe Roll*, 20 and 23 Hen. III). In 1252 he took the cross, together with his brother John (*d.* 1266) [q. v.] Grey sided with the barons against the king in 1258, and was one of the twenty-four, and also one of the fifteen perpetual councillors (*Burton Annals* in *Ann. Mon.* i. 447, 449). He was also appointed custos of Dover Castle and warden of the Cinque ports (*ib.* i. 453), in which capacity he was able to intercept some of the treasure which the king's Poitevin favourites were endeavouring to send out of the country (MATT. PARIS, v. 704, 713). But next year he failed to stop the landing of a papal messenger bringing letters of institution for Aymer or Æthelmær of Winchester [see AYMER], and was in consequence superseded by Hugh Bigot (MATT. WESTM., ed. 1570, p. 287). In July 1263 he was again appointed custos of Dover for the barons, and in the following December his representative refused to admit the king without his leave. Grey repeated the refusal when Henry returned from France on 15 Feb. 1264. He took part in the siege of Rochester in the following April, and when it was raised returned to Dover. He does not seem to have been present at Lewes, but when Montfort captured Rochester on 27 May, Grey was made custos of that castle. Next year he was with Simon de Montfort the younger at Kenilworth, and was captured by Edward on 1 Aug. (*Cont.* GERVASE). In 1266 he was again in arms, but eventually accepted the terms of the dictum de Kenilworth, and surrendered at Kenilworth 14 Dec. (*Ann. Lond.* in *Chronicles of Edward I and II*, i. 76, Rolls Series). Grey married Lucia, daughter and heiress of John de Humez, by whom he had a son John, third baron Grey of Codnor, who died in 1271 (Inq. post mortem in *Calendarium Genealogicum*, i. 157). Richard must therefore have died before that year.

[Annales Monastici, Matthew Paris, Continuation of Gervase of Canterbury, all in Rolls Ser.; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 709; Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages, p. 248.] C. L. K.

GREY, RICHARD DE, fourth BARON (seventh by tenure) GREY OF CODNOR (*d.* 1419), was son of Henry de Grey (*d.* 1379), and succeeded his grandfather John de Grey (1305–1392) [q. v.] in 1392. In 1400 he was appointed admiral of the king's fleet from the Thames to the north, and in the same year was made governor of Roxburgh Castle. In 1402 he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with Owen Glendower for the release of Reginald, lord Grey de Ruthin [q. v.] Two years later he was appointed justice of South Wales. In 1405 Grey submitted certain considerations on the state of Wales to the king and council (*Proc. Privy Council*, i. 277), and on 2 Dec. he was appointed lieutenant of South Wales, and held the post till 1 Feb. 1406. A letter which he wrote from Carmarthen to the king at this time is preserved (*ib.* i. 282). In 1405 Grey was also engaged in a controversy with Lord Beaumont as to which of them was entitled to precedency, the earliest record of such a dispute between two barons (*ib.* ii. 105). In this year he also acted as marshal during the absence of the Earl of Westmorland, in 1406 was a commissioner to receive fines from

the Welsh rebels, in 1407 became constable of Nottingham Castle and ranger of Sherwood Forest, and in 1413 governor of Fronsac in Aquitaine (*ib.* ii. 133). Previously to 1412 he was appointed chamberlain (see *Fœdera*, viii. 721), and from this time forward was constantly employed on diplomatic missions. In 1413 he was one of the ambassadors to treat for a marriage between Henry, prince of Wales, and Anne, daughter of John, duke of Burgundy. Next year he was one of those appointed to procure a prolongation of the truce with France (*ib.* ix. 183), and one of the ambassadors to negotiate a marriage between Henry V and Catherine of France (Waurin, *Chroniques*, i. 264, Rolls Ser.) In August 1415 he was employed to negotiate a truce with Robert, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland (*Fœdera*, ix. 302–3), and shortly after was made warden of the eastern marches (see *Proc. Privy Council*, ii. 165, 178). In 1418 he was governor of the castle of Argentain in Aquitaine, and died on 1 Aug. 1419. Grey was summoned to parliament from 13 Nov. 1393 to 3 Sept. 1417, and was made knight of the Garter in 1403 (Beltz, *Memorials of the Garter*, p. clvi). He married in 1387 Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Basset of Sapcote, who died in 1435; by her he had three sons, John (1399?–1430), and Henry (1406?–1443), fifth and sixth barons Grey of Codnor, and William, bishop of Ely (*d.* 1478) [q. v.]

[Authorities quoted; Rymer's Fœdera, vols. viii. and ix. original edition; Sir N. H. Nicolas's Proceedings of the Privy Council, vols. i. ii.; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 710; Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages, p. 248.] C. L. K.

GREY, RICHARD, D.D. (1694–1771), author of 'Memoria Technica,' the son of John Grey of Newcastle, was born in Newcastle in the early part of 1694. He matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, 20 June 1712, and graduated B.A. in 1716 and M.A. 16 Jan. 1719. He was ordained in 1719, and became chaplain and secretary to Nathaniel Crew, bishop of Durham [q. v.], who caused him to be presented in the following year to the rectory of Hinton, Northamptonshire. Through the same influence Grey obtained the little rectory of Steane Chapel, and in 1725 the additional living of Kimcote, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire. He was also appointed a prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and official and commissary of the archdeaconry of Leicester. It was believed by his friends that his intimate relations with the discredited Crew alone prevented him from attaining like episcopal honours. He was a sound scholar, and gave up much of his time to authorship. His numerous publications commenced with 'An Answer to Barbeyrac's Spirit of the Ecclesiastics of all Ages as to the Doctrines of Morality,' 1722. In 1730 he published 'A System of English Ecclesiastical Law, extracted from the "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Angli"' of Bishop Gibson, for the use of students for holy orders. In recognition of this work, which passed through four editions in a few years, the university of Oxford gave him the degree of D.D. 28 May 1731. In 1730 also appeared his 'Memoria Technica; or a new Method of Artificial Memory.' Grey's system consisted in changing the last syllable of names into letters which represented figures according to an arbitrary table, and in stringing together the new formations in lines with a hexametric beat. The 'Memoria Technica' was applied to the dates and figures of chronology, geography, measures of weight and length, astronomy, &c., and though uncouth and complicated met with great favour. The book went through several editions in the author's lifetime, and continued to be reprinted with modifications till 1861. On Grey's system were founded Lowe's 'Mnemonics,' and several 'aids to memory' connected with other names. In 1736 Grey published 'The Miserable and Distracted State of Religion in England,' after previous consultation with Dr. Zachary Grey [q. v.]; in 1738 'A New and Easy Method of Learning Hebrew without points, to which is added by way of Praxis the Book of Proverbs divided according to the metre, with the Masoretical readings in Roman letters,' 3 parts; in 1739 'Tabula exhibens Paradigmata Verborum Hebraicorum' and 'Historia Josephi Patriarchi; præmittitur nova methodus Hebraice discendi;' in 1742 'Liber Jobi in versiculos metrice divisus; accedit canticum Moysis;' in 1744 'An Answer to Mr. Warburton's "Remarks on several Occasional Reflections" so far as they concern the preface to a late edition of the Book of Job,' in allusion to which Warburton in the second part of his 'Remarks' calls him an 'impotent railer;' 'The Last Words of David, divided according to Metre, with Notes Critical and Explanatory;' in 1754 'Of the Immortality of the Soul, from the Latin of I. H. Browne.' Grey also printed a number of sermons and pamphlets on religious subjects. Some of his letters to Zachary Grey are preserved in Nichols's 'Literary Illustrations,' iv. 319–23. He was a friend of Philip Doddridge, was well known to Johnson, who admired his learning, and was intimate with John Moore, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He died 28 Feb. 1771, and was buried at Hinton, where he

had been rector for fifty years. He married Joyce, youngest daughter of John Thicknesse, rector of Farthingo, Northamptonshire, whose brother, Philip Thicknesse [q. v.], relates that Grey said to her on their engagement, 'Miss Joyce, I own you are too good for me, but at the same time I think myself too good for anybody else.' Mrs. Grey died on 12 Jan. 1794, aged 89. He left three daughters, of whom the eldest, Joyce, married at the age of forty-five Dr. Philip Lloyd, dean of Norwich, and was 'well known for her genius in working in worsted and for her painted windows in that cathedral;' and the youngest, Bridget, married the Rev. W. T. Bowles, and was mother of William Lisle Bowles [q. v.]

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 425, ii. 17, 81, 86, 105, 129, 133, 152, 172, 176, 215, 268, 295, ix. 722; Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 208, 215; Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 626; P. Thicknesse's Memoirs and Anecdotes, i. 9, 13, ii. 186; Doddridge's Correspondence, v. 40.] A. V.

GREY, ROGER, first Lord Grey of Ruthin (*d.* 1353), was the younger son of John de Grey (1268–1323) [q. v.], second lord Grey of Wilton, but the eldest by his second wife (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 716). Courthope (*Historic Peerage*, p. 226) by mistake describes him as younger son of John, third lord Grey of Codnor (1305–1392) [q. v.]

On his father's death Grey, besides inheriting other estates, came into possession of the castle of Ruthin and the cantreds of Duffryn Clwyd and Englefield. He had already served in the Scottish expedition of 1318, and had sat in the parliament of York in 1322, when his father's death in 1323 led to his summons to the parliament of 30 Dec. 1324 as 'Roger de Grey.' In 1327 he accompanied Edmund, earl of Kent, on the Scottish campaign of that year. In 1331 the custody of the castle of Abergavenny was bestowed upon him, as his wife's nephew, Laurence Hastings, was under age. In 1339 he was one of the guarantors of Edward III's treaty that his son Edward should marry Margaret of Brabant (*Fœdera*, ii. 1083). In 1341 he served in Scotland. In 1343 he was ordered to provide twenty men-at-arms and twenty archers for the king's service in France. In 1345 he was ordered to cross the sea with the king. In 1352 he acted as a commissioner of array for Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, where his estates largely lay.

Grey died on 6 March 1353, his last summons to parliament being on 15 Nov. 1351. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, lord Hastings, lord of Abergavenny, and of his wife Isabel, daughter and coheiress of William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, by virtue of which his grandson, Reginald de Grey (*d.* 1440) [q. v.], became heir of the Hastings estates. Their eldest son, John, who in 1335 married Anne, daughter of William Montague, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, had died before him, so that his next heir was his only surviving son, Reginald, the second baron, who was the father of Reginald, the third baron [q. v.] He also had three daughters.

[Dugdale's Baronage, i. 716; Nicolas's Historic Peerage, ed. Courthope, p. 226; Collins's Peerage, ii. 510–12, ed. 1779; Parl. Writs, vol. ii. div. iii. p. 955; Rymer's Fœdera, vols. ii. and iii., Record ed.] T. F. T.

GREY, THOMAS, first Marquis of Dorset (1451–1501), born in 1451, was elder son of Sir John Grey, lord Ferrers of Groby (1432–1461) [q. v.], by Elizabeth Woodville, afterwards queen of Edward IV. He succeeded his father as ninth Lord Ferrers of Groby on 17 Feb. 1461. By his mother's marriage to Edward IV in 1464 he obtained a position of importance, and was created Earl of Huntingdon on 14 Aug. 1471. In this same year he had fought for Edward IV at Tewkesbury, and was one of those who took part in the murder of Prince Edward. He became Lord Harington and Bonville by right of his wife in 1475. On 18 April in this year he was knighted, and on Whitsunday, 14 May, was made a knight of the Bath (*Book of Knights*, p. 4). He was created Marquis of Dorset on 30 May, and served in Edward IV's expedition to France. Next year he was made a knight of the Garter, and was shortly afterwards appointed a privy councillor. On the accession of his half-brother as Edward V, Dorset became constable of the Tower, and prepared to support his relatives by equipping some vessels for war. When, however, Richard III obtained the throne, Dorset took refuge in sanctuary, and after a little time made his escape and took up arms in Yorkshire. In October 1483 a reward was offered for his capture (*Fœdera*, xii. 204); next year he took up arms in Buckingham's rising, and proclaimed Henry of Richmond at Exeter. During this period he incurred many dangers (Fabyan, *Chron.* p. 670), but when the rising failed fled to Brittany, only to find Richmond still absent, and therefore proceeded to Vannes, but soon afterwards joined Richmond at Rennes. Dorset became one of Richmond's principal supporters, but in 1485 his mother was reconciled to Richard III, and wrote to him, urging him to return to England. Dorset was then at Paris, and despairing of Richmond's success he secretly started for Flanders, intending to proceed to England. Richmond hearing of his departure despatched

Humphrey Cheney, who intercepted him at Compiègne, and prevailed on him to abandon his intention. Dorset did not take part in the expedition to England, for Richmond, who still mistrusted him, left him behind at Paris with John Bourchier as surety for a loan of money. After the victory of Bosworth Henry VII redeemed his pledge, and recalled Dorset to England. In 1485 Dorset's attainder was reversed, and in November 1486 he received confirmation of his titles. In July 1486 he was justice of oyer and terminer for London and the suburbs (*Mat. Hist. of Henry VII*, i. 482). Next year, on Simnel's insurrection breaking out, he fell under suspicion, and was for a time committed to the Tower; but after the battle of Stoke on 16 June, he was released and restored to full favour (Polydore Vergil, pp. 572, 578). In 1492 he took part in the expedition to assist Maximilian against the French, and in 1497 held a command in the royal forces raised to suppress the Cornish insurrection. Dorset died on 20 Sept. 1501, and was buried in the collegiate church of Astley, Warwickshire. He is described as 'vir bonus et prudens' (*ib.* p. 567). He was an early patron of Wolsey, under whose charge he placed three of his sons at Magdalen College School, Oxford, and whom he presented to the living of Limington, near Ilchester, in Somersetshire (Cavendish, *Life of Wolsey*, pp. 4, 5, ed. Holme). Dorset married (1) in 1466 Anne, daughter and heiress of Henry Holland, duke of Exeter, an alliance which excited the displeasure of the Earl of Warwick (William of Worcester, p. 786), and (2) before 23 April 1475, Cicely, daughter and heiress of William Bonville, lord Harington. By his second wife he had seven sons and eight daughters; his two eldest sons died young; of the others, Thomas (1477–1530) and Leonard (*d.* 1541) are noticed separately.

[Polydore Vergil's Hist. ed. 1555; Holinshed's Chron.; Materials for Hist. of Reign of Henry VII, in Rolls Ser.; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 719; Doyle's Official Baronage, i. 617; Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages, p. 249; Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 663.] C. L. K.

GREY, THOMAS, second Marquis of Dorset (1477–1530), third son of Thomas Grey, first marquis of Dorset [q. v.], by Cicely, daughter of William Bonville, lord Harington, was born on 22 June 1477. He accompanied his father on his flight to Brittany in 1484 (Polydore Vergil, p. 552), and shared in his prosperity on his return to England. He was probably educated at Magdalen College School, Oxford, under Wolsey (Cavendish, *Life of Wolsey*, p. 4). At this time he was styled Lord Harington, and under that title was made a knight of the Bath in 1494, when Prince Henry (afterwards Henry VIII) was created duke of York (*Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry VII*, i. 390, Rolls Ser.) He was also present at various court ceremonies, at the baptisms of the princes Arthur and Henry, and at the marriage of the former with Catherine of Arragon (his own statement in *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, iv. 5734). He succeeded his father as Marquis of Dorset in September 1501, and was made a knight of the Garter in the same year (Beltz, *Memorials of the Garter*, clxix). In 1502 he was a justice of oyer and terminer for London, and received the stewardship of the manor of Chartley. In January 1506 he was present at the meeting of Henry VII and Philip of Castile, near Windsor (*Paston Letters*, iii. 404). In 1507 he had a grant of the wardship of Wyverston Forest (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, i. 5454), but a little later fell under the suspicion of Henry VII, and after a long imprisonment in the Tower was sent to Calais on 18 Oct. 1508 (*Chron. Calais* 6, Camd. Soc.; but Andreas says in 1507, *Memorials of Henry VII*, p. 100, Rolls Ser.) Here he was detained 'as longe as Kynge Henry VII lyved, and shulde have bene put to deathe, yf he had lyved longer' (*Chron. Cal.* 6). On Henry VIII's accession Dorset was at first specially excepted from pardon (*Letters and Papers*, i. 12), but must have been soon taken into favour, for on 3 Aug. 1509 he received a grant of the wardenship of Sawsey Forest (*ib.* i. 434). He quickly won the friendship of Henry VIII. His success was perhaps due in part to his skill as a jouster; in 1511 he was one of the challengers in the tournament held to celebrate the birth of a prince (*ib.* i. 1491).

When in 1512 Henry decided to despatch an expedition for the reconquest of Guienne, in conjunction with Ferdinand of Castile, Dorset was chosen for the command, and received his commission as lieutenant-general on 2 May (*ib.* i. 3217, 3989). The expedition sailed from England in the same month, and landed in Guipuscoa on 7 June. Ferdinand as usual acted only for his own advantage, and despite the entreaties of Dorset kept making excuses for delay, while all the time he was securing for himself the kingdom of Navarre. He professed that it would be best to advance by way of Pampeluna; the English commander insisted on marching against Bayonne, in accordance with his orders. The troops were kept idle until a severe pestilence in the camp utterly demoralised them, and taking matters into their own hands they insisted on returning home. When this news reached

Henry he wrote in anger to Ferdinand to stop them by force if necessary; but his orders were too late, and the English army returned home without having effected anything, landing at Plymouth in November (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. i. 277). Ferdinand wrote to his ambassadors in England to tell the king 'that his commander-in-chief was doubtless a very distinguished nobleman, but was entirely to blame for the failure of the expedition' (*State Papers, England and Spain*, ed. Bergenroth, ii. 68). Although Ferdinand himself had shown bad faith, his censure was in the main just, for Dorset seems to have displayed none of the qualities of a general; it is, however, fair to remember that he suffered much from sickness. At first it was contemplated bringing him and his associates, who put the blame on their chief, to trial, but it was impossible to discriminate, and eventually, at the request of the council, the matter was hushed up. (For this expedition see POLYDORE VERGIL, pp. 626–9; GRAFTON, *Chron.* ii. 244–8; HALL, *Chron.* pp. 521–32; HERBERT, *Hist. of Henry VIII*, pp. 20–5; *Letters and Papers*, i. 3298, 3313, 3355, 3476, 3584, 5745.)

Dorset was soon in favour once more, and next year was engaged in the French war, was present at the siege of Tournay and battle of Spurs, and in October was one of the English ambassadors at Lille. In 1514, when a marriage between the Princess Mary and Louis XII had been determined on, Dorset was one of those commissioned to attend the princess to France, was present at the wedding, and distinguished himself in the tourney held in its honour (*Letters and Papers*, i. 5407, 5441, 5483, 5606). He was also at the same time associated with Suffolk in the embassy which was intended to bring about a close alliance between Henry and Louis (*ib.* i. 5523, 5560). He returned to England at the end of November (*ib.* i. 5649).

It was some years before Dorset again appeared in a prominent position. In May 1516 he was made lieutenant of the order of the Garter. About the same time he became involved in a quarrel with Sir Richard Sacheverell and Lord Hastings, and was in danger of being brought before the Star-chamber (*ib.* ii. 2018). This quarrel lasted a long time, and reference is made to it as late as 1527 (*ib.* iii. 309, 1519, iv. 3719). In November 1516 Giustinian writes that there was talk of sending Dorset in command of a fleet of sixty sail to attack France on the south (*ib.* ii. 2559). But during these years Dorset is chiefly mentioned as a jouster at tourneys (*ib.* ii. 1502–3, 1507, 3462), and as the recipient of numerous grants, and especially of the stewardship of many abbeys and churches (*ib.* ii. App. 59). In May 1516 Dorset was removed from the privy council (*ib.* ii. 1959), perhaps because he was opposed to Wolsey; he was restored in 1520. He suffered from the sweating sickness in 1517, and was reported to be dead (*ib.* ii. 3656); this illness seems to have permanently affected his health. In October 1518 he was one of the signatories of the treaty of universal peace, and of the treaty for a marriage between the young Princess Mary and the dauphin (*ib.* ii. 4469, 4475). In 1520 he was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and took part in the jousts there, and was also at Henry's meeting with Charles V at Gravelines immediately after. When in 1522 it was proposed to send a force to assist the emperor, and Henry suggested Dorset for the command, Wolsey replied that though 'the lord marquis is a right valiant and active captain, he would be more expensive than a lower person,' and the king acquiesced (*ib.* iii. 1440, 1463, 1472). Dorset was, however, commissioned to meet Charles V at Gravelines, and attend him on his coming to England in May of that year (*ib.* iii. 2288, 2368; HALL, p. 634).

On 26 Feb. 1523 Dorset was made warden of the eastern and middle marches towards Scotland, at the same time as Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey, was appointed to the chief command on the borders (*Letters and Papers*, iii. 2875). In this capacity he took part in the incessant raids made by the English into Scotland during this year. In October Wolsey wrote to Surrey that if it was necessary to divide his forces, Dorset was to command one part. (On Dorset's share in these operations, see *Letters and Papers*, iii. 2875, 2960, 3039, 3434, 3445, 3447, 3458, 3466, 3472, 3538, 3626.)

Dorset held no more important posts, though he was still in favour with the king, and received many grants (*ib.* iv. 1676, 2218, 3213, 5083, 6301). In 1526 he was one of the councillors of the Princess Mary in the marches of Wales (*ib.* iii. 2331). In 1528 he seems to have been in disfavour for using disrespectful language of the French king, for Francis writes to Wolsey to beg him to intercede that the marquis may be pardoned and set at liberty (*ib.* iv. 4866). In 1529 he was one of the witnesses against the queen in the matter of the divorce (*ib.* iv. 5773–4), and was one of the lords who signed the articles against Wolsey on 1 Dec. (*ib.* iv. 6075), and the letter to Clement VII on 13 July 1530, which complained of the delay in settling the king's request for a divorce. He died on 10 Oct. 1530.

Besides receiving the stewardships of various manors, Dorset was appointed warden

and chief justice in eyre of the royal forests south of the Trent on 17 June 1523, master of the household to the Princess Mary in 1526, constable of Warwick Castle in 1528, and of Kenilworth Castle in 1529. Like many other prominent Englishmen of his time, he was in receipt of pensions both from the emperor and the French king (*ib.* iv. 1611, 3619). He was a brave soldier, but seems to have owed his position chiefly to the favour of the king, whose cousin he was, though a writer (quoted by BURKE, *Dormant and Extinct Peerages*) says that he was 'esteemed the first general of those times for embattling an army.' The same authority continues that 'his speech was soldierlike, plain, short, smart, and material.' Dorset, as he directed in his will, was buried in the collegiate church of Astley, Warwickshire; seventy-eight years later the vault was opened, when his body was found well preserved, 'six foote, wanting foure inches, his haire yellow, his face broad' (BURTON, *Description of Leicestershire*, p. 51). There is a portrait of him in a picture at Hampton Court Palace.

Dorset married (1) Eleanor, daughter of Oliver St. John of Liddiard Tregooze, Wiltshire, and (2) Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, and widow of William Medley. By his second wife he had four sons and four daughters. Of his sons, Henry, duke of Suffolk (*d.* 1554), and John (*d.* 1569) are noticed separately. His third son, Thomas Grey (*d.* 1554), took part with his brothers in Wyatt's rebellion in 1554, and when it was betrayed fled with them to Suffolk's estates in Leicestershire. On the failure of their attempt to excite a revolt, Thomas Grey fled to Wales in disguise, but was shortly captured, and sent to the Tower. He appealed in vain for mercy, and was beheaded on 23 April (FROUDE, *Hist. of England*, v. 317, 326, 342–3, 356, 362; SPEED, *Historie, &c.* p. 1111).

[Polydore Vergil's Hist. ed. 1555; Grafton's, Hall's (ed. 1809), and Holinshed's Chronicles; Herbert's Hist. of Henry VIII, ed. 1683; Chron. of Calais (Camd. Soc.); Cal. of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, ed. Brewer; State Papers of England and Spain, ed. Bergenroth; Brewer's Hist. of the Reign of Henry VIII; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 719; Dugdale's Antiq. of Warwickshire; Nichols's Hist. and Antiq. of Leicestershire, iii. 664, where there is a copy of his will and of the inquisition as to his property; Doyle's Official Baronage, i. 618.] C. L. K.

GREY, THOMAS, fifteenth and last BARON GREY OF WILTON (*d.* 1614), son of Arthur Grey, fourteenth baron [q. v.], by his second wife, served in the fleet against the Spanish Armada in 1588. He succeeded his father as Lord Grey of Wilton in 1593; and, although he was anxious to gain a military reputation, prominently identified himself with the puritans. He took part as a volunteer in the Islands' Voyage of 1597. In October 1598 Chamberlain writes: 'There was some snapping of late twixt [Sir Francis Vere] and young Lord Grey, who went about [i.e. sought] to have a regiment, and to be chief commander over the English in the Low Countries' (CHAMBERLAIN, *Letters*, temp. Elizabeth, Camd. Soc. 24). Grey's ambition was not satisfied on this occasion. But when Essex went to Ireland as lord deputy in March 1599, Grey was one of the 'great troop of gallants' who went with him. Despite rumours that the queen withheld her assent (*ib.* 38, 42, 49), he received a commission as colonel of horse. Grey, who was by nature of a choleric temperament, did not find Essex a congenial commander. Soon after his arrival in Ireland Essex begged him (he writes, 21 July 1598) to declare himself 'his friend only,' and to detach himself from Sir Robert Cecil. Grey declined on the ground that he was deeply indebted to Cecil. Henceforth Essex and Essex's friend Southampton treated Grey as an avowed enemy. In a small engagement with the Irish rebels fought in June 'he did charge without direction' from Southampton, who was general of horse and his superior officer. He was accordingly committed for one night to the charge of the marshal (WINWOOD, *Memorials*, i. 47). The disgrace rankled in Grey's mind, and he henceforth sought opportunities of vengeance. In May 1600 he abandoned Essex in Ireland, and with Sir Robert Drury went 'over with twelve or fourteen horse to serve the states' in Flanders (CHAMBERLAIN, p. 75). His departure, and the reports of his misconduct in Ireland, temporarily excited Elizabeth's anger, but in July his friend Cecil sent Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh to meet him at Ostend, and assure him of 'the queen's gracious opinion and esteem of his poor desert' (EDWARDS, *Raleigh*, i. 317–18). This meeting at Ostend brought together for the first time Grey, Cobham, and Raleigh, who were afterwards charged with joint complicity in a treasonable conspiracy. It is, however, the only recorded instance of their coming together. Fighting under Prince Maurice, Grey took part in the memorable battle of Nieuport, 2 July 1600, in which the Netherlanders gained a decisive victory over the Spanish forces under Archduke Albert. Like Sir Francis Vere he was in the thick of the fight, and was 'hurt in the mouth.' He sent home an account of the victory two days later. Grey was again in

London early in 1601. The queen, aware of the bitter hatred subsisting between him and Southampton, seems to have personally warned each of them to keep the peace, but, in spite of the warning, Grey (in January 1600–1) assaulted Southampton while on horseback in the street, and was committed to the Fleet prison. Essex was deeply affronted by this insult to his friend. It confirmed him (he afterwards declared) in his resolve to forcibly remove from the queen's councils all his personal enemies. Grey was quickly released, and on 8 Feb. 1600–1 acted as general of the horse in the 'little army' sent out to suppress Essex's and Southampton's rising (*Letters of Sir Robert Cecil*, Camd. Soc. 67). On 19 Feb. he sat on the commission which tried Essex and Southampton at Westminster, and condemned them to death. When at the opening of the trial his name as commissioner was read out in court by the clerk, Essex, according to an eye-witness, laughed contemptuously and 'jogged Southampton by the sleeve.' In May 1602 Grey returned to the Low Countries, but he was disappointed at the little consideration shown him by the leaders of the States General. He attributed his neglect to Sir Francis Vere's jealousy, and came home in October much embittered against Vere. Early in 1603 Elizabeth granted him lands worth 500*l.* a year 'to hold him up a while longer,' according to Chamberlain.

On the death of Elizabeth (24 March 1602–3) Grey attended the hasty meeting of the council, at which it was resolved 'to maintain and uphold King James's person and estate,' and the proclamation thereupon issued bore Grey's signature. According to one account of the proceedings of this meeting, Grey, 'like a zealous patriot, stood up and desired that articles might be sent to the king for the reservation of the liberties and fundamental laws of the kingdom;' but Sir John Fortescue alone supported Grey's motion (cf. *Wharton MS.* in Bodl. Libr. lxxx. f. 439, quoted in Edwards, ii. 474). Grey obviously did not view James's accession with equanimity. A casual meeting with his enemy Southampton, who had been lately released from the Tower, in the audience-chamber of Queen Anne at Windsor in June 1603, seems to have intensified his dislike of the new régime. He complained of the Scotchmen crowding to court in search of office. His friend, George Brooke, Lord Cobham's brother, who was similarly discontented, had fallen in with William Watson, a secular priest, Sir Griffin Markham, and other catholics, who were plotting to seize the king and obtain from him promises of toleration for the catholics by personally intimidating him. Grey's pronounced puritan opinions could not have allowed him to sympathise with the aims of these conspirators, but he allowed Brooke to introduce him to Markham and his allies, and seems to have assented to the desirability of forcing on James's notice a petition for general toleration. Grey was clearly not so enthusiastic as his colleagues wished; he did not conceal his dislike of their religious views, and he afterwards declared that he contemplated disclosing their designs to the government. Watson, on the other hand, proposed to his catholic friends that Grey should be induced to take the chief part in the projected seizure of the king's person, and that they should be at hand to rescue James from Grey's hands so that they might pose as patriotic catholics, and gain increased influence in the country and at court. Before the day (24 June 1603) for the attack arrived Grey announced his refusal to take any part in it. By that time the government knew all, and the conspirators fled without attempting anything. Grey seems to have hurried to Sluys, but he was arrested there in July, and was brought prisoner to the Tower of London (July). When interrogated by the lieutenant of the Tower (3 Aug.), he denied any traitorous intention, but in a letter to his mother he wrote that he had come within 'danger of law' through investigating the aims of the catholics in the interest of James I. Coke drew up an 'abstract of treasons' in which Grey was stated to have engaged to bring together a hundred gentlemen of quality for the purpose of seizing the king. The plot in which Grey was involved was known as the 'Bye' or 'Priest's' plot. Another plot, known as the Main or Cobham's plot, had been tracked out at the same time, with the result that Cobham [see Brooke, Henry, *d.* 1619] and Raleigh were arrested soon after Grey, Markham, and their friends. The government tried to identify the two conspiracies, but Grey was undoubtedly innocent of all complicity with Cobham and Raleigh. Nevertheless Grey and Cobham were tried together at Winchester (18 Nov.) before a court composed of thirty-one peers, presided over by the chancellor. Grey made a spirited defence, which occupied the best part of the day, and referred to the patriotic services of his ancestors. He was condemned to death, and on 10 Dec. he and Cobham and Markham were taken to the scaffold. But after each had made a declaration of innocence, a reprieve was announced, and they were taken once again to the Tower of London. Grey had haughtily declined to beg for his life, but after his return to the Tower he wrote to thank the king for his clemency,

and presented many petitions subsequently for his release. He was allowed to correspond with friends, and watched with interest the course of the war in the Low Countries. In 1613, when Frederic, the elector palatine, came to England to marry the Princess Elizabeth, he appealed to James to grant Grey's release. The elector had no personal knowledge of Grey, but had learned much of him from Prince Maurice and other generals under whom Grey had served. James indignantly refused the elector's request, and Grey is said to have been kept subsequently in more rigorous confinement, on the specious ground that he had 'had conference with' one of the women-attendants of Lady Arabella Stuart, a fellow-prisoner. He died in the Tower, after eleven years' imprisonment, on 9 July 1614.

The barony of Grey of Wilton became extinct at his death. Of the family estates, Wilton Castle, on the Wye, had been alienated before the attainder of 1603 to Grey Brydges, fifth lord Chandos [q. v.] The confiscated estates of Whaddon were granted to George Villiers, the king's favourite. Many of Grey's papers passed, through a sister, to the Wharton family, and thence to Carte the historian; they are now among the Carte MSS. at the Bodleian Library. Others of Grey's letters are at Hatfield.

[Brydges's Memoirs of the Peers of England during James I's reign, 1802, i. 75–82; Edwards's Life of Raleigh, passim, but especially ii. 469–83, where Grey's connection with the Bye plot is fully discussed, and a letter of his given in facsimile; Gardiner's Hist. i. 110, 138–9; Stow's Chronicle, s. a. 1603; Chamberlain's Letters, temp. Eliz. (Camd. Soc.); Sir R. Cecil's Letters (Camd. Soc.); Cal. State Papers, 1588–1614; Winwood's Memorials.] S. L. L.

GREY, THOMAS, Baron Grey of Groby (1623?–1657), regicide, was the eldest son of Henry Grey (1599?–1673) [q.v.], second baron Grey of Groby, created first Earl of Stamford in 1628, and his wife Anne Cecil, daughter of William Cecil, earl of Exeter. Thomas, called by his father's first title, was elected to the Long parliament for the borough of Leicester, and is mentioned in 1642 as 'a lord dear to the House of Commons' (*State Papers*, 1641–1643, p. 359). He supported the Grand Remonstrance (1641) and joined with his father against the king. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the midland counties association on 16 Jan. 1643 (Rushworth, v. 119), and ordered to take special care of Nottingham, where he took up his headquarters with a force of about six thousand men (June 1643). Thence he was able to protect his father's house at Stamford, near Leicester, of which town he was made governor. At Aylesbury on 29 Aug. 1643, he joined Essex on the march to relieve Gloucester and after the siege was raised fought at the first battle of Newbury. Grey and others received the thanks of the house, which were solemnly entered in the journals (Whitelocke, *Mem.* p. 71). In 1644 he again received the thanks of the parliament for the reduction of some places in Derbyshire. Shortly afterwards, however, he left Leicester on account of some misunderstanding with the county. In 1645 the town petitioned that he might be sent back to meet a royalist attack. It was meantime taken by the king (1 June) and was afterwards retaken by Fairfax. In 1648 Grey raised a body of troops in Leicestershire, and after the defeat of the Scots at Preston pursued the Duke of Hamilton and his horse to Uttoxeter. Grey claimed the credit of Hamilton's capture, and though Hamilton declared himself to have surrendered to Lambert, parliament admitted Grey's claim and voted him their thanks (Burnet, *Lives of the Hamiltons*, ed. 1852, pp. 461, 491). Grey took an active part in Pride's Purge, pointing out the obnoxious members who were to be ejected from the house (6 Dec. 1648). He was one of the king's judges, and signed the death-warrant, afterwards (16 Feb.) being nominated one of the council of state, on which he sat every year till his disgrace. In July 1649 the money he had spent in the parliamentary service was refunded, and he received a grant of the queen's manor of Holdenby, where Walker chronicles that 'a great fall in the woods' immediately ensued (*Hist. of Independency*, p. 171). He held various commands in the militia, and in August 1651 he was sent to raise volunteers, with the commission of commander-in-chief of all the horse he should raise in the counties of Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, and Rutland, to meet the Scottish invasion. In September, after the battle of Worcester, Massey surrendered to Grey (Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 376, 381). He represented Leicestershire in the parliament of 1654 (*Old Parliamentary History*, xx. 300). Finally he joined the Fifth-monarchy men, and was (12 Feb. 1655) arrested on suspicion by Colonel Hacker, acting on the Protector's orders, and although 'much distempered with gout,' was taken as a prisoner to Windsor Castle (Thurloe, iii. 148, vi. 829). He was released in July following on application to the Protector (*Merc. Politicus*, p. 5514; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1665, p. 241). From this time till his death in 1657 he took no active part in politics. He was probably, as Clarendon says, a man

of no eminent parts, but useful on account of his wealth and local influence. Mrs. Hutchinson speaks of his 'credulous good nature;' and he seems to have been a favourite of Essex. He married, 4 June 1646 (when he was aged twenty-three; CHESTER, *London Marriage Licenses*, p. 588), Dorothy, second daughter and coheiress of Edward Bourchier, fourth earl of Bath, and their only son, Thomas [q. v.], became second earl of Stamford on the death of his grandfather in 1673. There is a fine portrait of Lord Grey belonging to Lord Denbigh at Newnham Paddox, Warwickshire.

[Noble's Lives of the Regicides, p. 260; State Papers, 1641–54; Whitelocke's Memorials, pp. 91, 312, 351, 354, 376–7, 425; Hollis's Memoirs, pp. 137, 198; Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 677, App. 17; Ludlow's Memorials, ii. 530; Thurloe State Papers, iii. 148, vi. 829; Hutchinson's Memoirs, i. 179, 221, 363, ii. 131; Rushworth's Hist. Coll. iii. pt. ii. 119, 219; Clarendon, Hist. Rebellion, xiii. 453–4; Gardiner's Hist. of the Great Civil War, vol. i.] E. T. B.

GREY, THOMAS, second EARL OF STAMFORD (1654–1720), statesman, only son of Thomas Grey, lord Grey of Groby (1623?–1657) [q. v.], by Dorothy, daughter of Edward Bourchier, fourth earl of Bath, was born in 1654. After his father's death in 1657 he was styled Lord Grey of Groby. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was created M.A. 23 June 1668. He succeeded his grandfather, Henry Grey, first earl of Stamford [q. v.], on 21 Aug. 1673, and took his seat 13 April 1675 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. ii. 48). He was faithful to the political views of his family, and on entering public life attached himself to Anthony Cooper, first earl of Shaftesbury [q. v.]; and on 2 May 1679 Stamford and Shaftesbury appear among the signatories to a protest against a bill for the better discovery of papists, on the ground that it might press hardly on dissenters (*Protests of the Lords*, i. 61). During the next few years he joined with Forde Grey, lord Grey of Werk, afterwards earl of Tankerville [q. v.], Shaftesbury, and others in a number of protests of similar tendency, and was one of the lords who, in January 1681, petitioned against parliament meeting at Oxford. In the first parliament of James II he signed the protests against reversing the order for the impeachment of the lords then imprisoned in the Tower on suspicion of complicity in the popish plot (22 May), and against reversing the attainder of William Howard, viscount Stafford [q. v.] (4 June). Perhaps this, or some connection with Monmouth's rebellion, was the reason for his arrest in July (LUTTRELL, *Relation*, i. 355). He was committed to the Tower, and was charged with having been concerned in the Rye House plot. When parliament met in November, Stamford petitioned to be brought before the bar of the House of Lords. His request was granted, and he appeared there on 17 Nov. (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. App. ii. 321), when his trial was ordered to take place in Westminster Hall on 1 Dec. (LUTTRELL, *Relation*, i. 363). But in consequence of the prorogation of parliament the trial was postponed, and eventually, 9 March 1685–6, Stamford was admitted to bail, and next day received the royal pardon (KENNETT, *Complete History*, iii. 441). On the landing of the Prince of Orange in November 1688, Stamford took up arms in Nottinghamshire (LUTTRELL, *Relation*, i. 479), and on 8 April 1689 was rewarded by being made high steward of the honour and lordship of Leicester. About the same time he appears once more as signing protests in the House of Lords, especially a series drawn up in May and July against the penalties inflicted on Titus Oates. In November 1689 he was one of the 'murder committee' appointed by the lords to inquire into the deaths of Russell and Sydney. Luttrell says that in November 1691 he was talked of for lord-lieutenant of Middlesex, and in April 1694 for one of the lords of the treasury (*ib.* ii. 301, iii. 295). On 3 May of the latter year he was made a privy councillor (*ib.* iii. 304). On 29 Aug. 1695 he was appointed a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and on 16 Dec. one of the commissioners of trade and foreign plantations, and on 24 April 1696 lord-lieutenant of Devonshire. In October of the latter year he entertained the king at Bradgate, and in December was made custos rotulorum for Leicestershire. On 23 April 1697 he was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, through which office he became involved in a quarrel with the Duke of Devonshire as to his rights to hunt in Needham Forest (*ib.* iv. 216, 225, 474, 477), and on 9 June 1699 became president of the board of trade and foreign plantations. After the accession of Queen Anne Stamford was dismissed from all his offices and appointments, but on 25 April 1707 was again made president of the board of trade, and retained this office until 12 June 1711 (BEATSON, *Pol. Index*, ii. Suppl. ix.) From a description of him by Macky (*Memoirs*, pp. 72–3), he seems to have been an honest and rigid, but somewhat narrow-minded whig. Swift says 'he looked and talked like a very weak man, but it is said he spoke well in council.' His public life led him to neglect his private affairs, and he is reported 'from a good estate to have

become very poor and much in debt' (*ib.* p. 73). Stamford died 31 Jan. 1720 in his sixty-sixth year (*Hist. Reg.* vol. v. 1720). He married (1), about 1674, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Daniel Harvey of Combe, Surrey; and (2), in March 1691, Mary, daughter of Joseph Maynard of Gunnersbury, Middlesex; she died 9 Nov. 1722. By his first wife he had three children, who died young; by his second he had no issue, and he was accordingly succeeded in his title by his cousin Henry, grandson of the first earl. Stamford was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 12 May 1708.

[Luttrell's Relation; Rogers's Protests of the Lords; Macaulay's Hist. of England; Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, iii. 341; Doyle's Official Baronage, iii. 399.] C. L. K.

GREY, THOMAS PHILIP DE, EARL DE GREY (1781–1859), elder son of Thomas Robinson, second baron Grantham, who died in 1786, by Mary Jemima, second daughter of Philip York, second earl of Hardwicke, and was therefore a descendant of Henry Grey, ninth earl of Kent (1594–1651) [q. v.] He was born at the official residence of the first lord of the board of trade, Whitehall, London, on 8 Dec. 1781, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1801. On 20 July 1786 he succeeded his father as third baron Grantham of Grantham, and on the decease of his second cousin, Sir Norton Robinson, bart., in 1792 he became the sixth baronet. By royal license he assumed the surname and arms of Weddell in lieu of his patronymic on 7 May 1803. On 6 Dec. 1803 he was gazetted major of the North Yorkshire regiment of yeomanry, on 22 Jan. 1819 became colonel of the Yorkshire hussar regiment of yeomanry, on 24 March 1831 was appointed yeomanry aide-de-camp to William IV, and held a similar post in 1837 under Queen Victoria. He was nominated lord-lieutenant of Bedfordshire on 13 Feb. 1818. On the death of his maternal aunt, Amabel Hume Campbell, countess de Grey of Wrest, Bedfordshire, on 4 May 1833, he became second Earl de Grey and Baron Lucas of Crudwell, Wiltshire, and on 24 June 1833 assumed the surname of De Grey in lieu of Weddell. In Sir Robert Peel's first administration he held office as first lord of the admiralty from 22 Dec. 1834 to 25 April 1835, and on 29 Dec. of the former year was sworn of the privy council. As lord-lieutenant of Ireland he served from 3 Sept. 1841 to 26 July 1844, and during that period was grand master of the order of St. Patrick. On his return from Ireland he was on 12 Dec. created a knight of the Garter. He discharged the functions of his viceregal position impartially and with credit, and his retirement was much regretted by the people of Dublin. His hospitality was very generously exercised, and the countess gave much encouragement to native manufactures.

De Grey was the first president of the Institution of British Architects from its foundation in 1834, frequently presided at the meetings of that society, and remained president till his death (*Papers of Royal Institution of British Architects*, 1860, pp. v–viii). He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, 29 April 1841, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and served as one of the New Palace commissioners from 1848. His death took place at 4 St. James's Square, London, on 14 Nov. 1859. He married, on 20 July 1805, Henrietta Frances Cole, fifth daughter of William Willoughby, first earl of Enniskillen, by whom he left two daughters. The Countess De Grey was born on 22 June 1784, and died at 4 St. James's Square, on 2 July 1848 (BURKE, *Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Females*, 1833, ii. 133–5, with portrait).

Earl de Grey was the author of two works: 'Memoir of the Life of Sir C. Lucas,' London, 1845, and 'Characteristics of the Duke of Wellington apart from his Military Talents,' London, 1853.

[Gent. Mag. 1859, pt. ii. p. 644; Times, 15 Nov. 1859, p. 7; Illustrated London News, 25 Feb. 1842, p. 146, and 13 Jan. 1844, pp. 22, 24, both with portrait; Doyle's Baronage (1886), i. 523, with portrait, after W. Robinson.] G. C. B.

GREY or GRAY, WALTER DE (*d.* 1255), archbishop of York, was probably a younger son of John and Hawisia de Grey of Rotherfield, Oxfordshire (BAKER, *Northamptonshire*, i. 140; NICHOLS, *Leicestershire*, iii. 682); but, according to Dugdale, he was son of Henry and Isolda de Grey of Thurrock, Essex (*Baronage*, p. 709). In either case he was a member of a family of high position. Educated at Oxford, where, it is said, he attended the lectures of Edmund Rich [q. v.], afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, he retained a strong affection for the university, became one of its benefactors, and annual masses, at which all regent masters were bound to be present, were said in memory of him (WOOD, *Antiquities*, i. 232). He was not apparently a man of learning (WENDOVER, iii. 338). It is evident that he must have devoted himself to secular business, for on 2 Oct. 1205 he paid the king five thousand marks for the office of chancellor, his uncle John, bishop of Norwich, becoming his bondsman (*ib.* p. 231; *Fœdera*, i. 93; for correction of Wendover's date 1209, and of his assertion that Grey's

appointment was connected with the king's displeasure at the consecration of Hugh of Wells, see Foss, *Judges*, ii. 79–81; Raine, *Fasti Ebor.* p. 283). He made himself the obsequious instrument of King John's will, and the king gave him many benefices, appointing him in 1207 to the prebend of Malling at Rochester; to a prebend at Exeter, with the archdeaconry of Totnes (Le Neve, i. 401); to a moiety of the vicarage of Holkham, Norfolk (Raine); and in 1208 to the rectory of Stradbroke in Suffolk (*ib.*) By the king's command the chapter of Lichfield elected him bishop in 1210, in opposition to the monastic chapter of Coventry, which had elected Prior Josbert; both elections were quashed by Pandulf. In 1212 the king gave him the living of Cossey in Norfolk (Blomefield, ii. 417), and in 1213 the deanery of St. Berians (now St. Buryan), Cornwall, and the living of Kirkham, Lancashire (Raine). He was present when John made submission to the pope at Dover on 15 May; he appears not to have sealed the charter, but there is no ground for the assertion (Campbell, *Lives of the Chancellors*, i. 123) that he refused to do so. Possibly in the summer of that year (*Fœdera*, i. 113), and certainly in October, he was employed on an embassy to Flanders, and before setting out in October he resigned the chancellorship, though his resignation was evidently intended as temporary (Foss). On 20 Jan. 1214 he was again in England, had resumed the chancellorship, and was elected bishop of Worcester. He appears to have accompanied the king abroad, and did not receive seisin of the bishopric until July; he was consecrated at Canterbury on 5 Oct., when he finally resigned the chancellorship (for some of his acts as bishop see *Annals of Worcester*, pp. 403, 404). Possibly the story of his offering to have a bible copied for Edmund Rich belongs to this period of his life, when he would have been able to get the work done in the monastery of Worcester (see under Edmund, 1170?–1240; *Vita S. Edmundi* ap. Martene, *Thesaurus Novus Anecdotum*, iii. col. 1788). In common with his fellow-bishops of both sides, he appeared as one of the king's supporters at Runnymead on 15 June 1215; but he must have cordially adhered to John, for in the autumn the king sent him to raise troops abroad for his service (Wendover, iii. 320). This seems inconsistent with Dr. Stubbs's opinion that the bishop avoided taking up any decided position (*Const. Hist.* i. 542). Wendover is wrong in calling him chancellor in 1215. On 18 June John wrote to the chapter of York to procure Grey's election to the archbishopric. The canons persisted in electing Simon Langton [q. v.], who was displeasing to John, and refused Grey on the plea that he was illiterate. In accordance with the king's wish Innocent III quashed Langton's election, and, when the canons persevered, called the case to Rome. At Rome the canons made an attempt to procure the confirmation of Langton; but on the pope's threatening that if they did not choose some one else he would choose for them, they named Grey, alleging as the reason of their choice the chastity of his life. Grey was on the spot, for the Lateran council was then sitting, and John was anxious that his cause should be well represented there. He therefore received the pall at once, and bound himself to pay the enormous sum of 10,000*l.* for his promotion. The date of his return to England is uncertain (Canon Raine is mistaken in asserting that he assisted at the coronation of Henry III on 28 Oct. 1216, *Fasti Ebor.* p. 284; his authority, a continuator of R. de Monte, *Recueil*, xviii. 345, confuses him with Silvester of Evesham, his successor at Worcester; comp. *Annals of Dunstable*, p. 48, *Waverley*, p. 286).

On the archbishop's return he acted with the legate Gualo and his order generally against the French party, and immediately before the battle of Lincoln (20 May 1217) joined in pronouncing excommunication against the king's enemies (*Chron. Mailros*, p. 195). About 6 Nov. he took part in issuing a new edition of the great charter and the charter of the forest. In December he was at Berwick, and there absolved Alexander II, the Scottish king, who had upheld the invaders, and thence proceeded to Carlisle, which had been surrendered by Alexander, and took possession of the town for Henry. In July 1219 he had a severe illness (*Royal Letters*, i. 39). He quarrelled with Archbishop Stephen Langton about his right to have his cross borne erect in the southern province, and rather than yield the point abstained from attending the king's second coronation in May 1220 (*Annals of Dunstable*, p. 57). He persisted in his claim, and in 1222 had an interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury near Lincoln to discuss the question, but their meeting had no result (*ib.* pp. 62, 77). When William of Aumale renewed his rebellion in 1221, Grey joined with Pandulf in excommunicating him, and on the fall of Biham, the earl's stronghold, helped the northern lords to take him prisoner near Fountains, and delivered him to the king, insisting, however, that he should be pardoned (*ib.* p. 64; Wendover, iv. 67; Matt. Paris, iii. 61). On 25 June he married Alexander of Scotland to the king's sister, Joanna, at York. He

stood high in the king's favour, and was much employed by him, being sent for example in 1226, along with other ambassadors, to induce the nobles of Brittany, Normandy, and Poitou to revolt from their young king, Louis IX, and ally themselves with Henry, and to negotiate a marriage between Henry and the daughter of the Duke of Brittany. The ambassadors held several interviews with the French lords, but nothing came of them (*Fœdera*, i. 183; *Annals of Dunstable*, p. 103; Wendover, iv. 136, 140, 141; *Chron. Turon. Recueil*, xviii. 318), and the archbishop returned to England the following May. Grey made some attempts to assert the claims of his see to the obedience of the Scottish church, and in the last year of his life consecrated a bishop to the see of Withern in Galloway. In 1233 he protested, on the ground of these claims, against the coronation of Alexander of Scotland as contrary to the rights of his see as well as to the dignity of the English kingdom. The Roman see, however, was in favour of the full independence of the Scottish church, and Innocent IV in 1251 settled the question against him (*Fœdera*, i. 209, 277). When the legate Otho opened the council held at St. Paul's on 19 Nov. 1237, Grey seems to have claimed that as the senior archbishop he should take precedence of Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury; the legate, however, settled the matter by declaring that the Archbishop of Canterbury's proper place was on his right hand, and that of the Archbishop of York on his left (Matt. Paris, iii. 416, 417). The next year Grey was summoned to London by the king to protect the legate, who had fled from Oxford on account of the affray between his household and the scholars, and he evidently took a leading part in bringing about the pardon of the university (*ib.* p. 485). In 1241 the archbishop attended a meeting of bishops and other great ecclesiastics to consider the condition of the Roman church, which was then in trouble, for Gregory IX was dead and the Emperor Frederic was triumphant in Italy. They ordered prayers and fasts, and determined to send messengers to remonstrate with the emperor (*ib.* iv. 173). On 9 June Grey consecrated Nicolas of Farnham to the bishopric of Durham, and received a profession of obedience from him, and this had an important bearing on the dispute which afterwards arose between the sees in the days of Archbishops Wickwaine and Romanus. When the king was about to set out on his expedition to France, he sent the archbishop with two other commissioners to the great council which met at London on 2 Feb. 1242 to demand an aid; the commissioners were not successful. Henry sailed at Easter, leaving the archbishop in charge of the kingdom, and Grey is therefore described as the 'king's chief justiciar' (*Fœdera*, i. 244; *Liber de Antiqq. Legg.* p. 9); the Bishop of Carlisle and William Cantelupe were appointed as his chief advisers. During the king's absence, which lasted until September 1243, Grey had much to do to supply him with money, stores, and troops, especially as some of the stores which he sent were lost, as he believed, at sea. He demanded an aid from the Cistercians on account of their wool, but, though he threatened them with the king's displeasure, was unable to obtain it, and consequently refused to allow the abbots to leave the kingdom in order to attend the general chapter of their order (*Fœdera*, i. 246, 250; Matt. Paris, iv. 234, 235). The guardians of the Cinque ports applied to him for help, representing that they were unable to protect the coast from the ships of Brittany and Poitou, and that the seamen of Normandy and Calais were preventing them from fishing. Grey wrote urgently to the king, bidding him return as he cared for his own safety and that of his kingdom. He provided ships for his voyage, and went to Portsmouth to meet him on his return. In 1244 he was warden of the Tower, and as Griffith, the eldest son of Llewelyn of North Wales, who was confined there, broke his neck in trying to escape on 1 May, he obtained a writ from the king declaring that no blame attached to him in the matter (*Fœdera*, i. 256). Henry requested Pope Innocent to excuse the archbishop from attending the council of Lyons in 1245, but the pope would not consent. In 1249 he was employed on some fruitless scheme of marriage between the reigning houses of England and Provence (*ib.* pp. 270, 277).

Grey distinguished himself by his magnificent hospitality at the marriage of Alexander III of Scotland to Henry's daughter Margaret in 1252. The wedding was held at York. Grey gave sixty oxen for the feast, supplied all deficiencies, and provided lodgings for all who had none, pasture for horses, firing, and utensils, at a cost of four thousand marks, behaving as became one who was 'the prince of the north' (Matt. Paris, v. 269). He did not attend the assembly of the clergy held the following October, and the prelates refused to decide finally on the demand made upon them in his absence, especially as the Archbishop of Canterbury was also absent. The next year he excused himself from coming to the parliament, alleging his old age and the length of the journey.

The real reason of his absence, however, was that he had become convinced of the misgovernment of the king, and decided as far as possible to withdraw himself from his councils (*ib.* p. 373). He did not come up to the parliament of 1254, but on this occasion he was unfit for the journey; for when, on the queen leaving England to join the king in Gascony at the end of May, he was again requested to take charge of the kingdom, he refused, feeling old age and sickness pressing heavily on him (*ib.* p. 447). However he attended the parliament which met on 6 April 1255, while he was at London. His anxiety about the affairs of the kingdom, conjoined with his habit of fasting, affected his head, and at the invitation of the Bishop of London he withdrew to Fulham for rest, and died there on 1 May, the third day after his arrival, having held the archbishopric for nearly forty years. His body was embalmed, conveyed to York with much honour by Walter, bishop of Durham, and buried in the south transept of the minster, under a monument with his effigy, which still exists. He published a body of 'constitutions,' probably in a provincial synod (Wilkins, i. 698).

In his diocesan work Grey was wise and active, and seems to have done much to reorganise the parochial system (Raine, p. 291). At York he built the south transept of the minster, probably founded the sub-deanery, and otherwise enlarged and enriched the prebendal body, and presented the church with a splendid set of copes and other ornaments. At Ripon he translated the body of St. Wilfrid to a new shrine (*Metrical Chronicle*, ll. 79, 385), and is said to have built the west front of the church. He also made some gifts to monasteries. He bought and attached to his church the village of St. Andrewthorpe, long known as Bishopthorpe, the residence of the archbishops, and a house in London, now Whitehall. This house was the residence of Hubert de Burgh, who gave it to the Black friars of London. Grey bought it from the Black friars, and it became the London house of the archbishops, and was called York Place down to Wolsey's time. He further provided a good amount of stock in all the manors of his see, and obtained an order from the crown that the same amount should be kept up by his successors. He died very rich, and left his private estates to his brother, Sir Richard Grey, with remainder to Richard's son Walter (Drake, *Eboracum*, p. 426).

Notwithstanding Grey's liberality to the churches of York and Ripon, he appears to have been harsh and illiberal in his dealings with the poor. This is proved by a story which, though it has some supernatural particulars, should not be discarded as 'ridiculously absurd' (Raine, p. 292 *n.*), for it is told by Roger of Wendover (iv. 317) and accepted by Matthew Paris (iii. 299). Both take him as the most notable example of episcopal avarice, and relate that in a time of famine the stewards of some of his manors informed him that he had a quantity of wheat stored up which was perishing from age and vermin. Grey ordered that this damaged stuff was only to be given to the villeins on condition that they bound themselves after the next harvest to restore an equal amount of new grain. His steward at Ripon found the barn there full of toads and snakes. Nevertheless by Grey's orders his servants prepared to weigh it out to the poor; but it was found impossible to move it because of the stench, and a voice was heard saying: 'Put no hand on the grain, for the archbishop and all that he has are the devil's due;' so the grain was burnt to prevent the vermin from getting abroad. Moreover, Matthew Paris, in his notice of Grey's munificence at the marriage-feast of Alexander III, distinctly refers to reports as to his avarice (*ib.* v. 270). It is probable that the enormous sum which he had to pay at Rome for his promotion caused him to be over-strict in money matters during the earlier part of his archiepiscopate, and he may have changed in this respect in after years. He certainly changed in other ways, for that John liked and trusted him is sufficient to prove that he was at that time base and time-serving. In Henry's reign he helped to put English benefices into the hands of foreigners, and his refusal to accept an English clerk presented to a living (probably) Kirkleatham in Yorkshire by the patron, Robert Twenge, the famous 'Will Wither,' led to such serious consequences that the pope commanded him to accept the presentee (*ib.* iii. 217, 609–12). Towards the close of his life, however, he became dissatisfied at the evils of the administration, made no secret of his feelings, and was looked on as one of the most prominent of the patriotic party among the clergy. In this connection his name is honourably coupled with that of Bishop Robert Grosseteste, and men lamented his death as the loss of one who would not have shrunk from withstanding the oppressions of the Roman see. His position as a patriotic churchman gave rise to a story that he died under papal excommunication, and that consequently his body was not buried in consecrated ground, but laid within his monument above the level of the floor of the minster. Francis Drake [q. v.], the antiquary, made an opening in the stone work

of the monument, and found that it was not hollow (*Eboracum*, p. 427, where the tomb is figured).

[Raine's Fasti Ebor. pp. 275–95; Foss's Judges, ii. 15–24, 79–81; Drake's Eboracum, pp. 426, 427; Roger of Wendover, vols. iii. iv. passim (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Matt. Paris, vols. ii–v. passim (Rolls Ser.); Annals of Waverley, Dunstable, Worcester, &c., ap. Annales Monast. vols. i–iv. passim (Rolls Ser.); Royal Letters, Hen. III, i. 39, 169, 483; T. Stubbs and Metrical Chron. ap. Historians of York, ii. 401, 472, 480 (Rolls Ser.); Martene and Durand, Thesaurus Novus, iii. col. 1788; Chron. Mailros, p. 195, ed. Gale; Baker's Hist. of Northamptonshire, i. 140; Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, iii. 682; Dugdale's Baronage, p. 709; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, i. 232; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i. passim, Record ed.; Wilkins's Concilia, i. 606, 620, 698.] W. H.

GREY, WILLIAM (*d.* 1478), bishop of Ely and high treasurer, was a member of the family of Lord Grey of Codnor (H. Savage, *Balliofergus*, p. 109, Oxford, 1668; Godwin, *De Præsulibus*, ed. Richardson, i. 268), possibly a son of Richard de Grey (*d.* 1419) [q. v.], and a younger brother of John and Henry Grey, who succeeded in turn to the barony, and who were born respectively about 1399 and 1406. William Grey was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and in due course became a doctor of divinity in that university. His powerful family connections early secured him ecclesiastical preferment. On 11 Jan. 1430–1 he was collated to the prebend of Kentish Town in St. Paul's Cathedral, an office which he held until 1446 (Le Neve, *Fasti Eccl. Anglic.* ed. Hardy, ii. 404). On 16 May 1434 he was made archdeacon of Northampton (*ib.* p. 58), and in the same year prebendary of Thame in Lincoln Cathedral (*ib.* 221); these preferments he occupied until 1454. On 21 Oct. 1443 he was collated to the prebend of Longdon in Lichfield Cathedral (*ib.* i. 613). Towards the end of 1447 he is mentioned as prebendary of Barnby, and then for a short time in the latter part of 1452 of Driffield, both in York Cathedral (*ib.* iii. 173, 183). Before this last date, on 3 March 1449–50, he was admitted archdeacon of Richmond (*ib.* p. 140).

How far these various and accumulated preferments imply a residence in England may be doubtful, but that Grey lived for some time in Oxford, possibly with the object of completing the acts required for the degree of doctor of divinity, is shown by the facts that he was elected chancellor of the university, and held that office in 1440–1 and also during a part of 1442, and that later in this year he acted for a time as commissary (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* 47 f.) Probably his long sojourn abroad may be placed partly before 1440 and mostly after 1442.

According to Vespasiano, his travels led him first to Cologne, where he studied logic, philosophy, and theology. He lived there in princely style, and with a magnificent household for some years. Then, possibly (we may infer) after an interval spent in England, he went to Italy in order to apply himself more closely to the study of classical learning. He stayed for a while in Florence and then removed to Padua. Afterwards, being advised to profit by the teaching of the famous Guarino, he settled in Ferrara. Here, too, he kept a splendid establishment, and maintained Nicolò Perotti, afterwards well known as a grammarian, in his household. Perotti was a mere youth, but his Greek scholarship made his help valuable to the Englishman. Since he was born in 1430, we can hardly suppose that he entered Grey's service until about 1447–8. His patron remained at Ferrara until 1449, when Henry VI appointed him his proctor at the Roman curia. He took Perotti with him and afterwards procured him a post in the household of Cardinal Bessarion.

Grey's devotion to humanism and his patronage of learned men naturally found favour in the eyes of Pope Nicolas V. So early as 1450 the latter sought to obtain for him the bishopric of Lincoln (William of Worcester [769]), and failing to accomplish this, on 21 June 1454, on the elevation of Bishop Bourchier to the see of Canterbury, nominated him to the vacant bishopric of Ely (Le Neve, i. 339). In the bull of provision Grey is described as apostolic notary and referendary (Godwin, l. c.) The temporalities were restored to him 6 Sept. (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xi. 358, ed. 1710), and he was consecrated by the new archbishop at Mortlake two days later (Stubbs, *Reg. Sacr. Anglic.* p. 69). But he was not installed in his cathedral until St. Cuthbert's day, 20 March 1457–8, when there was a great frost (Monk of Ely, *Cont. Hist. Eliensis*, p. 672; Le Neve, i. 339).

Grey had during his life abroad devoted much care to the collection of manuscripts, and wherever he resided constantly employed scribes to make copies of such books as he could not otherwise obtain. Many of these he had adorned with costly miniatures and initial letters by the skill of an artist who worked for him at Florence. It was his desire to make his collection the nucleus of a library for Balliol College, to the building of which, as well as to that of the master's lodgings and of the old buttery and hall, he contributed largely. The work was finished about 1477 by Robert Abdy, then master of the college, and enriched with some two hundred manu-

scripts, the bishop s gift. Of these, unhappily many were destroyed in the reign of Edward VI and during the great rebellion, and by Wood's time few of the miniatures in the remaining volumes had escaped mutilation (Savage, *Balliofergus*, p. 99; Wood, *Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, Colleges and Halls*, p. 89). But even now, no less than 152 of Grey's codices are in the possession of the college. The bishop's coat of arms (gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed argent) is displayed on two windows of the library, and in the panels below the window of the master's dining hall.

During the troubled years of his episcopate Grey never took a leading part in public affairs. He devoted himself rather to the charge of his diocese, and still more probably to his learned interests, which were reputed to extend not only to Greek but also to Hebrew, while in his palace on Holborn he maintained the same stately establishment as that for which he had been famous on the continent (cf. Will. of Worcester [786]). Yet there is ample evidence also of his political activity. In the beginning of 1455 he was appointed to serve on a commission to arbitrate between the Dukes of York and Somerset (Rymer, xi. 362), the failure of which was shown in the first battle of St. Albans in the following May. Later on, apparently in 1460, before the battle of Northampton, he again took part in an attempted reconciliation of the Yorkist leaders (Will. of Worcester [772], where the date is given as 1459). At length, on 25 Oct. 1469, he was made high treasurer, and held the seals until the following July (Godwin, l. c.; Le Neve, i. 339). On 26 Aug. 1471 he was named first on a commission of fifteen to hold a diet at Alnwick to deal with the infractions of the truce with Scotland (Rymer, xi. 717 f.), and in the following March to treat with the Scots ambassadors at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on 25 April (*ib.* p. 748 f.), and again on 16 May he was entrusted with a similar negotiation (*ib.* p. 776 ff.)

In February 1477–8 the bishop's health showed signs of breaking down. After Easter he quitted his London palace for Ely, and then, as his weakness increased, he removed to his neighbouring manor of Downham. Here he died on Tuesday, 4 Aug. 1478. On the next day his body was borne to Ely with great pomp, attended by almost all the priests of the Isle, and on the Thursday the bishop was buried between two marble pillars on the north side of the cathedral church (Monk of Ely, 672 f.), the fabric of which owes not a little to his munificence (Godwin, p. 269).

[Vespasiano's Vite di uomini illustri del secolo xv. § 42, Vescovo d'Ely, printed in Cardinal Mai's Spicilegium Romanum, i. 280–3, Rome, 1839; Monachi Eliensis Contin. Hist. Eliensis in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 672 f.; Wilhelmi Wyrcester Annales (Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France, ed. J. Stevenson, vol. ii. pt. ii., 1864); Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the University of Oxford, ed. Gutch, i. 207, ii. 782, Colleges and Halls, pp. 85, 87–90; G. Voigt's Wiederbelebung des classischen Altherthums, ii. 261 f., 2nd edit., Berlin, 1881.] R. L. P.

GREY, Sir WILLIAM, thirteenth Baron Grey de Wilton (*d.* 1562), fourth son of Sir Edmund de Grey, ninth baron (*d.* 1511), survived his three brothers, the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth barons, who died in their minority, and was summoned to parliament on 3 Nov. 1529. He was one of the commanders in the expedition made into France in 1544, under John, lord Russell, and assisted in the siege of Montreuil. There seems to have been some jealousy between Grey and the famous Earl of Surrey. Grey had been appointed chief captain of the army called 'the Crews,' and it was arranged in 1545 that this command should be transferred to Surrey, while Grey was to be appointed lieutenant of Boulogne in the room of Lord Poynings. Upon letters from Guisnes, however, the king ordered Grey to keep his old charge, while Surrey was sent to Boulogne. Secretary Paget speaks of the sinister means constantly employed to set these noblemen at variance. Grey finally superseded Surrey as lieutenant of Boulogne in April 1546. During the French campaign Grey distinguished himself greatly, especially by his destruction of the Chatillon fortress, which he razed completely to the ground. The king took Grey into favour, and promised him rewards and preferment, but the promise failed in consequence of the king's death. In the first year of Edward VI, Grey, being then a field-marshal and captain-general of horse, was sent into Scotland. He placed himself at the head of the army, and in that position made the first charge against the enemy at the battle of Pinkie Cleugh, on 10 Sept. 1547. 'In this battle,' says Arthur, lord Grey, in his 'commentary' upon the services of his father, Grey 'receaved a greate wounde in the mouthe with a pyke, sutche as clave one of his teethe, strake hym thowroghe the tongue, and three fyngers deepe into the rouff of his mouthe: yet notwithstondyng hee poursued owte the chase, wheryn, whot with the aboundance of blood, heate of the weather, and dust of the press, hee had surely been suffocated had not the Duke of Northehumberland, then earle of Warwyck, lyghted and lyfted a fyrcken of ale too hys head, as they passed thowroughe the Scottische camp.' Grey recovered, and twelve days later (22 Sept.)

was appointed to complete the delivery of Hume Castle. On the 28th he was knighted by the Protector Somerset at Berwick. The protector returned to England, and Grey was left as governor of Berwick, warden of the east marches, and general of the northern parts. On 18 April 1548 Grey and Sir Thomas Palmer again crossed the border, and advanced to Haddington, which they took and elaborately fortified. After spending six weeks in improving the defences of the place, they left a garrison of 2,500 men in charge and departed. Firing Dalkeith, and wasting the country for six miles round Edinburgh at their leisure, they fell back upon Berwick.

Upon the commotions of July 1549, Grey was despatched at the head of fifteen hundred horse and foot into Oxfordshire, where he immediately restored tranquillity, though not without using considerable severity against the priests. He then marched into the west country, and joining the Earl of Bedford, rendered signal service in the pacification of Devonshire and Cornwall. In 1551 Grey was committed to the Tower as one of the partisans of the Duke of Somerset, but after the execution of the protector was set at liberty. Having recovered the royal favour, Grey was appointed governor of the castle of Guisnes in Picardy. Upon the death of Edward VI, Grey joined the Duke of Northumberland in his abortive attempt to place Lady Jane Grey upon the throne. The movement in favour of Lady Jane collapsed, and on 21 and 22 July 1553 Grey and other compromised persons obtained pardon. Nevertheless an act of attainder was passed.

A few days after his submission Grey received a commission to array 350 footmen and fifty horsemen demi-lances in the counties of Middlesex and Kent, and the city of London, for the garrison of Guisnes. When war was formally declared by the French in 1557, Guisnes was so poorly garrisoned that Grey reported that unless he was reinforced he was at the mercy of the enemy. A small detachment was sent over; but although Grey had more than a thousand men, a part only of these were English, the rest being Burgundians and Spanish. By the middle of winter moreover there was a scarcity of food at Guisnes and Calais. On 1 Dec. Grey announced a successful expedition for the destruction of a French detachment. 'The commander of Guisnes was a fierce, stern man,' says Froude, 'and his blood being hot he blew up the church of Bushing, with the steeple thereof, and all the French soldiers entrenched there perished.' A formidable French force having appeared at Abbeville on 22 Dec., Grey and Wentworth wrote an urgent joint letter to the queen. Orders were at length given for reinforcements, but these were foolishly countermanded on a report that the alarm was ill-founded. The French appeared under the walls of Guisnes on the 31st; Calais was invested on 1 Jan. 1557–8. Grey made a brave effort to save Guisnes. On the night of the 4th he sent a letter urgently begging for reinforcements. But Calais fell on 6 Jan. All the English counties were thereupon called on by proclamation to contribute their musters. Thirty thousand men were rapidly on their way to the coast, and on the 10th came the queen's command for the army to cross to Dunkirk, join the Duke of Savoy, and save Guisnes. But severe weather was experienced in the Channel, and the fleet was either destroyed or dispersed. Meanwhile Guisnes was left to its fate. Grey, with his eleven hundred men, abandoned the town, burnt the houses, and withdrew into the castle. The French, under the Duke of Guise, bombarded the place, and on the third day (19 Jan.) attempted a storm. Grey was wounded by accidentally treading on a sword, and the first line of defence was taken. His soldiers refused to fight longer, and Grey was soon forced to surrender.

The Duke of Guise transferred Grey to Marshal Stozzy, who in turn passed his prisoner to Count Rouchefoucault, and he remained in captivity until ransomed by the payment of twenty thousand crowns, which considerably impaired his fortune, and entailed the selling of his ancient castle of Wilton-upon-Wye. Grey was elected a knight of the Garter in April 1558; but being then a prisoner in France, Garter king-at-arms was sent to notify his election. He was installed on 19 April 1558 by his proxy, Sir Humphrey Ratclyffe. On an extension of the armistice with France in January 1559, Grey was sent over to England with proposals for a secret peace. Grey received summonses as a peer of parliament from Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. But his honours, which were forfeited by the Act of Attainder of 1553, were not fully restored till after Elizabeth's accession (1558).

In December 1559 Grey was constituted governor of Berwick, warden of the middle marches towards Scotland, and warden of Tynedale and Ryddesdale. He went down to the border with two thousand men nominally to reinforce the Berwick garrison, but at first with large latitude of action. He was soon made general of the English army sent 'in aid of the Scots against the French, who had made an invasion there with great forces.' On 28 March 1560 Grey, with Lord Scrope, Sir Henry Percy, and others, crossed the

Tweed with six thousand foot and two thousand horse. He moved by easy marches, and on 4 April the protestant lords of the congregation joined him at Prestonpans. He was annoyed to find that their men had been engaged for twenty days only, twelve of which had already expired; but finding Leith too strong to be attacked without reinforcements, he proposed to utilise the Scotch force at once by seizing Edinburgh Castle, where the queen-regent had taken refuge with Erskine. The Scots were apathetic, and Grey referred to Norfolk for advice. Norfolk would not sanction the scheme for taking the castle without the knowledge of Elizabeth, and the queen, on being appealed to, forbade Grey to think of it. He was ordered either to compose matters without force or bloodshed, or else to finish the work at once, 'for the navy could not be suffered to remain.' Fighting began before Leith, but it was interrupted by an armistice, concluded in order to give time for Howard to go to London for instructions. Grey was incensed at being compelled to rest upon his arms. After conferences with the Duke of Chatelherault and the Scottish lords, the peace proposals fell through. The siege of Leith at once began, and on 30 April a third of the town was destroyed by fire. But there were complaints of Grey's dilatory action. The blockade failed. Grey resolved to take the place by assault. This took place on 7 May. The attack was repulsed with heavy loss, half the officers and eight hundred men being left dead and wounded in the trenches. Grey clung tenaciously to his ground, dreading only that he might be driven from it before assistance could arrive. Cecil wrote at this time, 'My Lord Grey is a noble, valiant, painful, and careful gentleman,' but his failure was patent. Negotiations were set on foot, and a treaty was concluded at Edinburgh, peace being proclaimed in Leith on Sunday, 7 July.

Grey was left governor of Berwick and warden of both the marches, but afterwards Sir John Forster took the middle marches with Grey's consent; the other two offices Grey kept until he died. In 1561 Grey left Berwick for the south, and on 14 Dec. 1562 he died at Cheshunt, near Waltham in Hertfordshire, 'in the house of his son-in-law, Henry Denny (son of Sir Anthony Denny [q. v.]), and was buried in the parish church there, near to the communion-table, leaving issue by Mary, his wife, daughter to Charles, earl of Worcester, two sons, viz. Arthur (fourteenth baron Grey de Wilton [q. v.]) and William, and one daughter, called Honora, wife of the same Henry Denny' (Dugdale, *Baronage*).

[A Commentary of the Services and Charges of William Lord Grey of Wilton, K.G., by his son, Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, K.G. With a Memoir of the Author and illustrative Documents. Edited by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., &c. (Camden Soc. 1847); Holinshed's Chronicle; Dugdale's Baronage; Burke's Hist. of Extinct Peerages, 1883; Froude's Hist. of England.] G. B. S.

GREY, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1649), topographer, a burgess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is supposed to have been an ancestor of the Greys of Backworth (Brand, *Hist. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, i., Preface). He was the first to publish an account of his native town in a meagre outline, entitled 'Chorographia, or a Svrvey of Nevvcastle upon Tine . . . as also a relation of the county of Northumberland,' &c. [dedication and preface signed W. G.], 4to, London, 1649, but printed at Newcastle by S[tephen] B[ulkeley]. A survey of the river Tyne by Hollar is prefixed to some copies of the tract. It has been reprinted in vol. iii. of both quarto editions of the 'Harleian Miscellany;' by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1813, folio; and in 1818 in octavo by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Typographical Society, under the editorship of William Garret.

There is extant among the town records an agreement made on 26 July 1647 between the corporation of Newcastle and William Grey, probably the topographer, concerning the water to be conveyed from the latter's conduit in Pandon Bank to Sandgate (M. A. Richardson, *The Local Historian's Table Book*, i. 278).

[Authorities cited; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual (Bohn), ii. 945, Supplement, p. 162.] G. G.

GREY, WILLIAM, Lord Grey of Werke (*d.* 1674), a descendant of Sir Thomas Gray of Heton (*d.* 1369) [q. v.], was the son of Ralph Grey of Chillingham, Northumberland, by Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Grey, knt., of Horton in the same county. He was created a baronet on 15 June 1619, and was raised to the peerage on 11 Feb. 1624 as Baron Grey of Werke, Northumberland. When Charles I announced his intention of proceeding against the Scots in 1639, Grey was commanded to attend upon him at York with horses and equipage by 1 April 1639; but he was subsequently ordered to repair to his estate in Northumberland by 1 March at the latest, so as to be in readiness to defend the county (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1638–1639, pp. 366–7, 372). During the civil war he timidly supported the parliament. In December 1642 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces raised in the eastern

counties, and in the early summer of 1643 he received orders to march to the lord general's assistance (*Commons' Journals*, iii. 36, 51). His attendance was, however, dispensed with upon his being nominated in July one of the parliamentary commissioners to Scotland. For refusing to serve he was imprisoned in the Tower, and his military commission cancelled (*ib.* iii. 172, 176, 177). He was soon released, and on Lord-keeper Littleton's flight was chosen to succeed him as speaker of the House of Lords. In 1648, when the parliament were appointing commissioners of the great seal, Grey was at the lords' request added to them by an ordinance dated 15 March, and he performed the duties for nearly eleven months. He is not charged with concurring in the king's execution. In satisfaction of his losses during the war parliament granted him 5,120*l.* He was constituted a member of the council of state on 13 Feb. 1649, but refused to subscribe the engagement (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, pp. 6, 9). At the Restoration he availed himself of the king's general pardon (*ib.* 1660–1, p. 37). He died in July 1674. By his wife Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Wentworth of Gosfield, Essex, he had issue Ralph (*d.* 1675), his successor, and father of Forde Grey, earl of Tankerville [q. v.], Elizabeth (*d.* 1668), and Katherine.

[Burke's Extinct Peerage, p. 253; Clarendon's Rebellion, 1849, iii. 117, 284, 316; Commons' Journals, vols. iii. iv. v. vi.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th Rep.; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1641–3, p. 475; Foss's Judges, vi. 441–2; Whitelocke's Memorials, pp. 295, 377, 381, 488.] G. G.

GREY, WILLIAM DE, LORD WALSINGHAM (1719–1781), judge, born at Merton, Norfolk, on 7 July 1719, was the third son of Thomas de Grey, M.P., of Merton, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Wyndham of Felbrigge in the same county. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, entered the Middle Temple in January 1738, and was called to the bar on 26 Nov. 1742. In 1758 he became king's counsel, and in September 1761 was appointed solicitor-general to Queen Charlotte. He was elected M.P. for Newport, Cornwall, in 1761, and in December 1763 was made solicitor-general to the king. In August 1766 he succeeded as attorney-general, and was knighted. He was also comptroller of the first-fruits and tenths. At the election of 1768 he was chosen for both Newport and Tamworth, Staffordshire, when he selected the former, and in February 1770 he was returned for the university of Cambridge. In parliament he argued against the legality of Wilkes's return for Middlesex, and on all other occasions proved himself a powerful supporter of Lord North's party. On a motion to curtail the power of the attorney-general in filing *ex-officio* informations, he showed that the power was not only constitutional, but necessary. As solicitor-general he spoke with much ingenuity in favour of the king's messengers acting under the general warrant issued by Lord Halifax, and as attorney-general he conducted the proceedings against Wilkes in 1768. On 25 Jan. 1771 he succeeded Wilmot as lord chief justice of the common pleas. On the question whether Brass Crosby [q. v.], the lord mayor of London, should be discharged from the custody of the lieutenant of the Tower, where he had been imprisoned by warrant from the speaker of the House of Commons, he refused to interfere with the privileges of parliament. Infirm health obliged him to resign in June 1780. In the following October he was created a peer by the title of Lord Walsingham. He died on 9 May 1781, and was buried at Merton. By his marriage in 1743 with Mary (*d.* 1800), daughter of William Cowper, M.P., he left a son and daughter. He was an accomplished lawyer, and possessed a wonderfully retentive memory. Lord Eldon declared that he would come into court with both hands crippled by gout, try a cause which lasted nine or ten hours, and then correctly sum up all the evidence without the aid of a single note (TWISS, *Life of Eldon*, i. 113).

[Collins's Peerage (Brydges), vii. 519; Foss's Judges, viii. 264–6; Parl. Hist. xvi. 585, 1182, 1194, 1271; State Trials, xix. 1012, 1079, 1146.] G. G.

GREY, SIR WILLIAM (1818–1878), lieutenant-governor of Bengal and governor of Jamaica, was fourth son of Edward Grey, bishop of Hereford, a son of Charles, first earl Grey [q. v.] His mother was a daughter of James Croft, esq., of Greenham Lodge, near Newbury, Berkshire. Grey matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 19 May 1836, aged 18 (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.*), but left the university without a degree on being appointed by his cousin, Lord Howick (now third Earl Grey), to a clerkship in the war office. While serving in the war office he was nominated to a writership in the Bengal civil service, the nomination having been placed at the disposal of his uncle, the second Earl Grey, by Sir Robert Campbell, director of the East India Company. Entering Haileybury College in January 1839, he passed out in July 1840, and reached India on 27 Dec. in that year. He was not remarkable for studious habits in early youth. At Christ Church he incurred the

displeasure of the dean, Dr. Gaisford, in April 1837 by 'his indolence and inattention.' In his first term at Haileybury he was rusticated on account of a late and disorderly wine party in his room (Letter from Principal Le Bas to Viscount Howick, 25 Feb. 1837). He made up for these delinquencies, however, in his second and third terms, and passed out of college after a residence of little more than two terms. From an early period in his Indian life he devoted himself unremittingly to his duties, and speedily established a character for industry and practical ability, combined with high principle and singular independence of judgment. After holding various subordinate offices in the districts of Lower Bengal, he was appointed in 1845 private secretary to the deputy-governor, Sir Herbert Maddock, and subsequently served for some years in the Bengal secretariat and in the home and foreign departments of the government of India secretariat. In April 1851, at the special request of the directors, he was appointed secretary of the Bank of Bengal, and discharged the duties with marked ability until 1 May 1854, when he became secretary to the government of Bengal on its being constituted a lieutenant-governorship. In January 1857 he left India on furlough, but in consequence of the mutiny returned in November of the same year, and after officiating for some eighteen months in temporary appointments, one of which was that of director-general of the post-office, he was appointed by Lord Canning, in April 1859, secretary to the government of India in the home department. Three years later he became a member of the council of the governor-general.

Grey's administrative capacity was displayed to great advantage as a member of the supreme government of India. During the greater part of the time Sir John Lawrence was governor-general, and between him and Grey there was considerable difference of opinion on questions of the greatest moment. It was natural that the views of the two men on public affairs should be largely influenced by their very different antecedents. Their opinions notably differed with reference to the treatment of the taluqdars and the subordinate proprietors and tenants in Oudh—a question on which the chief commissioner in Oudh, Sir Charles Wingfield, held views directly opposed to those of the governor-general. It was mainly due to Grey's intervention that this question was solved by a compromise which furnished probably as equitable a settlement as was possible in the circumstances of the case. In other matters, and especially in resisting certain retrograde proposals made by Sir Charles Trevelyan when financial member of council, Grey exercised a salutary influence on the government. While strongly opposed to the policy of excessive centralisation, which had cramped the energies of the provincial governments, he successfully opposed a proposal for decentralising the postal department. He was also a staunch opponent of the income-tax, holding that it was totally unsuited to the circumstances of India.

In 1867 Grey succeeded Sir Cecil Beadon [q. v.] as lieutenant-governor of Bengal. The Bengal and Orissa famine had lately come to an end. As a member of the governor-general's council he had taken an active part in discussions regarding the settlement of the land revenue in Orissa and other cognate questions which the famine had brought into prominence, and very shortly after his assumption of the government he had to consider and report upon various suggestions affecting the entire constitution of the government of Bengal, made partly in Mr. (now Sir) George Campbell's report on the famine, and partly at the India office. One proposal was to the effect that the Bengal legislative council should be abolished, that the lieutenant-governorship should cease to be a separate and distinct office, and that the duty should be discharged by one of the members of the governor-general's council, who, subject to the control of the governor-general in council, should be empowered to make laws for what are known as the non-regulation districts, and that for the districts of Bengal proper and of Behar all legislation should be entrusted to the governor-general in council. From these suggestions Grey emphatically dissented, designating the last as 'a very startling example' of a vacillating policy, 'if six years after introducing the experiment of a local, and in some sense a representative, legislature in Bengal, we suddenly abolish it and relegate all local legislation to the general legislature of the empire.' 'If there was one part of India,' he added, 'in which the native public were entitled to have a real share in legislation, it was the lower provinces of Bengal.' Indeed it was 'possible,' he wrote, 'to look forward to the time when a local legislature,' or some local consultative body, should take part in regulating the expenditure of local taxation. So far from acquiescing in any reduction in the functions of the local government, he recommended that the constitution of the government of Bengal should be assimilated to that of the governments of Madras and Bombay, where the administration is conducted by a governor and an executive council. This discussion ended in the maintenance of the

status quo in Bengal, but Assam was shortly afterwards constituted a separate chief commissionership. Although Grey's particular recommendation for strengthening his government was not adopted, his minute probably disposed for ever of the proposal to re-establish the system under which Bengal had been administered previously to 1854.

During his government of Bengal Grey opposed the proposal to impose local taxation in the form of a land cess, as a means of providing primary education. But he did not object to the imposition of local taxation for roads and other works of material utility. His objections to the educational tax were based partly upon the terms of the permanent settlement of Bengal, and partly upon the impolicy and injustice, in his opinion, of requiring the landholders to defray the cost of elementary schools for all classes of the rural population. Grey's views did not commend themselves to the government of Lord Mayo or to the secretary of state, but were supported by several members of the council of India.

Grey retired from the government of Bengal in February 1871, a year before he had completed the usual term of office, amid general expressions of keen regret throughout Bengal, and efforts were made to induce him to withdraw his resignation. In other parts of India, too, it was felt that when Grey left the country India had lost her best public servant.

Grey remained in England without employment until March 1874, when he somewhat reluctantly accepted the government of Jamaica. He spent three comparatively uneventful years in that post. During the latter part of the time his health was much broken, and he carried with him to England in March 1877 the seeds of the malady, of which he died at Torquay on 15 May 1878.

Grey was twice married, first in 1845 to Margaret, daughter of Welby Jackson, esq., of the Bengal civil service, who died in 1862; and secondly in 1865 to Georgina, daughter of Trevor Chicheley Plowden, esq., of the same service, who survived him. He left five sons and four daughters.

[India Office and Colonial Office Records; family papers; personal recollections.]

A. J. A.

GREY, ZACHARY (1688–1766), antiquary, born at Burniston, Yorkshire, 6 May 1688, was of a Yorkshire family, and a descendant, probably grandson of a younger son, of George Grey of Sudwiche, Durham, by Frances, daughter of Thomas Robinson of Rokeby, Yorkshire (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* viii. 414). Earl Grey was descended from this marriage, and Grey was also related to Mrs. Montagu (born Robinson). He had one brother, George, a 'chamber counsellor at Newcastle.' He was admitted a pensioner at Jesus College, Cambridge, 18 April 1704; but migrated to Trinity Hall, where he was elected a scholar 6 Jan. 1706–7. He graduated LL.B. 1709 and LL.D. 1720; but was never a fellow of his college. He became rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, 4 April 1725 (Surtees, *Hist. of Durham*); and was vicar of St. Giles and St. Peter's, Cambridge. He passed his winters at Cambridge, and lived during the rest of the year at Ampthill, the nearest market town to Houghton Conquest, at which place he appears now to have officiated (Nichols, *Illustrations*, iv. 322). Cole praises his sweet and communicative disposition; and his epitaph at Houghton Conquest assigns to him the usual christian virtues. He had a very large correspondence with learned men. He died at Ampthill 25 Nov. 1766. He was twice married, first to Miss Tooley; secondly, in 1720, to Susanna, a relation of Dean Moss, by whom he had a son (died 1726) and two daughters, married to the Rev. William Cole of Ely and to the Rev. M. Lepipre, rector of Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire. His widow died 13 Feb. 1774. Many of his papers were bought in 1778 by John Nichols.

Grey was a man of much reading, and as a strong churchman became known in many controversies with the dissenters. The works assigned to him, which, with the exception of Hudibras and those against Neal, are anonymous, are: 1. 'A Vindication of the Church of England,' by a presbyter of the church of England (in answer to James Peirce [q. v.]), 1720. 2. 'Presbyterian Prejudice displayed,' 1722. 3. 'A Pair of Clean Shoes for a Dirty Baronet; or an answer to Sir Richard Cox' [q. v.], 1722. 4. 'The Knight of Dumbleton Foiled at his own Weapon . . . by a Gentleman and no Knight,' 1723. 5. 'A Century of Presbyterian Preachers,' 1723 (collection from sermons preached before parliament in the civil wars). 6. 'A Letter of Thanks to Mr. Benjamin Bennet' [q. v.] (author of a 'Memorial of the Reformation'), 1723. 7. 'A Caveat against Mr. Benjamin Bennet, a mere pretender to History and Criticism, by a Lover of History,' 1724. 8. 'A Defence of our Antient and Modern Historians against the frivolous cants of a Late Pretender to Critical History, &c.,' John Oldmixon [q.v.], who replied in a 'Review of Dr. Zachary Grey's Defence, &c.,' and was answered by Grey in 9. 'An Appendix by way of answer . . .' 1725. 10. 'A Looking-glass for Schis-

maticks . . . by a Gentleman of the University of Cambridge,' 1725. 11. 'The Ministry of the Dissenters proved to be null and void . . .' 1725. 12. 'The Spirit of Infidelity detected, in answer to Barbeyrac, with a defence of Dr. Waterland,' 1736. 13. 'English Presbyterian Eloquence, by an Admirer of Monarchy and Episcopacy,' 1736. 14. 'Examination of Dr. [Samuel] Chandler's [1693–1766, q. v.] "History of Persecution,"' 1736. 15. 'The True Picture of Quakerism,' 1736. 16. 'Caveat against the Dissenters,' 1736. 17. 'An Impartial Examination of the second volume of Mr. Daniel Neal's "History of the Puritans,"' 1736. The first volume was answered by Isaac Madox [q. v.] in 1733. Grey answered Neal's third volume in 1737 and his fourth in 1739. 18. 'Examination of the 14th chapter of Sir Isaac Newton's "Observations upon . . . Daniel,". . .' 1736. 19. 'An Attempt towards the Character of . . . Charles I,' 1738. 20. 'Schismatics delineated . . . in reply to Neal,' 1739. 21. 'Vindication of the Government . . . of the Church of England' against Neal, 1740. 22. 'The Quakers and Methodists compared,' 1740. 23. 'A Review of Mr. Daniel Neal's "History of the Puritans" . . . in a letter to Mr. David Jennings,' 1744. 24. 'Hudibras in three parts, written in the time of the late Civil Wars, corrected and amended; with large annotations and a preface; adorned with a new sett of cuts' [by Hogarth], 1744. This edition was published by subscription, which is said to have produced 1,500*l.* Grey's knowledge of puritan literature enabled him to illustrate his author by profuse quotations from contemporary authors, a method comparatively new. Fielding, in the preface to his 'Voyage to Lisbon,' calls it the 'single book extant in which above five hundred authors are quoted, not one of which could be found in the collection of the late Dr. Mead.' Grey obtained some notes from Warburton through their common friend James Tunstall [q. v.], the public orator at Cambridge. Warburton (see NICHOLS, *Illustrations*, ii. 124) says that he gave the notes purely to oblige Tunstall; and Grey made proper acknowledgments in his preface, but for some reason Warburton seems to have been aggrieved, and said in the preface to his Shakespeare (1747) that he doubted whether so 'execrable a heap of nonsense had ever appeared in any learned language as Grey's commentaries on "Hudibras."' A second edition of the 'Hudibras' appeared in 1764, and a 'Supplement' in 1752. 25. 'A Serious Address to Lay Methodists,' 1745. 26. 'Popery in its Proper Colours;' Grey attacked Warburton in these pamphlets. 27. 'A Word or Two of Advice to William Warburton, a dealer in many words, by a Friend. With an appendix containing a taste of William's spirit of railing' (1746). 28. 'Remarks upon a late edition of Shakespeare, with a long string of emendations borrowed by the celebrated author from the Oxford edition without acknowledgment. To which is prefixed a defence of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart., addressed to the Rev. Mr. Warburton,' n.d. 29. 'A Free and Familiar Letter to that great refiner of Pope and Shakespeare, the Rev. Mr. W. Warburton . . . by a Country Curate,' 1750. 30. 'Critical, Historical, and Explanatory Notes on Shakespeare . . .' 1754. 31. 'Chronological Notes on Earthquakes.'

Grey's materials for a life of his friend Thomas Baker (1656–1740) [q. v.] were bought by Nichols and used by Masters. Nichols also bought manuscript lives of Dean Moss (to whose sermons in 1732 a preface was prefixed either by Grey or Andrew Snape) and Robert Harley, earl of Oxford. Grey helped in Whalley's edition of 'Ben Jonson' and Peck's 'Desiderata Curiosa.'

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 532–9 viii. 414–15 for the life; Nichols's Illustrations, iv. 241–394, contains his correspondence, with a portrait. Many other references are in both works. See also Watson's Life of Warburton, pp. 236, 322, 333–42; Surtees's Hist. of Durham; W. Cole in Addit. MS. 5830; I. D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors and Quarrels of Authors.]

L. S.

GRIBELIN, SIMON (1661–1733), line engraver, appears to have been a son of Jacob Gribelin, an engraver, who died at Paris in 1676. He was born at Blois in 1661, and after having acquired the art of engraving in Paris, came to England about 1680. There is a view of the Old Trinity Hospital at Deptford engraved by him in 1701, but his first work of importance was a copy of Gérard Edelinck's fine engraving of 'Alexander entering the Tent of Darius,' after Le Brun, published in 1707. In the same year he completed a set of seven small plates of the cartoons of Raphael, with a title-page composed of a sectional view of the apartment at Hampton Court in which they were then placed, and a circular portrait of Queen Anne. This series, not having been published before as a whole, met with great success, but the plates are on too small a scale to do justice to the originals. Soon afterwards he engraved a frontispiece and vignettes for a translation by Elizabeth Elstob [q. v.] of 'An English-Saxon Homily on the Birth-Day of St. Gregory' (1709), and within an initial letter he placed a neatly executed portrait of the translator. In 1712 he

published six engravings from the following pictures in the royal collection at Kensington Palace: 'Hercules between Virtue and Vice,' after Paolo de Matteis; 'The Adoration of the Shepherds,' after Palma Vecchio; 'Esther fainting before Ahasuerus,' and 'The Nine Muses in Olympus,' after Tintoretto; 'The Birth of Jupiter and Juno' (or rather 'The Birth of Apollo and Diana'), after Giulio Romano; and 'The Judgment of Midas,' after Andrea Schiavone. But his most important work was a large engraving on three plates, finished in 1730, of 'The Apotheosis of James I,' from the painting by Rubens on the ceiling of the banquetting house at Whitehall. None of his plates, however, give any adequate idea of the style of the masters from whom they are copied, and, as Vertue remarks, 'at best are neat memorandums.' He also engraved some portraits, among which are those of William III and Queen Mary, after Fowler; William, duke of Gloucester, after Sir Godfrey Kneller; Frederick, duke of Schomberg; James, duke of Ormonde, after Dahl; Sir William Dawes, archbishop of York, after Clostermann; and a small full-length of Anthony, third earl of Shaftesbury, after the same painter, for the edition of the 'Characteristics' issued in 1714. There is also by him a set of thirty-seven plates of designs for goldsmith's work, as well as a large number of vignettes and head- and tail-pieces for the decoration of books. Gribelin died in Long Acre, London, on 18 Jan. 1733, aged seventy-two, from a cold caught in going to see the king in the House of Lords. There is in the British Museum a volume of all his smaller plates, collected by himself, which was formerly in the possession of George Vertue.

Gribelin had a son who was an engraver, and went as a draughtsman to Turkey in the suite of George Hay, seventh earl of Kinnoull [q. v.]

[Vertue's Cat. of Engravers, 1765, p. 118; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum, 1849, iii. 964; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1886–9, i. 601.] R. E. G.

GRIERSON, Mrs. CONSTANTIA (1706?-1733), classical scholar, whose maiden name has been doubtfully stated to have been Phillipps (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. i. 341), was born apparently at Kilkenny. Her parents seem to have been in narrow circumstances, but her father is said to have first encouraged her love of study. In her eighteenth year she began to study obstetrics under Dr. Van Lewen, a Dublin physician of repute, father of Mrs. Letitia Pilkington. She soon afterwards married George Grierson, an eminent Dublin printer, who obtained from Lord Carteret, when lord-lieutenant, a patent as king's printer in Ireland, chiefly, it is conjectured, owing to Carteret's admiration of Mrs. Grierson's attainments. Mrs. Pilkington, who knew Mrs. Grierson personally, writes that she was mistress of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French, understood mathematics well, and wrote elegantly in verse and prose. Mrs. Grierson was on intimate terms with Dean Swift, Thomas Sheridan, and Patrick Delany, D.D. A poem by her was included by Mrs. Barber [q. v.] in her volume of 'Poems on Several Occasions,' London, 1734. Mrs. Grierson edited Latin classics published by her husband. Of these the principal were 'Terence,' 1727, and 'Tacitus,' 1730. The first was inscribed to Robert, son of Lord Carteret, viceroy of Ireland, and her edition of 'Tacitus' was dedicated in elegant Latin to Carteret himself. Dr. Harwood, the classical bibliographer, pronounced Mrs. Grierson's 'Tacitus' to be 'one of the best edited books ever delivered to the world.' Mrs. Grierson is also stated to have written several English poems, of which copies have not been preserved. Her learning and virtue were referred to in a poem by Henry Brooke (1703?–1783) [q. v.], author of 'Gustavus Vasa.' She was engaged on an edition of 'Sallust' at the time of her death in 1733. A copy of it with her annotations came into the possession of Lord George Germain [q. v.], and at the sale of his books was purchased by John Wilkes, who valued it highly. Her son, George Abraham Grierson, described as 'a gentleman of uncommon learning, great wit and vivacity,' was a friend of Dr. Johnson. He died at Düsseldorf in 1755, aged 27. Several volumes of his manuscript collections, in various languages, relating to European history are in the possession of representatives of his family.

[Memoirs of Mrs. L. Pilkington, 1748; Memoirs of British Ladies, by G. Ballard, 1775; E. Harwood's View of Editions of Classics, 1790; Brookiana, 1804; Swift's Works, ed. Sir Walter Scott, 1824; Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. G. B. Hill; Hist. of City of Dublin, vol. ii. 1859; Autobiography of Mrs. Delany, vol. i., 1861; manuscripts of Grierson family.] J. T. G.

GRIERSON or GRISSON, JOHN (*d.* 1564?), Dominican, perhaps a member of the family of Grierson of Lag in Dumfriesshire, was a student of the university of Aberdeen (Boetius, *Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium Episcoporum vitæ*, p. 63, Bannatyne Club), and in 1500 was principal of the King's College at that university. Previously to 1517 he became prior of the Dominican house at St. Andrews (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1513–46, p. 228), and rose to be provincial of his order

in Scotland before 1528 (*ib.* p. 587). In 1542 he is described as doctor of divinity, provincial, and prior of St. Andrews (*ib.* 2695); he resigned the priory before 1552 (*ib.* 1546–1580, p. 693). He was certainly alive in 1559 (*ib.* 1373), and is said to have survived till 1564. Echard says that he remained a firm catholic, and defended his faith by word and by deed.

According to Dempster Grierson wrote: 1. 'De Miseria profitentium fidem et Religionem Catholicam in Scotia.' 2. 'De casu Ordinis sui, et paupertate.' 3. Some letters which are preserved in R. F. Plaudius's history of the order. But Echard says that he had searched in vain for these letters, and it is possible that Grierson left no writings.

[Authorities quoted; Dempster's Hist. Eccl. vii. 619; Quétif and Echard's Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum, ii. 187; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 382.] C. L. K.

GRIERSON, Sir ROBERT (1655?–1733), laird of Lag, persecutor of the covenanters, was descended from an old Dumfriesshire family which claimed as an ancestor the highland chief Malcolm, lord of Macgregor, the friend and ally of Robert Bruce. The lands of Lag are said to have been bestowed on Gilbert Grierson by Henry, earl of Orkney, in 1408, and in any case the estate was in the possession of the family before the close of that century. Sir Robert Grierson was the great-grandson of Sir William Grierson, who was knighted by King James in 1608, and appointed keeper of the rolls in 1623, and the son of William Grierson of Farquhar by Margaret, daughter of Douglas of Mouswald. The marriage contract is dated June 1654. Grierson's birth may probably be placed in 1655. On 9 April 1669 he was served heir to his cousin, who had died a minor. Grierson was one of the most strenuous supporters among the lairds of Galloway of the policy of the government against the covenanters. On 8 Feb. 1678 he drew up a bond, which he made all his tenants sign, obliging themselves never to be present at conventicles, or to commune 'with forfaulted persons, intercommuned ministers, or vagrant preachers.' When Claverhouse made his first appearance in Dumfriesshire on his mission of repressing conventicles, Grierson displayed great activity in assisting him. On 3 Jan. 1679 he co-operated with Claverhouse in the destruction of the disguised covenanting meeting-house on the Kirkcudbright side of the bridge at Dumfries, bringing with him 'four score of countrymen, all fanatics,' whom he compelled to demolish it (Napier, *Life of Viscount Dundee*, ii. 188). On the establishment of military courts in Galloway in 1681 for the administration of summary justice Grierson was appointed to preside over that held at Kirkcudbright. Under Claverhouse, who was appointed to succeed Sir Andrew Agnew as heritable sheriff of Wigtownshire, he distinguished himself by his severity in enforcing the Test Act, by the assistance of the 'thumbkins,' the use of which had been specially sanctioned by an act of the council. On account of his reputation as a zealous supporter of the government policy the Earl of Nithsdale 'disponed' to him his hereditary office of steward of Kirkcudbright during the minority of his son. A period of extreme persecution followed the passing in 1685 of an act by the privy council punishing refusal to take the 'abjuration oath' with instant death. The laird of Lag then acquired a pre-eminent reputation for ruthless severity, and is represented as taking a special and immoral delight in torturing his victims. In his drunken revels he made the beliefs of the covenanters the theme of scurrilous jest. The assertion of Lord Macaulay that Claverhouse and his soldiers used 'in their revels to play at the torments of hell, and to call each other by the name of devils and damned souls,' has its foundation solely in statements by Wodrow and Howie which have special reference to Lag and his boon companions. In a vaulted chamber of his house of Rockhall an iron hook is still shown, upon which he is said to have hanged his prisoners, and a hill is pointed out from which he is said to have rolled down his victims in barrels filled with knife blades and iron spikes. No doubt the traditions about him have been embellished by successive narrators. A striking evidence of the terror and hatred attaching to his memory is furnished by the custom extant fifty years ago of commemorating his evil deeds by a rude theatrical performance, in which he appears in the form of a hideous monster. It is specially recorded of him that he invariably refused the request of his victims for a brief space for prayer before they were put to death. When Lord Kenmure remonstrated with him for his barbarous usage of John Bell of Whiteside, a gentleman nearly related to him, and especially for refusing to allow Bell's body to be buried, Grierson is said to have answered, 'Take him if you will and salt him in your beef barrel.' Incensed at the brutal jest, Kenmure drew his sword and would have run Grierson through, had not Claverhouse intervened to part them. After the accession of James II Grierson, on 28 March 1685, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. He also obtained from the king a pension of

200*l.* a year. On 27 March he was appointed under the royal commission one of the lords justices of Wigtownshire, ordained to 'concur' with Colonel Douglas, who was appointed to the military command. In this capacity he presided at the trial of Margaret Maclachlan and Margaret Wilson—known in tradition as the Wigtown martyrs—who having refused to take the abjuration oath were condemned to death; but on 30 April were reprieved, when a full pardon was recommended. Notwithstanding the tradition that they were drowned in the waters of the Blednoch on 11 May, it has been argued that the sentence was never carried into execution; but the evidence adduced by the Rev. Archibald Stewart in 'History Vindicated in the Case of the Wigtown Martyrs,' 1869, places the matter beyond reasonable doubt. Grierson is represented as having presided at the execution and as having treated the women with insolent brutality. An old lady alive in 1834 remembered her grandfather stating that 'there were cluds o' folk on the sands that day in clusters here and there praying for the women as they were put down' (Agnew, *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, p. 431).

After the fall of King James, Lag was on 21 May 1689 seized by Lord Kenmure as a suspected person, and lodged in the Tolbooth at Kirkcudbright; but after being sent to Edinburgh he ultimately obtained release on a large bail. On 8 July he was again apprehended on suspicion of being concerned with Claverhouse and others in a plot against the Convention parliament, but about the end of August he was liberated on account of the state of his health, after giving bail to the amount of 1,500*l.* In 1692 and 1693 he was again imprisoned; in the latter instance for failing to pay the fine of a year's rent 'for refusing the oath of allegiance and assurance.' He was set at liberty on 9 Nov., but for several years passed a considerable portion of his time in durance. In June 1696 a charge was preferred against him of having let his mansion of Rockhall for the purpose of coining false money, but it turned out that it had been merely employed in connection with experiments for a method of stamping linen with ornamental patterns. In his latter years Grierson, whose fortunes had been seriously crippled by fines, took up his residence at Rockhall. He was not personally concerned in the rebellion of 1715, but permitted his eldest son, William, and his fourth son, Gilbert, to take part in Kenmure's luckless expedition into England. Both were taken prisoners at Preston, and conveyed to London. Grierson himself suffered no molestation from the government on this account, but on the attainder of his son William sentence of forfeiture was passed on the estates; but although previous to this Grierson had placed his son in possession of the estates by infeftment he had made a stipulation that in case he should be in danger of arrest for debt the son should be required to relieve him within the space of six months after personal intimation. This proviso was undoubtedly made in good faith, and had led to disputes between father and son, so that Lag was able to plead—when sentence of forfeiture was passed against the son—that the provisions of the deed of infeftment had been infringed in such a manner as to annul it, and in August 1719 a decision was on this account given in his favour. Lag died of apoplexy 31 Dec. 1733. Several portents are stated to have appeared on the occasion. A 'corbie,' supposed to represent the evil one, is said to have perched upon the coffin and accompanied the *cortège* to the grave at Dunscore. The original team of horses were, it is stated, unable to move the hearse, and a team of Spanish horses which were then yoked to it by Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, and drew it at a furious gallop, are said to have died a few days afterwards. C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe vouched for the truth of this story (*Correspondence*, i. 4). By his wife, Lady Henrietta Douglas, sister of William, first duke of Queensberry, Grierson had four sons and a daughter, Henrietta, married to Sir Walter Laurie, bart., of Maxweltown. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William. Grierson is the Sir Robert Redgauntlet of Wandering Willie's Tale in Sir Walter Scott's 'Redgauntlet.'

[Wodrow's Sufferings of the Church of Scotland; Howie's Heroes for the Faith; Mackenzie's History of Galloway; Alexander Stewart's Wigtown Martyrs, 1869; Napier's Life and Times of Dundee; C. K. Sharpe's Correspondence, 1888, i. 3–6, and passim; Colonel Alex. Fergusson's Laird of Lag, 1886.] T. F. H.

GRIEVE (or Greive, as he latterly spelt it), **GEORGE** (1748–1809), persecutor of Madame Du Barry, was the son of Richard Grieve, an attorney, of Alnwick, by Elizabeth Davidson. Both Richard and the grandfather, Ralph, a merchant, had been prominent at Alnwick in political contests, and George's elder brother, Davidson Richard, was high sheriff of Northumberland in 1788. Grieve, on coming of age, had to go to law with the corporation to take up his freedom, their plea being that his father, who had died in 1765 at the age of eighty-four, had been temporarily disfranchised at the time of George's birth. In 1774 he took an active part in defeating the Duke of Northumber-

land's attempt to nominate both of the members for the county, and in 1778 he headed a mob in levelling the fences of a portion of the moor which the corporation had presented to the duke's agent. About 1780, having wasted his patrimony, he emigrated to America, where he became acquainted with Washington and other founders of the republic. He is said to have been sent on a mission to Holland, and about 1783 he took up his abode at Paris. He probably represented America in revolutionary demonstrations, and in the winter of 1792, during Madame Du Barry's visit to London in search of her stolen diamonds, he took lodgings at an inn at Louveciennes, won over two of her servants to the side of the revolution, held a club in her house, and procured an order for seals to be placed on her papers and valuables. On her return in March 1793 he drew up a list of 'suspects' for arrest, her name being the first, and on 1 July he escorted the municipality to the bar of the convention, where authority to apprehend her was obtained. A petition from the villagers having effected her release, he published on 31 July a virulent pamphlet entitled 'L'égalité controuvée ou petite histoire . . . de la Du Barry.' He signed himself 'Greive, défendeur officieux des braves sans-culottes de Louveciennes, ami de Franklin et de Marat, factieux et anarchiste de premier ordre, et désorganisateur du despotisme dans les deux hémisphères depuis vingt ans.' On 22 Sept. he obtained a fresh order for her arrest, and escorted her part of the way to Paris in the carriage, but a petition again secured her release. On 19 Nov. she was once more apprehended. Grieve, who had wormed her secrets out of her two faithless servants, superintended the search for her jewels, concealed in dungheaps; he got up the case against her, and was himself one of the witnesses. He may have been urged on by Marat, who had invited him to dinner the very day of his assassination, but he was apparently infected with the mania of delation, for he denounced the Jacobin ex-priest Roux as Charlotte Corday's accomplice, on the ground of having seen him 'look furious' when calling on Marat. This denunciation, however, had no effect. On Robespierre's fall Grieve was arrested at Amiens, and was taken to Versailles, where twenty-two depositions were taken against him, but the prosecution was dropped. Returning to America, he resided at Alexandria, Virginia, and published in 1796 a translation of Chastellux's 'Travels.' He eventually settled at Brussels, where he died 22 Feb. 1809, the register describing him as a native of 'Newcastel, Amérique.' He appears to have been unmarried, and to have broken off all intercourse with his kindred. Vatel, who had examined some of his manuscripts in the National Archives, Paris, testifies to his thorough mastery of French, and his pamphlet, the copy of which in the Paris National Library contains autograph corrections, bespeaks a familiarity with the classics.

[Brussels Municipal Records; George Tate's Hist. of Alnwick; Ch. Vatel's Hist. de Madame Du Barry; Edinburgh Review, October 1887.]

J. G. A.

GRIEVE, JAMES, M.D. (*d.* 1773), translator of 'Celsus,' was educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. 31 April 1752. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians 30 Sept. 1762. In 1764 he was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and in the following year to the Charterhouse. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 2 March 1769, and became a fellow of the College of Physicians 'speciali gratia' 30 Sept. 1771. He died 9 July 1773 at his official residence in Charterhouse Square. He is described by Dr. Lettsom [q. v.], who was his pupil, as an amiable man and unassuming scholar. In 1756 he published 'A. Cornelius Celsus of Medicine in eight books, translated, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, by James Grieve, M.D.' A third edition of this translation, which is a painstaking and excellent piece of work, was published in 1837, 'carefully revised with additional notes by George Futvoye.' According to Watt he was the translator of Stephen Krasheninnikov's 'History of Kamschatka,' published at London 1763, Gloucester 1764, and afterwards at St. Petersburg.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 297, where his name is spelt Greive; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

A. V.

GRIEVE, JOHN (1781–1836), Scottish poet, son of the Rev. Walter Grieve, minister of the reformed presbyterian church, was born at Dunfermline on 12 Sept. 1781. He was educated at the parish school of Ettrick, where his father had settled on retiring from the ministry. After leaving school he was first a merchant's clerk in Alloa, and then acted for some time as a bank clerk in Greenock; he returned to Alloa, however, to become a partner in the firm of his former employer. In 1804 he began business in Edinburgh, in partnership with Mr. Chalmers Izzet, hat-maker. Here he was successful, and found leisure for literary pursuits. He contributed to various periodicals, his most notable efforts being the songs which he wrote for Hogg's 'Forest Minstrel.' He was

on intimate terms with Hogg, who speaks of his literary advice as well as his material assistance. Hogg's 'Madoc of the Moor' is dedicated to him, and he figures as a competing minstrel in the 'Queen's Wake.' It was on Grieve's recommendation that the 'Queen's Wake' was published, and in regard to the more generous support given him by Grieve and his partner, Hogg says that without this he could never have fought his way in Edinburgh: 'I was fairly starved into it, and if it had not been for Messrs. Grieve and Scott would in a very short time have been starved out of it again.' In 1817 Grieve retired from business through ill-health. Until his death he was a well-known figure in Edinburgh literary society. He died unmarried on 4 April 1836, and was buried in St. Mary's, Yarrow.

[Hogg's Reminiscences; Mrs. Garden's Memorials of James Hogg; Rogers's Scottish Minstrel.] W. B–E.

GRIEVE, THOMAS (1799–1882), scene-painter, son of John Henderson Grieve, theatrical scene-painter (1770–1845), was born at Lambeth, London, 11 June 1799, and was a member of a family long associated with Covent Garden as the chief artists employed in the adornment of the dramas, spectacles, and pantomimes brought out under the management of the Kembles and Laporte. When Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews became lessees of Covent Garden Theatre in 1839, Thomas Grieve was chosen as the principal scenic artist, and he painted the effective panoramas introduced into their Christmas pantomimes. His services were afterwards transferred to Drury Lane, and in December 1862 he was the artist who pictorially illustrated the famous annual of 'Goody Two Shoes.' The diorama of 'The Overland Mail' at the Gallery of Illustration, 14 Regent Street, in 1850, and many illustrations of a similar kind were much indebted for their success to his artistic aid. In conjunction with W. Telbin and John Absolon he produced the panorama of the Campaigns of Wellington in 1852, and subsequently other panoramas of the Ocean Mail, the Crimean War, and the Arctic Regions. In partnership with his son, Thomas Walford Grieve, he continued to labour for many years, and the announcement that the scenery for any piece was by Grieve and Son was a sufficient guarantee to the public of the excellence of the work. In the brilliancy of his style, the appearance of reality, and the artistic beauty of his landscape compositions, he has seldom been excelled. He worked on till his death at 1 Palace Road, Lambeth (since known as 47 Lambeth Palace Road), 16 April 1882. He was buried in Norwood cemetery on 20 April. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Goatley of Newbury, by whom he had two children, Thomas Walford Grieve, born 15 Oct. 1841, a well-known scene-painter, and Fanny Elizabeth Grieve, who married P. Hicks of Ramsgate. He was a brother of William Grieve [q. v.]

[Era, 22 April 1882, p. 7; information from T. Walford Grieve.] G. C. B.

GRIEVE, WILLIAM (1800–1844), scene-painter, one of a family connected for several generations with this branch of art, son of John Henderson Grieve, a scene-painter of repute, was born in London in 1800. He was employed as a boy at Covent Garden Theatre, but subsequently gained his chief celebrity as a scene-painter for Drury Lane Theatre and Her Majesty's opera-house. When Clarkson Stanfield and David Roberts abandoned scene-painting, Grieve was left at the head of the profession. His moonlight scenes were especially notable, and in 1832, after a performance of 'Robert le Diable,' the audience called him before the curtain, then an unprecedented occurrence. Grieve also attained some success in small pictures and water-colours. He died at South Lambeth on 12 Nov. 1844, leaving a wife and five children. His younger brother, Thomas Grieve [q. v.], was also a scene-painter.

[The Art Union, 1845; Ottley's Dict. of Recent and Living Painters; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] L. C.

GRIFFIER, JAN (1656–1718), painter and etcher, born at Amsterdam in 1656, was apprenticed successively to a carpenter, an earthenware manufacturer, and a drunken flower-painter, but eventually became a pupil of Roelant Roghman in landscape-painting. Mixing at Amsterdam in the society of the great painters, such as Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Lingelbach, and others, he became acquainted with their various styles, and traces of their influence may be observed in all his works. Perhaps the influence of Herman Saftleven is the most prominent. Griffier became a skilful copyist of the works of these and other artists. He followed his friend Looten, the landscape-painter, to England, and was here at the time of the great fire of London in 1666. He made a large drawing during the progress of the fire, of which a coloured engraving by W. Birch was published in the 'Antiquarian Repertory,' vol. ii. Griffier's pictures were principally compositions, views on the Rhine, Italian ruins and landscapes,

and are to be found in many of the public and private collections both in England and on the continent. In England Griffier attained some reputation for his views of London and its environs taken from the Thames. He purchased a yacht, on which he lived with his family, from time to time passing from Gravesend as far as Windsor. A view of Greenwich from the river is in the collection of the Earl of Derby at Knowsley Hall. Having amassed a comfortable fortune, Griffier sailed for his native land, but was wrecked near Rotterdam, losing all his possessions. He remained for ten years or more in Holland, and, having purchased another yacht, resumed his wandering life on the water. He then returned to London, and took a house on Millbank, where he died in 1718. He was much patronised by the Duke of Beaufort. Many of Griffier's landscapes have been engraved. He also drew a series of six illustrations of the 'Fable of the Miller and his Ass,' which were etched by Paul Van Somer. He etched a series of plates from Barlow's drawings of birds and animals. A few other etchings by him are known, and he executed many interesting mezzotint engravings now very rare. He is usually known as 'Old Griffier,' to distinguish him from his sons. A portrait of Griffier by Sorst was in the Strawberry Hill collection.

Jan Griffier the younger (*d.* 1750?), younger son of the above, practised in London as a landscape-painter in his father's style, and was noted as a copyist of Claude Lorraine. He died in Pall Mall about 1750.

Robert Griffier (1688–1760?), elder son of the above, born in London in 1688, was also a landscape-painter in his father's style, especially in that of Saftleven. There is a large interesting painting by him of London from Montagu House on the Thames, in the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch at Boughton, Northamptonshire; it is signed and dated 1745, which throws some doubt on the accepted statement that he went to Amsterdam and resided there for the greater part of his life. He is stated to have died there in 1750 at an advanced age, but another account says that he died at Cologne in 1760.

[Immerzeel's Hollandsche en Vlaamsche Konst-schilders; Kramm's Hollandsche en Vlaamsche Kunstenaars; Descamp's Vies des Peintres, iii. 352; Vertue's MSS. (Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 23068, &c.); Seubert's Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits.] L. C.

GRIFFIN, B. (*fl.* 1596), poet, probably related to the Griffins of Dingley, Northamptonshire, has been identified with a Bartholomew Griffin of Coventry, who was buried on 15 Dec. 1602 at Holy Trinity in that town. From his will (P.C.C., 37, Bolein), proved on 13 May 1603 by his widow Katherine, it appears that Bartholomew Griffin left a son called Rice, a frequent family name in the Griffins of Dingley. Griffin wrote a series of sixty-two charming sonnets entitled 'Fidessa, more chaste than kinde,' 8vo, London, 1596, of which only three copies are at present known, those in the Bodleian, Huth, and Lamport libraries. The dedication to William Essex of Lamborne, Berkshire, is followed by an epistle to the gentlemen of the Inns of Court, from which it might be inferred that Griffin himself belonged to an Inn, but no trace of him can be found in the registers. He was more probably an attorney, as he styles himself 'gentleman' only. In the same epistle he mentions an unfinished pastoral, which he intended, 'for varietie sake,' to have appended to 'Fidessa,' but was obliged to postpone it until the next term. No trace of it has been found (*Cat. of Huth Library*, ii. 630). The third sonnet in 'Fidessa,' commencing 'Venus and yong Adonis sitting by her,' was reproduced with much textual alteration in the miscellany brought together in 1599 by W. Jaggard, and entitled 'The Passionate Pilgrime. By W. Shakespeare.' From the copy in the Bodleian Library one hundred copies of 'Fidessa' were reprinted by Bliss, 8vo, Chiswick, 1815; and fifty copies by A. B. Grosart in vol. ii. of 'Occasional Issues,' 4to, Manchester, 1876.

[Grosart's Memorial Introduction to Fidessa, 1876; Dowden's Introduction to the Passionate Pilgrim (Shakspere-Quarto Facsimiles, No. x. 1883). pp. xii–xiii, xx.] G. G.

GRIFFIN, BENJAMIN (1680–1740), actor and dramatist, the son of the Rev. Benjamin Griffin, rector of Buxton and Oxnead in Norfolk, and chaplain to the Earl of Yarmouth, was born in Yarmouth in 1680, and educated at the free school, North Walsham. He was apprenticed to a glazier at Norwich, where in 1712 he joined a strolling company. In 1714–15 he was one of the company with which Christopher Rich opened the rebuilt theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. His name first appears in surviving records, 16 Feb. 1715, as Sterling in the 'Perplexed Couple.' On 2 June he was Ezekiel Prim, a presbyterian parson, in the 'City Ramble,' and on 14 June Sir Arthur Addlepate in his own farce, 'Love in a Sack.' At this house he remained until 1721, playing many parts, including Don Lopez in his own farce, 'Humours of Purgatory,' 3 April 1716, and

26 Jan. 1720 Sir John Indolent in his own 'Whig and Tory.' He also played the Jew in Lord Lansdowne's 'Jew of Venice,' altered from Shakespeare, Gomez in the 'Spanish Friar,' Sir Hugh Evans, and Foresight in 'Love for Love,' and took probably some part in his own 'Masquerade, or the Evening's Intrigue,' produced for his benefit, with the 'Jew of Venice,' 16 May 1717. His success in characters of choleric and eccentric old men was such that Drury Lane, though possessing Norris and Johnson, both in his line, engaged him, for the sake of avoiding rivalry. His name was on the bills at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 'Love's Last Shift,' 27 Sept. 1721. Genest assumes that this was by mistake, since Griffin appeared at Drury Lane as Polonius on the 30th of the same month. Here he remained until his death in 1740. The only part of primary importance of which he was the original at Drury Lane was Lovegold in the 'Miser' by Fielding. He was also, at Richmond in 1715, Sapritius in 'Injured Virtue,' his own alteration of the 'Virgin Martyr' of Massinger. This piece was acted by the servants of the Dukes of Southampton and Cleveland. On 12 Feb. 1740 his name is for the last time, apparently, in the bills as Day in the 'Committee.' The 'Gentleman's Magazine' of March 1740 speaks of him as a worthy man and an excellent actor. He died on 18 Feb. 1740. Victor says he 'was a comedian excellent in some characters,' noticeably as Sir Hugh Evans and Sir Paul Pliant. The last he made a finished character. 'His silly important look always excited laughter. . . . It was not in nature to resist bursting into laughter at the sight of him, his ridiculous distressful look, followed by a lamentable recital of his misfortunes.' Victor adds: 'He was a sensible, sober man, and well respected. When he died he left effects very acceptable to his sister and her children, and what is more uncommon, a good character' (*Hist. of the Theatres of London and Dublin*, ii. 78–80). Davies contrasts his 'affected softness' with the 'fanatical fury' of Ben Johnson the actor, when they were playing Tribulation and Ananias in the 'Alchemist' (*Dramatic Miscellanies*, ii. 108). A portrait of the actors in these parts by Vanbleek or Van Bluck [q. v.] of Covent Garden, furnishing striking likenesses of both, was 'taken off in mezzotinto, and is now published' (*General Advertiser*, 5 April 1748). Griffin's dramas are 'Injured Virtue,' tragedy, 12mo, 1715; 'Love in a Sack,' farce, 12mo, 1715; 'Humours of Purgatory,' farce, 12mo, 1716; 'Masquerade,' farce, 12mo, 1717; and 'Whig and Tory,' comedy, 8vo, 1720. The last deals rather dexterously with a political subject. The others add little to Griffin's claims on attention. In conjunction with Theobald he also wrote 'A Complete Key to the What-d'ye-call-it of Gay,' 1715, 8vo.

[Works cited; Baker, Reed, and Jones's Biog. Dram.; Genest's Account of the English Stage.]

J. K.

GRIFFIN, GERALD (1803–1840), dramatist, novelist and poet, born 12 Dec. 1803, in Limerick, where his father was a brewer, belonged to an old family of the sept of Ui Griobhtha, a name subsequently changed to Griffin. He was educated at Limerick, wrote for local journals, and made various attempts in youth as a poet and critic. In 1820 his parents emigrated to Pennsylvania, and he went to Adare to reside with an elder brother, William Griffin, M.D. (1794–1848). Before he had attained his twentieth year he commenced four tragedies, among which was 'Gisippus, or the Forgotten Friend,' and wrote many spirited lyrics. In 1823 Griffin went to London in the hope of entering on a successful literary career. Through the intervention of John Banim [q. v.] he contributed to the 'Literary Gazette' and other periodicals. He conceived the idea of an English opera, entirely in recitative, and a work of this class—apparently entitled 'The Noyades'—was produced by him in 1826 at the English opera-house, London. On the suggestion of Banim, Griffin essayed fiction, and wrote 'Holland Tide,' and three other tales, which were published together, and proved his first decided success. He also wrote two dramas for music, and commenced a comedy. Early in 1827 he returned to Ireland, and completed a first series of 'Tales of the Munster Festivals.' These were intended to illustrate traditional observances in the south of Ireland. Three volumes of the tales, completed in four months, were followed by a novel entitled 'The Collegians,' issued anonymously in 1829. This work, founded on occurrences in Munster, attained wide popularity. In 1830 Griffin contributed 'Tales illustrative of the Five Senses' to the 'Christian Apologist' (reissued as 'The Offering of Friendship,' 1854 and 1860), and published a volume entitled 'The Rivals.' Experience led Griffin to modify his expectations in relation to literary work, and, with a view to the legal profession, he entered as a law student in the university of London. A second series of Griffin's 'Tales of the Munster Festivals' was followed in 1832 by his historical novel entitled 'The Invasion,' by 'Tales of my Neighbourhood,' 1835, by the 'Duke of Monmouth,' 1836, and 'Talis Qualis, or Tales of the Jury-room,' issued in 1842. Griffin returned to Limerick in 1838, and contemplated entering on a life of reli-

gion. He eventually became a member of the catholic society of the Christian Brothers, a body devoted to teaching. Griffin discharged his duties as a brother of the order till prostrated by a fever, of which he died on 12 June 1840 at the North Monastery, Cork. Griffin's play of 'Gisippus,' which had been declined in the author's lifetime by Charles Kean and others, was produced in 1842 at Drury Lane by Macready, who impersonated the principal character, while Miss Helen Faucit appeared as Sophronia. In the same year it was published at London, and reached a second edition immediately. An edition of Griffin's novels and poems, with a memoir of his life and writings by his brother, William Griffin, M.D., was issued at London, in eight volumes, in 1842–3, and subsequently reprinted at Dublin. Many of Griffin's novels formed separate volumes of Duffy's 'Popular Library,' issued at Dublin in 1854. His 'Poetical Works' were issued separately in 1851, and his 'Poetical and Dramatic Works' with 'Gisippus' in 1857 and 1859. A portrait of Griffin is extant at Dublin, in the possession of a relative.

By those acquainted with Irish life, Griffin's novels have been highly praised. Thomas Osborne Davis [q. v.], of the Irish 'Nation,' describes the 'Collegians' and 'Suil Dhow' as 'two of the most perfect prose fictions in the world.' The fidelity with which the scenery of South Ireland and the manners of the Irish upper and middle classes of the eighteenth century are depicted in the whole series to which these stories belong, leads Davis to compare Griffin with Sir Walter Scott. In 'Gisippus' Davis sees 'the greatest drama written by an Irishman' (cf. Davis, *Prose Writings*, ed. Rolleston, 1889, p. 282). Miss Mitford, a more sober critic, is hardly less enthusiastic in the sympathetic sketch which she gives of Griffin in her 'Recollections.' On Griffin's 'Collegians' Mr. Dion Boucicault founded his well-known play entitled 'The Colleen Bawn; or the Brides of Garry-Owen,' first produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London, on 10 Sept. 1860. A popular edition of the novel, illustrated by 'Phiz,' was issued in 1861 as 'The Colleen Bawn; or the Collegian's Wife.'

[Life of Gerald Griffin, by his brother, 1843; Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life, 1859, pp. 422–38; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. T. G.

GRIFFIN (formerly Whitwell), JOHN GRIFFIN, Lord Howard de Walden (1719–1797), field-marshal, born 13 March 1719 at Oundle in Northamptonshire, was the eldest son of William Whitwell of that place and his wife Ann, youngest sister of Lord Griffin of Braybrooke, and grand-daughter of James Howard, third earl of Suffolk and baron Howard de Walden. He entered the army, became captain in the 3rd regiment of foot-guards in March 1744, and served with the allied forces in the Netherlands and Germany during the war of the Austrian succession and the seven years' war. In this service he distinguished himself, and succeeded to the command of the 33rd regiment, stationed in Germany. He was promoted major-general on 25 June 1759, lieutenant-general on 19 Jan. 1761, general on 2 April 1778, and field-marshal on 30 July 1796. As a reward for his military services he was made a knight of the Bath, and installed in Henry VII's Chapel on 26 May 1761.

In 1749 he assumed by act of parliament the surname and arms of Griffin, on receiving from his aunt Elizabeth, wife of the first Earl of Portsmouth, her share in the estate of Saffron Walden in Essex. On the death of the same aunt he also inherited Audley House with its demesnes. On 28 Nov. 1749 he was elected member of parliament for Andover *vice* Viscount Lymington, deceased, and continued to represent the constituency till 1784, when he succeeded to the House of Lords as Baron Howard de Walden, his claim to the barony as representative of the last lord having been allowed by a committee of the house on 3 Aug. 1784.

He married, (1) on 9 Feb. 1749, Anne Mary (*d.* 18 Aug. 1764), daughter of John, baron Schutz, and, (2) on 11 June 1765, Catherine, daughter of William Clayton, esq., of Harleyford in Buckinghamshire. He was created in 1788 Baron Braybrooke of Braybrooke in Northamptonshire, with special remainder to his kinsman Richard Aldworth Neville. He died on 2 June 1797 without issue, when the barony of Howard de Walden again fell for a time into abeyance. At the time of his death he was lord-lieutenant (chosen in 1784) and vice-admiral of the county of Essex, colonel of the Queen's Own dragoons, and recorder of Saffron Walden.

[Gent. Mag. 1797, pt. i. p. 529; Haydn's Book of Dignities; London Gazette; Proceedings in relation to the Barony of Walden, published 1807.] E. J. R.

GRIFFIN, JOHN JOSEPH (1802–1877), chemist, was born in London in 1802, and was brought up as a bookseller in the firm of Messrs. Tegg & Co. In 1832 he married Mary Ann Holder, by whom he had twelve children, including William Griffin, F.C.S. (*d.* July 1883), and Charles Griffin, F.S.A. Griffin commenced business in Glasgow as a bookseller and publisher and dealer in chemical

apparatus, in partnership with his eldest brother. In 1852 the partnership was dissolved (the publishing branch being continued by his nephew as Charles Griffin & Co.), and J. J. Griffin established the firm of chemical apparatus dealers (J. J. Griffin & Sons of 22 Garrick Street, Covent Garden), which is still successfully carried on. Griffin died at his residence, Park Road, Haverstock Hill, on 9 June 1877. He received his training in chemistry in early life at Paris and at Heidelberg. While still a young man he published a translation of Heinrich Rose's 'Handbuch der analytischen Chemie.' While in the publishing trade Griffin, who was a man of wide culture, partly edited the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana,' of which his firm were the publishers. Griffin assisted in the foundation of the Chemical Society in 1840, and throughout his life he was earnest in his attempts to popularise the study of chemistry. He devised many new and simple forms of chemical apparatus, and did much in introducing scientific methods into commercial processes. He wrote several books connected with chemistry, including 'Chemical Recreations' (1834), 'Treatise on the Blow-pipe,' 'System of Crystallography' (1841), 'The Radical Theory in Chemistry' (1858), 'Centigrade Testing as applied to the Arts,' 'The Chemical Testing of Wines and Spirits' (1866 and 1872), and 'Chemical Handicraft' (1866 and 1877). Nine papers from his pen appeared in various scientific periodicals. Of these the first was 'On a New Method of Crystallographic Notation;' 'Report British Association,' 1840, p. 88; and the last 'A Description of a Patent Blast Gas Furnace,' Chemical News,' 1860, pp. 27, 40.

[Journal Chem. Soc. for 1878, xxxiii. 229; Royal Society's Cat. of Scientific Papers; information furnished by relatives.] W. J. H.

GRIFFIN, THOMAS (1706?–1771), organ-builder and Gresham professor of music, was the son of a wharfinger. He was apprenticed on 5 July 1720 to George Dennis, a barber, for seven years; was admitted 'by servitude' on 4 Feb. 1729 to the freedom, and on 6 March 1733 to the livery of the Barber-Surgeons' Company. He was entered at that date in the company's books as a 'barber' of Fenchurch Street (cf. Hawkins, *History of Music*, iii. 907). After 1751 he is described as an organ-builder, still of Fenchurch Street. Among the organs for city churches said to have been erected by Griffin is that of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, built in 1741. Griffin was one of the Gresham committee, and succeeded Gardner, on 11 June 1763, as professor of music to the college. The performance of his duties, however, was too severe a tax upon his musical learning, and the newspapers of the time report his repeated failures as a lecturer (see also Grove, i. 631). He died on 29 April 1771, leaving property to his two sisters.

[Gent. Mag. 1771, p. 239; Registers of Wills, P. C. C. 206, Trevor; authorities quoted above; valuable information kindly supplied by Mr. Sidney Young, clerk to the Barber-Surgeons' Company.] L. M. M.

GRIFFIN, THOMAS (*d.* 1771), admiral, said to have belonged to a younger branch of the family of Lord Griffin of Braybrooke, which merged in that of Lord Howard of Walden. He is described as of the parish of Dixton Hadnock in Monmouthshire (*Lists of Members of Parliament*, Arundel, 1754). He entered the navy about 1711, and on 28 Oct. 1718 was promoted by Sir George Byng to be a lieutenant of the Orford. In July 1730 he was appointed first lieutenant of the Falmouth with Captain John Byng; and on 1 April 1731 was promoted to be captain of the Shoreham frigate, which he commanded for two years in the West Indies and on the coast of Carolina, and paid off in March 1733. In 1735 he commanded the Blenheim, guardship at Portsmouth, and bearing the flag of Vice-admiral Cavendish, and in 1738–1739, commanded the Oxford in the Channel. In 1740 he was appointed to the Princess Caroline, which went out to the West Indies in the fleet under Sir Chaloner Ogle. At Jamaica, Vernon hoisted his flag on board the Princess Caroline, and Griffin was moved into the Burford, Vernon's former flagship. He commanded the Burford in the unsuccessful attack on Cartagena, March–April 1741 [see Vernon, Edward], and is mentioned as having cleared the passage into the inner harbour by removing a ship which had been sunk in the entrance. In the following September he took the Burford to England, and was afterwards involved in a series of unpleasant quarrels with his officers, whom he had turned out of their cabins in order to accommodate some passengers whom he brought from Jamaica. The officers, naturally enough, now complained of this treatment, alleging that Griffin had been 'pretty well paid for it.' Griffin denied this, maintaining that what he had done was in accordance with the custom of the service, and retaliated by charging his officers with being 'a drinking, disorderly set' (*Captains' Letters*, September 1741). The affair seems to have been smoothed over, at any rate as far as Griffin was concerned, and he was appointed to the Nassau guardship at Portsmouth, from which he exchanged into the St. George, and com-

manded her during the summers of 1742 and 1743. In October 1743 he was appointed to the Captain of 70 guns, one of the fleet under Sir John Norris [q. v.] during the early months of 1744, and afterwards under Sir John Balchen [q. v.] in his last fatal cruise to the coast of Portugal. In January 1744–5 the Captain and three other ships of the line, under the command of Griffin, as senior officer, were cruising broad off Ushant, when, on the 6th, they sighted three French ships, which they chased. These were two ships of the line, homeward bound from the West Indies, and the Mars, a small English privateer, which they had captured two or three days before. On being chased, the Mars bore up, and was followed by the Captain, which captured her and took her to England. The other ships not only did not capture, but did not engage the Frenchmen [see BRETT, JOHN; MOSTYN, SAVAGE]; and the question naturally arose how it was that the senior officer, in one of the largest ships of the squadron, turned aside to chase and capture the comparatively insignificant privateer. Griffin alleged that when he bore away he believed that the Mars was a man-of-war, and that the two larger ships were merchantmen. The statement could not fail to excite hostile criticism, for the Captain was at the time the leading ship and nearest to the enemy, and on board the other ships no one doubted that the two large Frenchmen were ships of the line. The popular outcry was very great, and it was demanded that Griffin's conduct should be strictly inquired into; but the admiralty was pleased to consider his explanation sufficient, and he continued through the year in command of the Captain, cruising with some success against the enemy's privateers in the Channel. On the news of Commodore Barnett's death in the East Indies [see BARNETT, CURTIS] Griffin was ordered to go out to fill the vacancy, and hoisted a broad pennant in the Princess Mary of 60 guns, in which he arrived off the mouth of the Ganges in December 1746. One of his first measures on superseding Captain Edward Peyton [q. v.], who, as senior officer, had acted as commander-in-chief since Barnett's death, was to place him under close arrest, and send him a prisoner to England, charged with gross misconduct. A couple of months afterwards he went down to Fort St. Davids, where, and at Trincomalee, he remained for the next two years, during which time he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red on 5 July 1747, and vice-admiral of the blue on 12 May 1748. In July 1748 he was relieved by Boscawen, and, after refitting at Trincomalee, sailed for England on 17 Jan. 1748–9. At that time the admiralty had expressed perfect satisfaction with his conduct, but on the arrival of the Exeter in England in April 1750, her captain, Powlett [see POWLETT, HENRY, DUKE OF BOLTON], preferred against him several charges of misconduct and neglect of duty, and especially with having let slip an opportunity on 10 June 1748, while lying at St. Davids, of bringing to action a French squadron which appeared in the offing. On these charges Griffin was tried by court-martial on 3–7 Dec. 1750, was found guilty of negligence, and sentenced to be suspended from his rank and employment as a flag-officer during the king's pleasure (*Minutes of the Court-martial*). His interest was sufficient to have this sentence favourably brought before the king in council on 24 Jan. 1752, when he was reinstated in his rank (*Gent. Mag.* 1752, xx. 41). Charnock states that to this restoration was added a limiting clause that he should not be advanced to any higher rank, but that his services to the ministry as member of parliament for Arundel (1754–61) obtained a remission of this limitation. The story, however, is not supported by any evidence. Several months after his own reinstatement Griffin, with surprising effrontery, preferred charges of misconduct against Captain Powlett. One of these charges was 'that he did not permit every officer to possess the cabin allotted to him by the custom of the navy.' The charges made under the circumstances, and after the lapse of more than four years, were so evidently the outcome of malice that it is astonishing the admiralty entertained them. A court-martial was, however, ordered and assembled on 1 Sept. 1752, when, Griffin having no witnesses, Powlett was at once acquitted.

Griffin's conduct in neglecting to engage the enemy on two occasions left a stain on his reputation which neither the favourable judgment of the admiralty, nor the clemency of the king in council, has cleared away. There were other grounds for his unpopularity in the service. He seems to have endeavoured to atone for his shyness before the enemy by overbearing treatment of his subordinates, and, notwithstanding the restoration of his rank, the admiralty exercised a wise discretion in never employing him again. He rose, however, in due course, through the several grades, and was admiral of the white at his death in 1771. He had for several years previously retired to Wales, where he lived wholly secluded from public affairs.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. iv. 224; Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs; An Enquiry into the Con-

duct of Captain Mostyn, being Remarks on the Minutes of the Court-martial and other incidental matters, by a Sea Officer (1745); Narrative of the Transactions of the British Squadrons in the East Indies during the Late War... by an Officer who served in those Squadrons (1751); official letters and other documents in the Public Record Office. The minutes of the court-martial were published by Griffin in 1751, together with 'Mr. Griffin's Appeal to the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty ... against the Sentence passed on him at a Court-martial,' &c. There are some interesting letters to Anson in Addit. MS. 15955, ff. 280–308, in one of which he alludes to his w—e, which may presumably mean his wife.] J. K. L.

GRIFFITH. [See also GRIFFIN, GRIFFITHS, and GRUFFYDD.]

GRIFFITH, ALEXANDER (*d.* 1690), divine, a Welshman, was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, matriculating 27 Jan. 1614–15 (*Oxford Univ. Reg.*, Oxford Hist. Soc. ii. 335). After proceeding B.A. on 12 June 1618 he returned to Wales, and there kept a school or held a small cure. On 10 Dec. 1631, being then beneficed in South Wales, he graduated M.A. (WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, i. 379, 460). During the civil war he was deprived of his livings on account of his loyalty. During this period he wrote 'Strena Vavasoriensis; or, a New Year's Gift for the Welsh Itinerants. Or an Hue and Cry after Mr. Vavasor Powell, Metropolitan of the Itinerants, and one of the Executioners of the Gospel by Colour of the late Act for the Propagation thereof in Wales,' 4to, London, 1654. In the same year there also appeared his 'True and Perfect Relation of the whole Transaction concerning the Petition of the Six Counties of South Wales, and the County of Monmouth, formerly presented to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England for a supply of Godly Ministers, and an Account of Ecclesiastical Revenues therein,' 4to, London, 1654. He is supposed, too, to be the author, or part author, of a pamphlet entitled 'Mercurius Cambro-Britannicus; or, News from Wales, touching the miraculous Propagation of the Gospel in those parts,' 4to, London, 1652 (WOOD, *Athenæ Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, iii. 393). Upon the Restoration Griffith regained possession of his benefices, and was presented to the vicarage of Glasbury, Brecknockshire, in 1661 (JONES, *Brecknockshire*, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 389). He died in 1690.

[Authorities quoted; Robert Williams's Eminent Welshmen, 1852, p. 180.] G. G.

GRIFFITH, EDMUND (1570–1637), bishop of Bangor, was born at Cevnamlwch in Lleyn, the promontory of Carnarvonshire, in 1570. He was the fourth son of Gruffydd ab Sion Gruffydd of Cevnamlwch, 'of an ancient house' (WYNNE, *Gwydir Family*, p. 97). His mother was Catrin, the daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley of Baron Hill. Among his brothers was Hugh Griffith, 'a very proper man, of a comely tall personage,' who became in Sir John Wynne's partial eyes 'the worthiest most valiant captain of any nation that was at sea' (*ib.* p. 102).

Griffith was admitted as an exhibitioner of Brasenose College, Oxford, on 8 April 1587, having been before, in Wood's opinion, of Jesus College. He proceeded M.A. in 1592. In 1599 he became rector of Llandwrog, in 1600 canon of Bangor, and in 1604 rector of Llanbedrog, both livings being in the diocese of Bangor. On 10 March 1605 he was instituted archdeacon of Bangor (LE NEVE, *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, i. 113), and resigned in 1613, on 9 Sept. of which year he was instituted dean of Bangor (*ib.* i. 112). On the death of Bishop Dolben he was elected bishop of Bangor on 31 Dec. 1633, confirmed on 12 Feb. 1634, consecrated on 16 Feb. at Lambeth by Archbishop Laud, and enthroned on 14 April (*ib.* i. 106). He died on 26 May 1637, and was buried in the choir of his cathedral, where a half-obliterated inscription marked his remains. Sir John Wynne describes him as 'a worthy gentleman in divinity.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 888; Sir John Wynne's History of the Gwydir Family, 1878, pp. 97, 102; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. vol. i.; Williams's Dict. of Eminent Welshmen, p. 181; Browne Willis's Survey of Bangor, pp. 26, 111, 128, 134, 169.] T. F. T.

GRIFFITH, EDWARD (1790–1858), naturalist, son of William Griffith of Stanwell, Middlesex, was born in 1790. He entered St. Paul's School in 1800 and left it in 1806, entering the common pleas office as a clerk. He afterwards became a solicitor and a master in the court of common pleas. He was one of the original members of the Zoological Society, and a fellow of the Linnean (1822), Antiquaries, and Royal Societies. In 1821 he published the first part of what was designed to be an extensive work, 'General and Particular Descriptions of the Vertebrated Animals,' with excellent coloured plates. This first part deals only with the monkeys and lemurs. It may have been abandoned in favour of another work, which he was able to complete, viz. a translation of Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom,' with considerable additions, in fifteen volumes. This work, which is described as containing 'descriptions of all the species hitherto named and

of many not before noticed,' was published between 1827 and 1834, Griffith being the chief editor, assisted by Major Charles Hamilton Smith and Edward Pidgeon in the part dealing with the mammalia, by the last-named in that dealing with the mollusca, and by John Edward Gray [q. v.] in that dealing with birds. The work is extensively illustrated with coloured plates. In addition to these scientific works, Griffith published two others of a professional character. The first was 'A Collection of Ancient Records relating to the Borough of Huntingdon, with Observations illustrative of the History of Parliamentary Boroughs in General,' London, 1827 [misprinted 1727], arising out of an election petition, and urging that the borough franchise rightly belonged to all burgesses or resident householders paying scot and lot, and not, as held by a parliamentary committee, to the corporation. The other, published in 1831, is entitled 'Cases of supposed Exemption from Poor Rates claimed on the ground of Extra-parochiality, with a . . . Sketch of the Ancient History of the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn.' Griffith died on 8 Jan. 1858.

[Gardiner's Admission Registers of St. Paul's School, 1884, and the books above enumerated.]
G. S. B.

GRIFFITH, Mrs. ELIZABETH (1720?–1793), playwright and novelist, whose maiden name was also Griffith, was born in Glamorganshire about 1720. After an engagement of many years' duration she married, about 1752, Richard Griffith (1714?–1788) [q. v.], a poor Irishman of good family. Soon afterwards she appeared on the stage in Dublin, and in 1753 and 1754 she played at Covent Garden Theatre, but without any marked success. In 1757, at the instance of Margaret, countess of Cork, she published with her husband (anonymously) 'A Series of Genuine Letters between Henry and Frances,' 2 vols., a selection from her correspondence with her husband before their marriage. It is a sentimental production, but met with great success. In 1769–70 the Griffiths published two companion novels in letters, 'Delicate Distress' by 'Frances,' and 'The Gordian Knot' by 'Henry,' 4 vols.

In 1764 Mrs. Griffith published 'Amana: a Dramatic Poem,' designed 'to show the folly of human wishes,' &c., written in very indifferent verse. Her comedy, 'The Platonic Wife,' adapted from 'L'Heureux Divorce' of Marmontel, was played for six nights at Drury Lane Theatre in 1765. In the following year another comedy, 'A Double Mistake,' was acted on twelve successive nights at Covent Garden. The success of this piece induced Mrs. Griffith to bring herself by letter under the notice of Garrick, whom she continued to pester for twelve years with an unceasing flow of applications for employment. Garrick at length suggested a translation of Beaumarchais' 'Eugénie,' which was produced by him with great success as 'The School for Rakes' in February 1769. The play was reprinted in book form several times. Mrs. Griffith's next play, 'A Wife in the Right,' was played for one night only at Covent Garden in 1772, its failure being attributed by the author to the negligence of Shuter, the actor. An adaptation from Goldoni's 'Bourru Bienfaisant,' called 'The Times,' another suggestion of Garrick's, was played for six nights in 1780. She also published translations of the Marchioness de Caylus's 'Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV,' 1770; Viaud's 'Shipwreck,' 1771; Noel Desenfans's 'Letter to Mrs. Montagu,' 1777; the 'Letters of Ninon l'Enclos,' and the 'Barber of Seville,' from the French of Beaumarchais (1776). In 1775 she dedicated to Garrick her longest work, 'The Morality of Shakespeare's Drama Illustrated.' A high-flown panegyric on this work from her husband's pen was found a few years ago written on the fly-leaf of a copy of the book, and was printed in 'Notes and Queries,' 6th ser. vii. 66. She also published two novels in letters, 'The History of Lady Barton,' 3 vols. 1771, and 'The Story of Lady Juliana Harley,' 2 vols. 1776, and edited a 'Collection of Novels' in three volumes, consisting of works by Mrs. Behn, Mrs. Aubin, and Eliza Haywood, and some translation. Her novels are much inferior to the plays, which, though without originality, are often brightly written. One of her latest publications was 'Essays to Young Married Women,' 1782, 12mo. She wrote, in spite of ill-health, simply for the support of her family. She died 5 Jan. 1793 at Millicent, co. Kildare, the residence of her son Richard.

[Art. infra Griffith, Richard (1714?–1788); Williams's Eminent Welshmen; Baker's Biog. Dram. i. 301; Victor's History of the Theatres of London, pp. 69, 76, 137; Garrick's Private Correspondence, passim; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Genest's Hist. of the Stage, vol. v.]
A. V.

GRIFFITH, GEORGE (1601–1666), bishop of St. Asaph, was born at Penrhyn in Carnarvonshire on 30 Sept. 1601, and was educated at Westminster School, whence he proceeded to Oxford and became a Westminster student of Christ Church in 1619 (Welch, *Alumni Westmonasterienses*, p. 88). He proceeded B.A. in 1623, and M.A. in 1626, and became distinguished as a tutor at his

college and a popular preacher. He became domestic chaplain to Bishop John Owen of St. Asaph (*Animadversions*, p. 16), who made him a canon of St. Asaph and rector of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, in 1631 (THOMAS, *Hist. St. Asaph*, pp. 262, 344). In 1632 he gave up Newtown for the rectories of Llandrinio and Llanfechain, also on the presentation of his patron (*ib.* pp. 472, 757). In 1633 he surrendered Llanfechain for the richer rectory of Llanymynech (*ib.* p. 636). In 1635 he proceeded D.D. In 1640, as a proctor in convocation, he urged the necessity of a new edition of the Welsh Bible, none having been published since that of Bishop Parry in 1620.

Griffith was not ejected from Llanymynech by the parliamentary commissioners. Walker (*Sufferings of Clergy*, p. 205) must be wrong. He described himself as an 'episcopal presbyterian,' and waged a fierce war against independents and other sectaries, defended the parochial system, and boasted that 'he had withstood popery both by writing and preaching as much as any minister in Wales.' In 1652 he accepted the challenge which the famous itinerant, Vavasor Powell, threw down to any minister in Wales, to dispute whether his calling or Powell's, and his ways or his opponent's 'ways of separation' were most conformable to scripture. After some preliminary skirmishing, in which Griffith held up to ridicule the bad Latin of his adversary, the disputation was held on 23 July 1652, and, if Wood's partial testimony can be accepted, Powell 'fell from want of academic learning and of the true way of arguing.' Both parties claimed the victory and rushed into print. Powell wrote his account in the 'Perfect Diurnall,' while three pamphlets were Griffith's contributions to the controversy. They were: 1. 'A Bold Challenge of an Itinerant Preacher (Vavasor Powell) modestly answered by a Local Minister to whom the same was sent and delivered; and severall Letters thereupon' [in Latin], London, 1652, 4to. 2. 'A Relation of a Disputation between Dr. Griffith and Mr. V. Powell, and since some false observations made thereon,' London, 1653, 4to. 3. 'A Welsh Narrative corrected and taught to speak true English and some Latine, or, Animadversions on an imperfect relation in the "Perfect Diurnall," Numb. 138, Aug. 2, 1652, containing a narration of the Disputation between Dr. Griffith and Mr. Vavasor Powell, near New Chappell in Mountgomeryshire, July 23rd, 1652,' London, 1653. The 'British Museum Catalogue' also assumes that Griffith was the George Griffith who wrote prefaces to devotional works of William Strong, preacher at the Charterhouse, but it is more likely that this was George Griffith of the Charterhouse, ejected for nonconformity in 1662.

After the Restoration the patronage of Sheldon secured for Griffith the bishopric of St. Asaph. He was elected on 16 Oct. and consecrated on 28 Oct., along with four other bishops, in Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster, Duppa acting as consecrator and J. Sudbury, afterwards dean of Durham, preaching the sermon, which was published. It was the first consecration of bishops after the Restoration. He was allowed to retain his old preferments *in commendam*, as well as the archdeaconry and the sinecure rectory of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, as the revenues of his see were 'insufficient to maintain the state of a prelate' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, p. 322).

Though not a commissioner, Griffith took some part in the Savoy conference, 'speaking but once or twice a few words calmly' (KENNETT, p. 508). Lloyd (*Memoirs*, p. 100, fol. ed.) says that he 'not only concurred effectually in drawing up the Act of Uniformity, but the form of baptism for those of riper years was of his composing.' He was one of the three bishops charged with that task (KENNETT, p. 449).

The main work of Griffith's bishopric was to restore order and uniformity and look after the fabrics of the churches. In 1662 he published 'Articles of Enquiry concerning matters Ecclesiastical exhibited in his primary Episcopal Visitation.' He died on 28 Nov. 1666, and was buried in the choir of his cathedral. The short inscription ends quaintly, 'qui plura desiderat, facile investiget.' A half-length portrait of him in his episcopal habit is in Christ Church Hall.

Besides the pamphlets against Powell, Griffith wrote some 'Plain Discourses on the Lord's Supper,' published at Oxford in 1684. In 1685 there was also printed at Oxford 'Gweddi'r-Arglwydd wedi ei hegluro, mewn amrŷw ymadroddion, neu bregethau byrbion, o waith G. Griffith diweddar escob Llanelwy.' This was reprinted in 1806 at Carnarvon. He is said to have undertaken the translation of the revised prayer-book into Welsh, and may have written the pamphlet, also attributed to Charles Edwards, author of 'Hanes y Ffydd,' 'On some Omissions and Mistakes in the British translation of the Bible,' 1666. Some writings by him are preserved in manuscript in the collection of Miss Conway Griffiths, his descendant (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. p. 406).

Griffith left six children, one son and five daughters. One of these was married to John Middleton of Gwaenynog, in which

house a portrait of the bishop is said still to remain.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 754–6, 915; Kennett's Register and Chronicle; British Museum General Catalogue of Printed Books; Archdeacon Thomas's Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph; Browne Willis's Survey of St. Asaph, ed. Edwards; Rowlands's Cambrian Bibliography, p. 232; Williams's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Welshmen, pp. 181–2; the pamphlets against Powell contain some biographical materials.] T. F. T.

GRIFFITH or GRIFFIN, JOHN (*fl.* 1553), præmonstratensian, was a Welshman, and a monk of the order of Cistercians in the monastery of Halesowen in Worcestershire. He was educated at Oxford in the Cistercian college of St. Bernard, now St. John's College, but what degree he took is uncertain. He was a learned and pious man, but 'being unacquainted with the dealings of the world, had like to have been drawn over to the reformed religion' (Wood); he was, however, 'fastened in his faith again,' much to the joy of the Roman catholics. He preached eloquently in English and in Latin. He wrote in Latin 'Conciones Æstivales' ('modicum etiam non videbitis mel'), and 'Conciones Hyemales' ('cum appropinquasset Iesus Ierosolymam'). The time of his death and his place of burial are both uncertain, as he had been expelled from his monastery several years before the dissolution of the religious houses; but he was still living in the reign of Edward VI, and perhaps in that of Queen Mary.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. i. 62; Pits, Angl. Theol. i. 739, ed. 1619; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.] N. D. F. P.

GRIFFITH, JOHN (1622?–1700), general baptist minister, appears to have joined the baptists about 1640, and founded about 1646 a congregation in Dunning's Alley, Bishopsgate Street Without. It is probable that he practised medicine, as he was known as Dr. Griffith. After the Restoration he frequently got into trouble as a conventicle preacher, and persistently declined the oath of allegiance. His difficulty was that the terms of the oath bound him to obey laws not then in being, and future sovereigns who might prove papists. His first imprisonment was in Newgate (1661) for seventeen months. He was again committed on 18 April 1683, and is said to have spent fourteen years more or less in gaol. He appears to have been free from molestation after James's declaration for liberty of conscience (11 April 1687). In 1698 his small congregation received an endowment under a trust created by Captain Pierce Johns' bequest. He was an advocate of close communion. He died on 16 May 1700, in his seventy-ninth year. He published: 1. 'A Voice from the Word of the Lord, to . . . Quakers,' &c., 1654, 12mo. 2. 'Six Principles of the Christian Religion,' &c., 1655, 4to. 3. 'A Complaint of the Oppressed,' &c., 1661, 4to. 4. 'The Unlawfulness of Mixed Marriages,' &c., 1681, 4to. 5. 'The Case of Mr. John Griffith,' &c., 1683, 4to. Posthumous was 6. 'Two Discourses,' &c., 1707, 8vo (revised by J. Jenkins).

[Funeral Sermon by Richard Allen, 1700; Crosby's Hist. English Baptists, 1738, vol. ii.; Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London, 1808, ii. 175 sq.; Wood's Hist. General Baptists, 1847, p. 153.] A. G.

GRIFFITH, JOHN (1714–1798), independent minister, was born in London in December 1714. His father was a churchman, his mother a member of the independent congregation of Thomas Bradbury [q.v.] He was for a short time apprenticed to a clogmaker. He became a follower of Whitefield, and joined Whitefield's society at the Tabernacle in 1749. Chance led him to hear Samuel Stockell at the independent congregation in Meeting House Lane, Red Cross Street. About 1750 he became one of Stockell's communicants, without severing his connection with the Tabernacle class meetings. Griffith began to preach about 1752, and after Stockell's death (3 May 1753) was appointed pastor 30 Oct. 1754. His ministry was successful, till a dispute with one of his deacons led him to withdraw in 1758 with part of his congregation to an old meeting-house in White's Alley. The congregation grew, and built (1771) a new meeting-house in Mitchell Street. But in a few years it declined, and Griffith retired. In January 1778 he became minister of a new congregation at West Orchard, Coventry, Warwickshire. He 'does not appear to have been adapted to the situation,' and removed on 25 March 1781 to Brigstock, Northamptonshire, where his ministry ended in 1788. Returning to London he still preached occasionally. He died on 17 Aug. 1798, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. He was twice married, and had a large family by his first wife; his second wife died before 1788.

He published 'A Brand Plucked out of the Fire,' &c., 1759, 12mo (a curious account of his early life and of his quarrel with his first church).

[Evangelical Mag. 1799, p. 175 sq.; Wilson's Diss. Churches of London, 1808 ii. 559, 1810 iii. 314 sq.; Sibree and Causton's Independency in Warwickshire, 1855, p. 82 sq.; Centenary of West Orchard Chapel, Coventry, 1879, p. 8.] A. G.

GRIFFITH, MATTHEW (1599?–1665), royalist divine, was born of 'genteel parentage' in London about 1599. He became a commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, in May 1615; but graduated B.A. on 3 Feb. 1618 as a member of Gloucester Hall (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 381; see also *Reg. Univ. Oxon.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 33). By the influence of Donne he was appointed lecturer of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street, and afterwards rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 472). About 1638 he was admitted to the terminal preacher's place in the Rolls, but on making his appearance in the chapel, he was forbidden to officiate by order of the master and his lady, who averred that he had made some untrue suggestion to the king. Griffith thereupon petitioned Charles to have the matter investigated by some of the lords of the council (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1638–9, pp. 206–7). Not long afterwards articles charging him with profanity and immorality were exhibited in the high commission court (*ib.* 1636–7, p. 262). On 18 March 1640 the case was referred to six commissioners, who drew up a report, but nothing further came of the affair (*ib.* 1640, pp. 401, 406). The king showed his disbelief in the accusations by presenting Griffith to the rectory of St. Benet Sherehog on the ensuing 29 April (Newcourt, i. 305). For preaching and publishing in 1642 a sermon entitled 'A pathetical Perswasion to pray for publick peace,' he was sequestered from both his livings and imprisoned. On regaining his liberty he took refuge with the king, and was made D.D. at Oxford on 16 June 1643, and one of the royal chaplains (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ii. 68). He fought in defence of Basing House. At its storming on 14 Oct. 1645, his daughter by her taunts provoked the roundheads to kill her (Sprigge, *Anglia Rediviva*, ed. 1854, p. 151). Returning to London about 1647, Griffith continued the use of the liturgy by stealth to small gatherings of cavaliers, and on that account suffered, it is said, four imprisonments. The near prospect of the restoration greatly excited him. On Sunday, 25 March 1660, he preached a very royalist sermon on Prov. xxiv. 21 in the Mercers' Chapel, which he published with certain accompaniments, as 'The Fear of God and the King. . . . Together with a brief Historical Account of the Causes of our unhappy distractions and the onely way to heal them.' The pamphlet was dedicated to Monck, and its vindictive spirit gave general offence. Griffith was sent to Newgate on 5 April (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, p. 572). Milton thought it worth while to reply to Griffith in a tract called 'Brief Notes upon a late Sermon,' and was in turn attacked by Roger L'Estrange in 'No Blinde Guides.' On the king's return Griffith was restored to his rectory of St. Mary Magdalen, and subsequently obtained the rectory of Bladon, Oxfordshire, and the mastership of the Temple. He died at Bladon on 14 Oct. 1665, through rupturing a blood-vessel in preaching, and was buried in the chancel of the church. By his wife Sarah, daughter of Richard Smith, D.D., chaplain to Queen Anne, he had five sons and five daughters. She died on 18 March 1677, in her eightieth year, and was buried on the 21st in Canterbury Cathedral (*Registers*, Harl. Soc. p. 125). Griffith's other writings are: 1. 'Bethel; or a Forme for Families,' 1633. 2. 'A Sermon touching the Power of the King' [anon.], 1643. 3. 'A Generall Bill of Mortality of the Clergie of London, which have been defunct by reason of the contagious breath of the sectaries' [anon.], 1646. 4. 'The Catholique Doctor and his spiritual Catholicon to cure our sinfull soules. A Communion-sermon,' 1661. 5. 'Christian Concord; or S. Pauls parallel between the body natural and mystical, exemplified in a sermon,' 1661. 6. 'The Spiritual Antidote to cure our sinful souls,' a sacrament sermon, 1662. 7. 'The King's Life-Guard. An anniversary sermon preached on Jan. 30th, 1664–5,' 1665.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 711–13; Masson's Life of Milton, v. 667–9, 675–8, 689; Cal. of Clarendon State Papers, i. 406; Cal. of State Papers, Dom. 1660–1, pp. 110, 165, 166, 184; Commons' Journals, viii. 34, 528; Cromwell's Letters (Carlyle, 1871), i. 212; Pepys's Diary, 1848–9, i. 213; Edward Marshall's Woodstock Manor, pp. 299–300; [Thomas Cox's] Magna Britannia, iv. 375.] G. G.

GRIFFITH, GRIFFYTH, or GRIFFYN, MAURICE (*d.* 1558), bishop of Rochester, was born in Wales, and educated, as Wood says, in the south suburb of Oxford, among the Dominicans. He was admitted to the reading of the sentences in July 1532, and became Bachelor of Canon Law on the following 15 Feb., and afterwards took his degree of B.D. 5 July. In 1537 he succeeded Nicholas Metcalfe in the archdeaconry of Rochester, and in 1554 was made bishop of that see, to which he was consecrated with five other bishops at St. Saviour's, Southwark, 1 April (not by Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, as Wood seems to imply, but by Bonner, assisted by Tunstall of Durham and Gardiner). He was at the time of his consecration rector of St. Magnus, a piece of preferment which he held till his death, which took place on 20 Nov. 1558. Little is known

of him, except that he took part during the reign of Mary in several consecrations of bishops, and notably in that of Cardinal Pole, 22 March 1556. His name does not appear in any of the state papers of the period. He signed the articles of 1536 as a member of convocation for the diocese of Rochester.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon, ed. Bliss, ii. 786; Stubbs's Registrum.] N. P.

GRIFFITH, MOSES (1724–1785), physician, son of Edward Griffith, was born at Lapidon, Shropshire, in 1724, and educated at Shrewsbury School. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1742, and afterwards studied medicine at Leyden, where he graduated M.D. in 1744. He practised for many years in London, but in 1768 retired to Colchester, where he died in March 1785. He wrote 'Practical Observations on the Cure of the Hectic and Slow Fevers, and the Pulmonary Consumption,' 1776. Griffith is credited with the invention of the useful compound iron mixture of the Pharmacopœia.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 164.] G. T. B.

GRIFFITH, MOSES (*fl.* 1769–1809), draughtsman and engraver, was born 6 April 1749 at Trygain House in the parish of Bryn Groer in Llein, Carnarvonshire. His parents were of humble station, and he received a very elementary education; but, being clever with his pencil, he was taken into service by Thomas Pennant [q. v.] about 1769. Pennant helped him to study drawing and engraving, and Griffiths became his constant companion on his tours and excursions, making the drawings and engravings for Pennant's numerous works. Griffiths obtained some proficiency both as a draughtsman and engraver. On leaving Pennant's service he settled at Wibnant, near Holyhead, where he obtained plenty of employment as an engraver. He was alive in 1809, when he wrote a letter defending himself from an attack to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (*Gent. Mag.* 1809, pt. ii. 1112). Francis Grose [q. v.] employed him to engrave some of the plates in his 'Antiquities.'

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Pennant's Literary Life.] L. C.

GRIFFITH, PIERS (*d.* 1628), naval adventurer, son of Sir Rees Griffith of Penrhyn, sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1567, by his second wife, Katharine, daughter of Piers Mostyn of Talacre in Flintshire, and grandson of Sir William Griffith, chamberlain of North Wales, is said by writers two hundred years later (Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, 1781, ii. 285; Thomas, in Williams's *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*, 1802, p. 177), and apparently on no other grounds than local tradition, to have fitted out a ship against the Spanish Armada in 1588, to have sailed from Beaumaris on 20 April, to have arrived at Plymouth on 4 May, to have been honourably received by Sir Francis Drake, and to have shared in the honour of defeating the Armada. It is stated that he afterwards went with Drake and Ralegh to cruise upon the Spanish coast, and parted from Sir Francis Drake at the mouth of the Gulf of Magellan. In the reign of James I complaints are said to have been laid against him by Gondomar that he had continued his attacks on Spanish ships and possessions after the proclamation of peace, and he is said to have been obliged to sell or mortgage his estate in order to purchase his pardon or to defray the expense of his prosecution.

The story seems mainly fictitious, but portions may have a possible but unknown substratum of truth. His name has no place in the official or any other list of commanders of ships against the Spanish Armada (*Western Antiquary*, vii. 307), nor does he figure in any of the accounts of the fighting. Drake and Ralegh made no joint expedition either to the coast of Spain or to the West Indies, nor was Drake near the Straits of Magellan after 1588. Griffith does not seem to have been with Drake in the voyage round the world (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. iv. 186); but it is of course possible and not improbable that he may have served both against the Armada and in some other of Drake's expeditions before or after; in any case it was in some quite subordinate capacity, or as a volunteer whose name has not been distinguished. The only part of the story that receives any historical confirmation is the last. We read (*Cal. State Papers*, Domestic, 28 Feb. 1603) that 'Griffith, a Welsh pirate, is taken at Cork, and his lands, worth 500*l.* a year, some say, are given to Lord Grey.' As this is only a private newsletter, the details may very well be inaccurate; but if this Welsh pirate may be identified with Piers Griffith, the certain date puts an end to the story about Gondomar's complaints after the proclamation of peace. The story of his estate seems better authenticated. After being mortgaged Penrhyn was sold outright in 1616. Griffith died on 18 Aug. 1628, and was buried in the broad aisle of Westminster Abbey. The name is variously written; but the Welsh form, Pyrs Gruffydd, is probably the most correct. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn (who in a second marriage had married Griffith's mother), and by her had issue three sons, who all died in their infancy, and four daughters.

[C. H. and Thompson Cooper in Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. vi. 367; Dwnn's Heraldic Visitation of Wales, ii. 167; Collect. Topogr. et Geneal. vii. 362.] J. K. L.

GRIFFITH, RICHARD, M.D. (1635?–1691), physician, born about 1635, was educated at Eton, though not on the foundation. On the recommendation of Cromwell and the council of state, he was appointed by the parliamentary visitors to a fellowship at University College, Oxford, on 1 Sept. 1654 (*Register*, Camd. Soc. p. 399). He graduated B.A. 7 July 1657, M.A. 3 May 1660, and had thoughts of becoming a preacher, but 'being not minded to conform he left the college, and applied his mind to the study of physic' (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, ii. 198, 224). He took the degree of M.D. at Caen in Normandy on 12 June 1664, was admitted an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians in the following December, and having been created a fellow by the charter of James II, was admitted as such on 12 April 1687. He was censor in 1688 and 1690, and registrar for 1690. For some years he practised at Richmond, Surrey, but died in the parish of St. Nicholas Acons, London, in September 1691 (*Probate Act Book*, P. C. C. 1691, f. 152), and was buried in the church of Datchet, Buckinghamshire, near his deceased wife and child. In his will, dated on 4 Sept. 1691, and proved on the 8th (P. C. C. 138, Vere), he mentions property at various places in Surrey and houses in Old Street, St. Luke's, London. He married, first by license dated 18 Jan. 1678–9, Miss Jane Wheeler of Datchet (Chester, *London Marriage Licences*, ed. Foster, col. 591). By her, who died in 1680 (*Letters of Administration*, P. C. C., 7 June 1680), he had a son Richard, baptised at Richmond on 13 March 1679–80 (parish register), and buried with his mother at Datchet. His second wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Blackman, apparently of Punchins, near Stoke-next-Guildford, Surrey, survived him without issue. Griffith was the author of a somewhat venomous treatise entitled 'A-la-Mode Phlebotomy no good fashion; or the copy of a Letter to Dr. [Francis] Hungerford [of Reading], complaining of . . . the phantastick behaviour and unfair dealing of some London physitians . . . Whereupon a fit occasion is taken to discourse of the profuse way of Blood-Letting,' &c., 8vo, London, 1681. The immediate cause of Griffith's wrath was the supercilious treatment recommended by a London physician (formerly a 'journeyman' to Dr. Willis), who on being summoned to see an aged lady patient of his at Richmond, insisted on her being let blood, which no doubt accelerated her death. Wood (*loc. cit.*), followed by Harwood (*Alumni Eton.* p. 229), confuses Griffith with another Richard Griffith, a native of Abinger, Surrey, who passed from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, in 1629, and died in college at the close of 1642 (cf. *Addit.* (*Cole*) *MS.* 5816, ff. 121, 174).

[Information from J. Challenor Smith, esq.; Reg. of Visitors of Univ. of Oxford (Camd. Soc.), pp. 174, 399, 557; Munk's Coll. of Phys., 1878, i. 470–1.] G. G.

GRIFFITH, RICHARD (*d.* 1719), captain in the navy, is said by Charnock to have been the son of Richard Griffith, a captain in the navy temp. Charles II. This is extremely doubtful; he seems to have been of humble origin, and of very imperfect education, scarcely able to write. In 1691 he was, it appears, commander of a small merchant ship, or pink, which was captured by a French privateer, and which he recaptured in the night with the aid of a boy; clapping on the hatches, it is said, and overpowering and throwing overboard the sleeping watch. For this exploit he was ordered by their majesties a gold chain and medal, and appointed captain of the Mary galley, 22 April 1692. The boy also received a medal (Griffith to Burchett, 14 June 1701; Admiralty Minute, 2 Dec. 1692). At La Hogue the Mary galley was tender to the admiral, and 'was sent the first express to the queen with the news of beating and burning the enemy's ships, for which,' wrote Griffith nine years afterwards, 'her majesty ordered me a royal bounty of 300*l.*, which as yet I have not received.' He was then employed in convoy service to Newfoundland and to Lisbon, in cruising on the coast of France for intelligence, and at the bombardment of St. Malo with Benbow, after which he was sent into the Mediterranean, and early in 1695, being then at Cagliari, was ordered by Russell to go to Messina, to take command of the Trident, a French ship of 54 guns, which, together with the Content, had lately been captured by an English squadron. After bringing the Trident to England, and some months spent in convoy service, Griffith, still in the Trident, was, early in 1697, ordered out to the West Indies in the squadron which joined Vice-admiral John Nevell [q. v.] at Barbadoes, and met M. de Pointis off Cartagena on 28–9 May. According to Griffith's account the Trident was the only ship engaged; and she, being the weathermost ship, was for some time surrounded by the enemy and might have been taken, had they not been more intent on getting clear off with the spoils of Cartagena. She was afterwards one of the

squadron under Rear-admiral Meese which sacked Petit-Goave; was with Nevell off Havana, and accompanied him to Virginia, whence, after the vice-admiral's death, she returned to England. Early in the voyage the ship lost her rudder; she was very weak-handed, many of her men sick, and thus, one dark night in November, as she made the coast of Ireland, she struck on a rock, and was for some time in imminent danger. 'Not knowing where we were,' wrote Griffith, 'and having no boat or any other ways of saving a man, I thought I could not do too much to save the king's ship and all our lives; and then, with my cane in one hand, and a case knife in the other, to cut down their hammocks, did rouse up as many men as I could, and with God's assistance got her off, and next day into Baltimore, and after to Spithead.' There a complaint was laid against him for, among other things, not 'carrying a due discipline in his majesty's ship, for beating the officers, and for running up and down the deck with a case knife in his hand,' and, being tried on these charges, was found guilty and suspended during the pleasure of the admiralty. During the peace he took command of a merchant ship to the Mediterranean, and in the beginning of 1702, his suspension having been taken off, he was appointed to the Bridgwater, which he commanded on the coast of Ireland and in the Irish Sea for the next three years. During 1705 he was employed on impress service, and in the beginning of 1706 was appointed to the Swiftsure, in which, in company with the Warspite, he sailed from Plymouth on 19 Feb. 1706–7, in charge of a convoy of thirty-three merchant ships bound for Lisbon. On 22 Feb. they fell in with a squadron of seventeen French ships of war, many of them large; and Griffith, after consulting his officers, decided that it was hopeless to resist such an enormous superiority of force. The convoy crowded sail and made off before the wind, scattering as they went. Many of the merchant ships were captured, but the rest and the two men-of-war got safely to Lisbon. It is stated by Charnock that Griffith's conduct on this occasion was inquired into by a court-martial held at Lisbon. There is no official record of any such court-martial; and probably an explanation to the admiral, Sir George Byng, was all that was called for. In any case, he was held free from blame; and, in the Swiftsure, went on to Gibraltar, and thence into the Mediterranean, where he joined the fleet under Sir Clowdisley Shovell [q. v.], and took part in the operations at Toulon; returning to England in October, when the Association and other ships of the fleet were lost among the Scilly Islands (*Swiftsure's Log*). During the winter Griffith had temporarily command of the Essex, cruising in the Channel with Sir John Leake, but in February resumed the command of the Swiftsure, in which he was stationed as senior officer in the Downs. On 25 March 1708, being off Dunkirk with a squadron of four ships of the line, they sighted an enemy's squadron of fourteen sail, one with an admiral's flag at the main. 'They drew into line of battle, and by reason of their number and strength, we kept our wind, and in the night lost sight of them' (Griffith to Burchett, 26 March). The next day the squadron returned to the Downs in order to report the affair to the prince; but some weeks after, in consequence of a letter which was published in the 'Gazette' (25–9 April), Griffith was ordered to be tried by court-martial. He was tried accordingly on 10 May, and, on a full examination into the circumstances, was acquitted, 'the matter of fact contained in the letter' being pronounced 'false and groundless' (*Minutes of the Court-Martial*). Griffith continued in the Swiftsure till July, when he was appointed to the Captain, in which, the following April, he took out a convoy to Lisbon, and went thence to the Mediterranean with Sir John Jennings [q. v.] On his return to England in the summer of 1710 he was appointed to the Boyne, which he commanded on the home station and in the Mediterranean for the next three years. He had no further service, and died on 7 Aug. 1719. Nothing is known of his family.

[Official letters and other documents in the Public Record Office; the memoir in Charnock's Biog. Nav. ii. 415, is meagre and inaccurate; the account in Gent. Mag. 1746, p. 591, is a wild romance, based on fact in the opening sentences, but for the rest altogether fictitious.] J. K. L.

GRIFFITH, RICHARD (*d.* 1788), author, was elder son of Edward Griffith, by his wife Abigail, third daughter of Sir William Handcock, recorder of Dublin. His grandfather, Richard Griffith, was rector of Coleraine and dean of Ross. The family, originally of Penrhyn, Carnarvonshire, settled in Ireland in the reign of James I. Griffith received little regular education, but at an early age showed literary tastes. If he be identical with the Richard Griffith who became a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1719 (B.A. 1721, and M.A. 1724), he must have been born about 1704—ten years earlier than the date commonly assigned. He tried to earn a living as a farmer, residing at Maiden Hall, co. Kilkenny. After a long engagement he married, about 1752, Elizabeth Griffith, who

obtained a reputation as a novelist. About 1760 he seems to have received some post from the Duke of Bedford, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He joined his wife in the publication of their love-letters in 1757, and also issued with her two companion novels [see under GRIFFITH, MRS. ELIZABETH]. He subsequently issued on his own account in 1764 a novel of loose morality, entitled 'The Triumvirate, or the Authentic Memoirs of A[ndrews], B[eville], and C[arewe] by Biograph Triglyph.' A piece called 'The Koran,' which is printed in the works of Sterne in the collected editions of 1775 and 1795, has been attributed to Griffith's son, also Richard Griffith (*Gent. Mag.*, 1797, ii. 755; *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. i. 418). But if the work be rightly attributed to a Richard Griffith at all, the father would seem, if only on chronological grounds, to have a better claim to it than the son. Griffith is credited with a comedy called 'Variety,' acted at Drury Lane 25 Feb. 1782, and eight times subsequently. Miss Farren, Baddeley, Palmer, and other well-known actors took part in the performance, but it was condemned as 'uniformly dull' (GENEST, *Hist. of Stage*, vi. 217). Griffith is said to have taken to immoral courses in later life. But he seems to have died at his son's residence, Millicent, Naas, co. Kildare, on 11 Feb. 1788 (*Gent. Mag.* 1788, pt. i. p. 271, where the christian name appears wrongly as Henry). He left two children; his daughter, Catherine, married the Rev. John Buck, D.D., rector of Desertcreat, co. Tyrone.

RICHARD GRIFFITH (1752–1820), the only son, born on 10 June 1752, made early in life a fortune in trade in the East Indies, settled at Millicent, Naas, co. Kildare, in 1786, was deputy-governor of the county, and represented Askeaton in the Irish parliament (1783–90). The corporation of Dublin subsequently presented him with the freedom of the city, in consideration of his spirited defence of their rights and privileges in parliament. He was buried at Millicent on 30 June 1820. He married (1), on 17 Sept. 1780, Charity, daughter of John Bramston, esq., of Oundle, Northamptonshire (she died June 1789), and (2), on 24 Feb. 1793, Mary, daughter of Walter Hussey Burgh [q. v.] (she died on 10 Sept. 1820). By his first wife he was father of Sir Richard John Griffith [q. v.], the civil engineer.

[Art. supra GRIFFITH, MRS. ELIZABETH; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Burke's and Foster's Baronetage; authorities cited above.] S. L. L.

GRIFFITH, SIR RICHARD JOHN (1784–1878), geologist and civil engineer, first baronet, son of Richard Griffith, of Millicent, Naas, co. Kildare [see under GRIFFITH, RICHARD, 1714?–1788], by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Walter Hussey Burgh [q.v.], was born in Hume Street, Dublin, on 20 Sept. 1784. Educated with a view to a military career, he obtained a lieutenancy in the royal Irish artillery in 1799. On the union of the two countries and the incorporation of the Irish artillery with that of England, he resigned his commission and entered upon the profession of a civil engineer. After studying for two years in London under the supervision of William Nicholson, editor of the 'Journal of Natural Philosophy,' he proceeded to Cornwall in order to acquire a knowledge of practical mining. His discovery of the ores of nickel and cobalt in the refuse deposits of the Dolcoath mine attracted the attention of Francis Basset, lord de Dunstanville [q. v.], who proposed to appoint him general manager and superintendent of his mineral property. But Griffith declined this offer, and completed his studies by visiting the different mining districts in England and Scotland. In Edinburgh he attended for two years the classes of Sir James Hall, Playfair, Jameson, and other distinguished professors; and such was the general esteem in which he was held that he was unanimously elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh when only twenty-three years of age. He had always been much interested in agriculture, and having made the acquaintance of a Mr. Begbie, who was also a geologist as well as a large landowner, he became through him thoroughly conversant with the agricultural system prevailing in the Lothians and with the method of land valuation there pursued, which he afterwards introduced with so much success into Ireland. In 1808 he returned to Ireland and began his professional career there by making a survey of the coal-fields of Leinster for the Royal Dublin Society. From 1809 to 1812 he was occupied as one of the engineers under the commission for inquiring into the nature and extent of the bogs in Ireland. Among those that he examined was the great bog of Allen, and to his reports on the Irish bogs he appended one on Chat Moss in Lancashire. In 1812 he was appointed mining engineer and professor of geology to the Royal Dublin Society, and about the same time he succeeded Richard Kirwan as government inspector of mines in Ireland. His labours in this direction furnished him with admirable opportunities for the preparation of his geological map of Ireland, which was first published in 1815, and for which he was awarded the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society in 1854. Consequent on the famine of 1822 he was

appointed by government to superintend certain relief works in the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick. Between 1822 and 1830 nearly 250 miles of road, some of the best in Ireland, were either constructed or improved under his supervision in what was then one of the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the country. In 1824 he was employed, preparatory to the ordnance survey, on a boundary survey to ascertain and mark the limits of every county, barony, parish, and townland in Ireland. On the passing of the Irish Valuation Act, 7 Geo. IV, cap. 62, in 1827, the object of which was to obtain a uniform and relative valuation of the several counties, baronies, parishes, and townlands in the country for the purpose of county assessment, Griffith, who had greatly assisted the chief secretary, Henry Goulburn [q. v.], in drafting it, was appointed commissioner of valuation, and continued to discharge the duties of that post till he was relieved of it by Mr. Ball Greene in 1868. The method of valuation adopted by him was that which he had learnt in Scotland, and was based on an examination of the active soil and subjacent rock (*Report of Select Committee, House of Commons*, 1869, p. 200). From 1830 onwards his duties became so numerous that there was hardly a work of public importance undertaken in Ireland, including the improvement of the navigation of the Shannon, the sanitation of the Royal Barracks in Dublin, and the erection of the National Gallery and Museum of Natural History, in which he was not consulted or which he did not personally superintend. In 1846, at a time when the public service was severely taxed by the great famine, he was appointed deputy-chairman, and in 1850 chairman of the Irish board of works, and himself managed the departments of land improvement and thorough drainage. This post he resigned in 1864, but he was afterwards retained as an unpaid commissioner. In 1851 he was made an honorary LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1858 Lord Palmerston rewarded his public services by creating him a baronet. He died on 22 Sept. 1878 at his house in Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin. He married in 1812 Maria Jane, eldest daughter of George Waldie, esq., of Hendersyde Park, Kelso, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir George Richard Waldie Griffith (1820–1889).

For a long period Griffith occupied a high position in society, and numbered among his friends the chief scientific men of his age. His 'Geological Map of Ireland,' revised in 1836, and published in its final form by the ordnance board in 1855, fully entitles him to rank as the 'father of Irish geology;' but he is chiefly known by his work as commissioner of valuation. He was a member of several scientific societies, and besides the works already mentioned, he drew up a 'Geological and Mining Survey of the Connaught Coal District,' and contributed many papers on the geology of Ireland to the 'Transactions' and the 'Proceedings' of the Geological Society, the 'Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin,' the 'British Association Reports,' the 'Philosophical Magazine,' &c. He also published 'A Synopsis of the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Ireland,' which contains 450 new species collected by himself and his friends, prepared under his direction by Frederick M'Coy of Dublin. His geological specimens are now in the museum of the Royal Dublin Society.

[Imperial Dict. of Biog.; Dublin Univ. Mag. 1874, based on a short autobiographic sketch published in 1869; Report of the Select Committee, 1869, on the General Valuation of Ireland; R. Barry O'Brien's Irish Land Question, with a supplement on Griffith's Valuation; Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, 1879; Nature, vol. xviii. The Irish Times and Freeman's Journal, 24 Sept. 1878, and the Times, 27 Sept. 1878, contain short sketches of his life and work.] R. D.

GRIFFITH, WALTER (*d.* 1779), captain in the navy, of an old family long settled in Merionethshire, was promoted to be a lieutenant in the navy on 7 May 1755, and served in that rank on board the Royal George when she carried Lord Anson's flag in the summer of 1758, and under Hawke in 1759 till 4 June, when he was promoted to the command of the Postilion sloop. On 23 June, writing from Sheerness, he reported his having taken up the command; on 24 June he acknowledged an order to command the Argo during the illness of her captain; and on 16 July wrote that, Captain Tinker being recovered, he had returned to the Postilion. These dates seem to throw great doubt on the accuracy of Charnock's statement that, on 24 June 1759, Griffith married the widow of Lord George Bentinck, who died 1 March 1759 (Collins, *Peerage*, ii. 138). In September 1759 he was appointed to the temporary command of the Gibraltar frigate, and, being attached to the grand fleet off Brest, was fortunate enough to fall in with the French fleet on 15 Nov. After watching it carefully, he despatched full intelligence to Hawke and to the admiralty, while he himself went to warn Admiral Brodrick, then blockading Cadiz. His conduct on this occasion called forth an unusually warm encomium from the admiralty, as well as a direct

intimation that 'he might very soon expect some mark of their favour' (Minute on Griffith's official letter of 17 Nov. 1759). He was consequently confirmed to the command of the Gibraltar, his commission as captain bearing date 11 Dec. 1759. He continued in her till 1766, being employed in the Mediterranean till the peace, and afterwards on the home station. During the Spanish armament in 1770 he commanded the Namur for a few weeks, and in 1776 was appointed to the Nonsuch of 64 guns, in which, early in the following year, he joined Lord Howe on the North American station, where he took part in the defence of Sandy Hook against D'Estaing in July and August 1778. He afterwards sailed with Commodore Hotham for the West Indies, where he shared in the brilliant little action in the cul de sac of St. Lucia on 15 Dec. [see BARRINGTON, HON. SAMUEL], and in the battle of Grenada in the following July [see BYRON, HON. JOHN]. When Byron resigned the command to Rear-admiral Parker, Griffith was moved into the Conqueror; but a few months later, on 18 Dec. 1779, was killed in a slight rencounter with the French in Fort Royal Bay. 'The service,' wrote Parker, 'cannot lose a better man or a better officer.'

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. vi. 365; Official Letters in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM (1810–1845), botanist, youngest son of Thomas Griffith, was born at Ham Common, near Petersham, Surrey, on 4 March 1810. He was educated for the medical profession, and completed his studies at University College, then recently established under the name of the University of London. Here he was a pupil of Dr. Lindley, under whose instructions, and in company with zealous companions, his progress was rapid in the attainment of botanic knowledge. His first published work appeared in Dr. Wallich's third volume of the 'Plantæ Asiaticæ rariores,' in the shape of a microscopic delineation of the wood and an analysis of the flower of *Phytocrene gigantea*, and in a note on the development and structure of *Targionia hypophylla*, also in a paper of Mirbel's, all of these being published in 1832. In May of that year he sailed from England for India, which was destined to be the scene of his marvellous labours. He reached Madras on 24 Sept., and was forthwith appointed assistant-surgeon in the service of the East India Company.

His first station was on the coast of Tenasserim, but in 1835 he was attached to the Bengal presidency, and was chosen to form one of an expedition, with Dr. Wallich and himself as botanists, and Dr. MacClelland as geologist, to inspect the tea-forests of Assam and explore the natural history of that almost unknown district.

This was the beginning of a series of journeys through nearly the whole of the company's possessions, resulting in large collections in every branch of natural history, especially botany. Under the direction of Captain Jenkins, the commissioner, he pushed his investigations to the extreme east of the Indian territory, traversing the unexplored tracts lying between Suddiya and Ava, through country which was not again traversed by Europeans till Burmah was annexed by England. He undertook a still more perilous expedition from Assam to Ava, and thence to Rangoon, in the course of which he was reported to have been assassinated. The hardships he underwent produced an attack of fever soon after his return to Calcutta, but on his recovery he was appointed surgeon to the embassy to Bhotan, under Major Pemberton. He took this opportunity of revisiting the Khasiya Hills, and, rejoining Major Pemberton at Goalpara, with him traversed four hundred miles of Bhotan territory, again reaching Calcutta about the end of June 1839. The following November found him attached to the army of the Indus, and, after the fall of Cabul, he penetrated beyond the Hindoo Koosh into Khorassan, whence, as well as from Afghanistan, he brought collections of great extent and value. During these arduous journeys he was frequently prostrated by illness, but his strong constitution enabled him to triumph over his attacks, while his mental energy impelled him to active work during the early days of his convalescence. He was again at Calcutta in August 1841, and, after visiting Simla, he was appointed to Malacca on medical duty, but was recalled in 1842 to take charge of the Calcutta botanic garden, Dr. Wallich, the superintendent, having proceeded to the Cape to re-establish his health. In conjunction with this duty he acted as botanical professor in the Medical College, Calcutta. Towards the close of 1844 Dr. Wallich resumed his post, and in September Griffith married Miss Henderson, sister of the wife of his brother, Captain Griffith. On 11 Dec. he left Calcutta for Malacca, where he arrived a month later; but on 31 Jan. he was attacked by hepatitis, gradually sank under it, and died on 9 Feb. 1845, his constitution having been completely undermined by previous hard work.

Comparatively little was published by Griffith during his lifetime, as he had set before himself the task of drawing up a general flora of India. To this end he had analysed, drawn,

and described his plants as he collected them, and these notes, with his splendid collections, formed a good basis of operation. After his death the whole of these came into the possession of the East India Company. His manuscripts were confided to his friend Dr. MacClelland for publication, but, unfortunately for science, they were not properly edited, and the published volumes are disfigured by gross errors. The originals are in the library of the Kew herbarium, which also possesses a fine set of his plants. In the opinion of the highest living authority on Indian botany, Griffith was the acutest botanist who ever visited India, but his unfortunate temper was the means of constantly involving him in quarrels with his brother officials.

His most important papers were published in the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society,' while shorter papers came out in the 'Asiatic Researches,' 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,' 'Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta,' and the 'Calcutta Journal of Natural History,' which lapsed on his death.

The following were published posthumously by MacClelland: 1. 'Icones Plantarum Asiaticarum,' Calcutta, 1847–51, 4to. 2. 'Itinerary Notes,' Calcutta, 1848, 8vo. 3. 'Palms of British East India,' Calcutta, 1850, folio. 4. 'Notulæ ad Plantas Asiaticas,' Calcutta, 1851, 3 vols. 8vo.

[Proc. Linnean Soc. i. 239–44; Jackson's Guide to Lit. of Botany, p. 553.] B. D. J.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM PETTIT (1815–1884), architect and archæologist, son of John William Griffith, architect, was born 7 July 1815, at 9 St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, where his father resided for more than half a century. He was brought up to the profession of an architect, and before he was twenty was writing notes in Loudon's 'Architectural Magazine.' He continued these notes, under the signature 'Tyro, Wilmington Square,' from 1835 to 1837, besides contributing original articles and designs in 1836. In 1839 and 1840 he exhibited architectural designs in the Royal Academy, and in 1840–1–2 water-colour drawings of fonts and portions of old churches at Hendon, Broxbourne, St. Albans, &c., in the galleries of the Society of British Artists. On 12 May 1842 he was elected F.S.A.; and between 1856 and 1858 exhibited architectural fragments in connection with his work of restoration at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. On 29 Nov. 1860 he exhibited and described drawings, made by him from actual admeasurement in 1842, of the original Norman chancel in Great Amwell Church, since destroyed (given with plates in *Proceedings Soc. Antiq.* Lond.) He was elected F.R.I.B.A. 14 June 1847, and on that evening made some remarks as to 'The Principles which guided the architects in constructing the Minsters, Cathedrals, and Churches of England.' In 1855 he was awarded the institute silver medal for an 'Essay on the Principles or Laws which govern the Formation of Architectural Decorations and Ornaments;' the manuscript, illustrated by neatly executed ink and sepia drawings, is in the library of the Royal Institute of British Architects in Conduit Street. In connection with it are four sheets of drawings, 'Classification of Mediæval Ornaments,' and 'Designs for Mediæval Ornaments from the Vegetable Kingdom. Arranged geometrically and conventionalised.' At the chapter meetings of the college of the Freemasons of the Church he communicated, on 12 Aug. and 9 Sept. 1845, papers 'On the Ancient Baptismal Fonts of England' (drawings of nine ancient fonts which he had made in 1838–9 were engraved on one sheet by Webb & Son); on 10 Feb. 1846, 'On the Different Kinds of Stone employed in the Edifices of Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Great Britain;' and 13 Oct. 1846, 'On the Hagioscope or Squint in the Ancient Parochial Churches of England.' He was made an honorary member of the Bedfordshire Architectural Society in 1847, and read at Elstow, 25 May 1852, 'Suggestions for a more Perfect and Beautiful Period of Gothic Architecture' (published in pamphlet form 1855). Elected honorary member of the Liverpool Architectural Society 1849, he communicated to its meetings: 15 April 1857, 'Proportion—its Practical Application to Architecture and the Fine Arts;' 1860, 'Of the Resources of Design in the Natural Kingdom;' 1863, 'Of the Influence of Fashion in Architecture.' At the Surrey Archæological Society he read, 30 June 1854, 'On the Ancient Baptismal Fonts of England;' in 1856 was made an honorary member; 12 June 1856 communicated 'An Architectural Notice of Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital at Croydon;' and 12 May 1858, 'An Architectural Notice of the Nave of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.'

Among the works executed under Griffith's superintendence are: The reparation of St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, 1845; the restoration of St. John's Gate, 1845–6; the rebuilding of the spire (1849) and the erection of a font (1851) for St. James's Church, Clerkenwell. The drawing of the font was engraved. He designed the Cherry Tree Tavern, Clerkenwell, 1852; the Goldsmiths'

and Jewellers' Annuity Institution Asylum, Hackney, 1853 (the exterior view engraved); planned additions and alterations to the Clerkenwell Vestry Hall, 1857 (given in PINKS, p. 175); designed many parochial and ragged schools 1858–62; and adapted Melrose Hall, Putney Heath, for the Royal Hospital for Incurables 1864–5 (given in *Builder*, 1865, p. 118). He directed the erection of Messrs. Rivington's printing-office, St. John's House, Clerkenwell, 1866, and the repairs to and partial renewal of the tower and porch of the church of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, 1873; designed the House of Detention, Kingston-on-Thames; and the repairs to the tower of Kingston Church. Griffith was keenly interested in the antiquities of Clerkenwell, made a special study of the old priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and spared no pains to avert the threatened destruction of St. John's Gate, helping to raise a public subscription for its restoration. Relics of both priory and gate, some of which he brought to light, were deposited in the Architectural Museum, and at South Kensington (see PINKS, *Clerkenwell*, pp. 227, 228, 242, 243, 247; *Illustrated London News*, 1856, p. 133). A view of the gate, as restored by Griffith, is given in Pinks, p. 270. In his writings he mainly endeavoured to show that 'the geometrical proportions pervading Greek and Gothic architecture are in principle based upon nature's works' (*Suggestions for a more Beautiful Period of Gothic Architecture*, p. 6), and that 'by the employment of regular figures and their multiples in architecture, we always ensure an equal distribution of parts, which also exists in the vegetable kingdom' (*Ancient Gothic Churches*, pt. ii. p. 26). Griffith died a poor man at 3 Isledon Road, Highbury, N., 14 Sept. 1884.

He published: 1. 'The Geometrical Proportion of Architecture,' 1843. 2. 'The Natural System of Architecture,' 1845. 3. 'Ancient Gothic Churches,' 3 parts, 1847–8–52. 4. 'Architectural Botany' (extracted from part iii. of 'Ancient Gothic Churches'), 1852. 5. 'Suggestions for a more Perfect and Beautiful Period of Gothic Architecture,' 1855. 6. 'Proposed Nomenclature and Eras, forming an Index to George Godwin's Tabular History of Architecture in England,' single card, n. d.

[Private information; authorities quoted in text; Pinks's Clerkenwell, pp. 53, 175, 178, 246, 248, 281, 319, 330, 627, 691, 692; Builder, 1847 p. 287, 1884 p. 387; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Royal Academy Catalogues, 1839–40; Catalogues of Society of British Artists, 1840–2; Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Lond. 1st ser. iii. 248, 255, iv. 206, 2nd ser. i. 259; Archæological Journal, 1846, ii. 80; Cat. of Drawings, &c. in Library of R.I.B.A.; Transactions of R.I.B.A.; Architectural Magazine, 1836, pp. 496, 562, 563, 564, 565; Proceedings of Coll. of Freemasons of the Church, pp. 23, 25, 27, 36, 62; Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers, iii. 151; Transactions of Surrey Archæological Society, 1854–5, vol. i. pt. i. p. xv; Times, 16 Sept. 1884, p. 1; Cat. of Library of R.I.B.A.; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Printed Books.] B. P.

GRIFFITHS, ANN (1780-1805), Welsh hymn-writer, born in 1780, was the eldest daughter of John Thomas, a respectable farmer, living at Dolwar-fechan, Llanfihangel yn Ngwynfa, Montgomeryshire. She received a fair education, and was able to read English and to write. In her early youth she is said to have been of a lively disposition, fond of a dance and a song, and supposed to make little of religious customs. A great change came over her somewhat later, through hearing a sermon by the Rev. Benjamin Jones, the independent minister at Pwllheli. She attached herself to the independents, but eventually cast in her lot with the Calvinistic methodists. She possessed a retentive memory, and could generally repeat off-hand any sermon she heard, and is said to have written out several of those of John Elias [q. v.] in full. Her hymns and religious verses are often lacking in rhythmic smoothness, but they are spirited, and indicate a deep piety and warmth of emotion. Her biographer says her songs, hymns, and letters are all worthy of preservation. She committed very few of her hymns to paper, and most of them have been preserved from the memory of the servant-girl to whom they were recited. They may be found to-day in the hymn-books of most of the popular churches. Her literary remains, with memoirs, have been published. She died in August 1805.

[Memoir in Traethodydd, 1846; Methodistiaeth Cymru, ii. 416; Jones's Geiriadur Bywgraffyddol, i. 434.] R. J. J.

GRIFFITHS, DAVID (1792–1863), missionary, was born at Glanmeilwch, Llangadoc, Carmarthenshire, 20 Dec. 1792. He became member of the neighbouring congregational church at Gwynfe in 1810, and soon after began to preach. He conducted a school of his own at Cwmaman in 1811–12; entered the college at Neuaddlwyd 1812, that at Wrexham 1814, and in 1817 or early in 1818 left Llanfyllin, whence the Wrexham College had been meanwhile removed, for the missionary college at Gosport. He married in May 1820, and in June received the appointment of missionary to Madagascar, as colleague of the Rev. D. Jones, who had gone

out two years before. On 27 July he was ordained at Gwynfe, and on 25 Oct. sailed with his wife from London, reaching the Mauritius on 23 Jan. 1821, and soon afterwards proceeded to Madagascar. With the help of his colleague he soon formed a flourishing church, preached twice every Sunday, established day and night schools, his wife teaching the girls. In 1824 the schools in the capital numbered three hundred scholars, and there were thirty-two other schools over the country, all of which he visited weekly. In 1825 many of the natives were able to help the work in all its branches. In 1827 a printing-press was obtained, and the following year a catechism, a hymn-book, and some school-books were published in the native tongue, and the printing of the gospel of St. Luke begun. In 1828 King Radama, who had been a great friend of the missionaries, died at the age of thirty-six. A period of confusion followed, and the work of the mission was for a time interrupted. In 1830 night-schools, however, were opened for the lowest classes, and the work of the mission generally was continued with success. In 1831 the New Testament was published in the vernacular, and a large part of the Old.

In the same year the mission experienced many new difficulties. Although the queen of Madagascar was favourable to the work, her ministers were opposed to it, and the missionaries were ordered to leave. But this order was cancelled, and from 1832 to 1835 the mission was continued successfully. In 1835, however, a fierce persecution arose, and the queen was forced by her ministers to expel the missionaries. Griffiths preached his last sermon in the chapel on 22 Feb., and left the island in September 1835, reaching England in February 1836. At the end of two years he received an intimation from the queen of Madagascar that he might return as a merchant, not as a missionary. He did so in May 1838. Persecution still raged throughout the island, but he could not abandon his mission-work. He was charged with having helped some of the native Christians to leave the country, and on this charge was condemned to death, a sentence afterwards commuted to payment of a fine. He returned home in 1842, and settled as pastor of the congregational church at Hay, Brecknockshire. While here he formed a new congregation at Kington, Herefordshire. In 1852, some hopes being raised of renewing the mission in Madagascar, the London society asked Griffiths and Freeman, the only missionaries then surviving, to revise the scriptures. Freeman soon died, and the whole work devolved upon Griffiths, who spent five years upon it. In 1858 he removed to Machynlleth, where he busied himself in preparing for the press a grammar and other works in the language of Madagascar. He died on 21 March 1863 at Machynlleth, where he was buried. He wrote the 'History of Madagascar' in Welsh, the 'Persecuted Christians of Madagascar' (London, 1841) in English, a Malagese grammar (Woodbridge, 1854), some catechisms, a hymn-book, nine or ten original treatises, besides translating the 'Anxious Inquirer,' &c. He also revised many works already translated, e.g. the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the 'Whole Bible,' the dictionaries, &c., all in the language of Madagascar. He had eight children by his wife, who died at Swansea on 15 July 1883, aged 93.

[Foulkes's Geirlyfr Bywgraffiadol; Rees and Thomas's Eglwysi Annybynol Cymru, iv. 359–361.] R. J. J.

GRIFFITHS, EVAN (1795–1873), Welsh independent minister, was born in 1795 at Gellibeblig, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, being the youngest of seven children. He was only three years old when his father died, leaving his family in poverty. His mother taught him at home. He became a member of the neighbouring independent church when he was thirteen, and at twenty-one was encouraged to preach. About this time he went for a twelvemonth to a school kept by his own minister, and thence to a college at Newport, Monmouthshire, kept by Dr. Jenkin Lewis. At the end of two years his tutor recommended him to Lady Barham as a suitable person to undertake the pastorate of two small churches in Gower. After working here successfully for two years he was ordained, 21 July 1824. In August 1828 he removed to Swansea to undertake the Welsh translation of Matthew Henry's 'Commentary.' When only a few numbers of the work had appeared the printer became bankrupt. Griffiths purchased the business and carried on the work of translator and printer till the work was finished. This entailed immense labour for many years. He often had to carry on the work of translation for a whole fortnight day and night together, and the next fortnight to go about collecting subscribers' names. He preached almost every Sunday, and also translated Finney's 'Lectures' (1839) and 'Sermons' (1841), Burder's 'Eastern Customs,' Brooke's 'Mute Christian,' J. A. James's 'Church Member's Guide,' Doddridge's 'Rise and Progress,' &c. Altogether he published more than forty works, original or translated, including a 'Welsh-English Dictionary,' Abertavy, 1847. He died 31 Aug. 1873.

[Rees and Thomas's Eglwysi Annybynol Cymru, vol. iv.] R. J. J.

GRIFFITHS, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (*d.* 1869), military writer, entered the army as an ensign in the royal artillery on 13 Dec. 1813. He was gazetted lieutenant 8 Oct. 1816, captain 19 Aug. 1835, and major 28 Nov. 1854. He died in 1869. Griffiths wrote: 1. 'The Artillerist's Manual and Compendium of Infantry Exercise,' Woolwich, 1840; 10th edition 1868. 2. 'Notes on Military Law,' Woolwich, 1841.

[Hart's Annual Army List; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN (1731–1811), congregationalist, was born in 1731 at Castellgarw, Llanglydwen, Carmarthenshire. It was intended that he should take orders in the established church, and he received a good preparatory education at the school of the vicar; but changing his views, he entered the presbyterian college, under the presidency of the Rev. Evan Davies, at Haverfordwest in 1752. During his stay a rupture led to the formation of the New Independent College at Abergavenny, whither he and three other students of orthodox sympathies removed (1755). For over fifty years he held the pastoral oversight of the independent church at Glandwr, Pembrokeshire, and of several other neighbouring churches. He laboured zealously, his churches were well filled, notwithstanding two secessions, due perhaps to his extreme Calvinism. He acted as a schoolmaster, and young men often received episcopal and other ordination direct from his school. He was the founder of what are known in Pembrokeshire as expository classes. He studied medicine for the benefit of his people, and his knowledge was supposed by the ignorant to imply a mastery of the magic art. He was a successful translator of English hymns into Welsh. He published two editions of the 'Shorter Catechism' in Welsh, a revised edition of Matthias Maurice's translation of Dr. John Owen's 'Guide to Public Worship,' a translation of a work on domestic worship, 1791, and an elegy on Morris Griffiths, Trefgarn. He died 7 Nov. 1811.

[Jones's Geir. Bywgr.; Hanes Eglwysi Annybynol, iii. 50.] R. J. J.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN (1806–1885), keeper of the archives at Oxford, was born in 1806. His father, Dr. John Griffiths, was headmaster of the grammar school at Rochester. After receiving his preliminary education at Winchester, he was elected a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, on 30 June 1824. He graduated B.A. with a second-class both in classics and in mathematics in 1827, and was elected fellow of his college in 1830, and after holding a classical lectureship was appointed tutor in 1834 and divinity lecturer in 1848. In 1837 he was appointed sub-warden, and he held the office for seventeen years. He was an accurate scholar, and always ready to assist his pupils; but he had a reserved and somewhat formal manner which diminished his popularity. He was a high-principled and religious man, and his hatred of needless controversy makes it somewhat remarkable that he should have been one of the 'Four Tutors' who drew up and signed the memorable protest against Newman's 'Tract XC' in March 1841. His three colleagues were Thomas T. Churton, Henry B. Wilson [q. v.], and Archibald C. Tait (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury). Griffiths defended his action in 'Two Letters concerning No. 90' in the series called 'Tracts for the Times.' He was appointed Whitehall preacher in 1843. He resigned his fellowship in 1854, being superannuated according to the old statutes, and resided for some time at Hampton Wick, near Kingston-on-Thames. Here he employed himself in editing for the delegates of the university press Inett's 'Origines Anglicanæ' (Oxford, 1855, 3 vols. 8vo). In 1857 he succeeded Dr. Philip Bliss [q. v.] as keeper of the archives, which was a post well suited to his exact turn of mind. He returned to Oxford, and lived in St. Giles's till he was elected warden of Wadham in 1871, on the resignation of Dr. Benjamin P. Symons [q. v.] In 1881 he resigned this office, which was never altogether to his taste, and for which he was in some respects not well fitted, and returned to his house in St. Giles's, where he died on 14 Aug. 1885. He held at different times such academical offices as select preacher (1850), delegate of the press, secretary of local examinations, curator of the university chest, and member of the hebdomadal council. In the latter part of his life he exercised great influence in the university.

Griffiths edited two of the plays of Æschylus, with English notes, the 'Prometheus' (1834) and the 'Septem contra Thebas' (1835), and published in 1831 a little work on 'Greek Accents,' which was very popular (4th edition, 1839; 5th edition, 1853). He also edited the 'Homilies' for the university press in 1859; and issued 'An Index to Wills proved in the Court of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford,' Oxford, 1862; and 'Enactments in Parliament specially concerning the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge,' Oxford, 1869. An edition by Griffiths of the Laudian 'Statutes of the University of Oxford' appeared in 1888. At the time of his death he had been collecting materials for

a new edition of Anthony à Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses.' Griffiths collected about 280 rare engravings and etchings by old masters, which were sold by auction during his life (May 1883). The sale excited much interest among art collectors. The Rembrandt etchings were especially fine, and one of them, the portrait of Dr. Arnold Tholinx in the first state (of which only three other copies are known, and they all in public collections), sold for 1,510*l.*, the largest sum ever given for a single print. He gave to his college a valuable collection of engravings and medals relating to its history.

[Obituary notice in the Times; manuscript life by the Rev. S. J. Hulme, furnished by the present Warden of Wadham; personal knowledge and recollection; communications from friends and from Messrs. Colnaghi; sale catalogue of his collection.] W. A. G.

GRIFFITHS, *alias* ALFORD, MICHAEL (1587–1652). [See ALFORD.]

GRIFFITHS, RALPH, LL.D. (1720–1803), founder, proprietor, and publisher of the 'Monthly Review,' born in Shropshire in 1720, was of Welsh origin. He began life as a watchmaker at Stone in Staffordshire, where he attended the presbyterian meeting. He came to London and entered the service of Jacob Robinson, publisher of 'The Works of the Learned.' Tom Davies (1712?–1785) [q.v.] made his acquaintance about 1742, 'and preferred his company and conversation to that of' his employer; many years after this they were partners with others in an evening newspaper, and the two continued intimate for sixteen or seventeen years. Griffiths had a bookseller's shop in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1747, at the sign of the Dunciad. Here, on 1 May 1749, he produced the first number of the 'Monthly Review,' with but little preliminary advertisement. There was at the time no regular literary review in England, and the venture did not at first meet with much success. In 1754 Griffiths removed to Paternoster Row, and five years later was in the Strand, still keeping the sign of the Dunciad. It was in 1757 that Oliver Goldsmith made the memorable bargain with Griffiths, with whom he was to board and lodge, and for a small salary to devote himself to the 'Review.' Goldsmith never acknowledged his contributions, twelve in number, from April to September 1757, and four in December 1758 (reprinted in Cunningham's edition, 1855, iv. 265–333), and complained that the editor and his wife tampered with them. The connection lasted only five months. Goldsmith said he was ill-treated and overworked; his employer retorted that he was idle and unpunctual. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths have been severely dealt with by the biographers of Goldsmith, who, however, is not likely to have been an efficient sub-editor (J. FORSTER, *Life*, 1876, vol. i. passim; DE QUINCEY, *Sketches*, 1857, pp. 212–17). The next year Griffiths had a fresh quarrel with his late assistant about some books and a suit of clothes, which ended in Goldsmith agreeing to undertake certain literary work to balance the claim (*Life*, i. 118, 120). Griffiths devoted all his energy to the 'Review.' Its circulation increased, and at one time it was reported to produce 2,000*l.* a year. He is sometimes accused of having published at an immense profit the infamous 'Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure' [see CLELAND, JOHN], but it was a mild imitation of the original work which he issued in 1750 with a eulogy in his 'Review,' March 1750, pp. 431–2 (PISANUS FRAXI, *Catena librorum tacendorum*, 1885, pp. 63, 92, 95). He purchased a mansion (Linden House, the site being now occupied by Linden Gardens) at Turnham Green, and set up a couple of coaches. On 25 June 1761 Benjamin Collins of Salisbury purchased a fourth share of the 'Review' for 755*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (C. WELSH, *Life of J. Newbery*, 1885, p. 19). The rivalry of the 'Critical Review' (1756–1817), at one time conducted by Smollett, injured Griffiths's venture. Johnson's comparison of the qualities of the two periodicals is well known (BOSWELL, *Life*, ed. G. B. Hill, ii. 39, iii. 32). Recalling the figures of some of those who habitually attended Chiswick Church about the middle of the century, Sir Richard Phillips speaks of 'portly Dr. Griffiths . . . with his literary wife, in her neat and elevated wire-winged cap' (*Walk from London to Kew*, 1817, p. 213). Griffiths's first wife, Isabella, here mentioned, died 25 March 1764, aged 52. Wedgwood, writing to his brother, 16 Feb. 1765, refers to 'your good doctor—Mr. Griffiths, I need not mention—you know he hath one of the warmest places in my heart' (E. METEYARD, *Life of Josiah Wedgwood*, 1865, i. 363). Griffiths visited Burslem in the following year, but was very anxious to return to 'his beloved Turnham Green' (*ib.* i. 460).

In 1767 he married a second wife, Elizabeth, the third daughter of Samuel Clarke, D.D., of St. Albans (1684–1750) [q.v.] She died 24 Aug. 1812. A sister married Dr. Rose of Chiswick, a neighbour and intimate friend of Griffiths. He still carried on his business with the old Dunciad sign in the Strand, 'near Catherine St., 1772, where we perfectly remember his shop to be a favourite lounge of the late Dr. Goldsmith' (*European Mag.* January 1804, p. 4). He failed, however, and the 'Review' became the sole pro-

perty of Collins, who put fresh commercial life in it, while it remained under the editorship of Griffiths, who recovered his proprietary rights about 1780. His last shop was in Pall Mall, probably near the house of Payne and Foss, the last of whom was his cousin. Griffiths died at Turnham Green, 28 Sept. 1803, in his eighty-third year, and was buried at Chiswick. His will is reprinted by W. C. Hazlitt (*Essays by T. G. Wainewright*, 1880, pp. 335–7). The family residence, Linden House at Turnham Green, fell to his grandson, Thomas Griffiths Wainewright.

He had a brother, a planter in South Carolina, who came to England about 1767, and returned as an agent for Wedgwood (Meteyard, *Life*, ii. 6). By his second wife he had two daughters and a son, George Edward Griffiths (*d.* 1829), for whom Provost Hodgson and Byron had friendly feelings (*Life of Francis Hodgson*, 1878, i. 133, 223–224). The son edited the 'Monthly Review,' which he sold in 1825, and was known as a horticulturist. He was a man of considerable literary ability, and wrote epigrams and *vers de société*. He died suddenly, unmarried, at Turnham Green, in January 1829. Ann (1773–1794), one of the two daughters, married in 1793 Thomas Wainewright of Chiswick. Her only child was Thomas Griffiths Wainewright, 'Janus Weathercock,' the forger and poisoner.

Nichols describes Griffiths as 'a steady advocate of literature, a firm friend,' fond of domestic life, and possessing great social gifts (*Lit. Anecd.* iii. 507). As a companion 'he was free-hearted, lively, and intelligent, abounding beyond most men in literary history and anecdote' (W. Butler, *Exercises*, 1811, p. 346). The degree of LL.D. was granted to him without solicitation by the university of Philadelphia. A portrait, engraved by Ridley, is given in the 'European Magazine,' January 1804, where it is stated that the son was about to publish memoirs of his father, a promise never fulfilled. A three-quarter length portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence is still in the possession of Griffiths's great-grand-nephew, who also owns a head by Wainewright, the grandson.

The first series of the 'Monthly Review' runs from 1749 to December 1789, 81 vols.; the second from 1790 to 1825, 108 vols.; the third, a 'new series,' from 1826 to 1830, 15 vols.; and the fourth from 1831 to 1845, 45 vols. It then came to an end. There is a general index (1749–89), 3 vols., by Ayscough, and another by 'J. C.' (1790–1816), 2 vols. The copy belonging to Griffiths and his son, who had noted the initials and names of contributors from the commencement down to 1815, is now in the Bodleian Library.

[Information contributed by Mr. G. T. Clark. See C. Knight's Shadows of the Old Booksellers, 1865, pp. 184–8; Essays and Criticisms by T. G. Wainewright, ed. W. C. Hazlitt, 1880; Timperley's Encyclopædia, 1842, pp. 677, 816; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ii. 351, 377, 458, 6th ser. i. 509, ii. 208, 275–6; Nichols's Illustr. vii. 249; Lit. Anecd. iii. 506–8, viii. 452, ix. 665; T. Faulkner's Hist. and Antiq. of Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick, 1845, pp. 329, 466.]

H. R. T.

GRIFFITHS, ROBERT (1805–1883), inventor of a screw propeller, was born at Lleweny Farm, in the Vale of Clwydd, on 13 Dec. 1805. He showed an early inclination for mechanical pursuits, and was, on his own choice, apprenticed to carpentry in North Wales. When a boy he executed some highly creditable ornamental woodwork at Cefn, and constructed three harps, upon which instrument he became a skilful player. He afterwards went as pattern-maker in an engine works in Birmingham, where an uncle resided. In spite of some jealousy he did such good work that he speedily secured a foremanship. His name is first recorded in the patent office in 1835, as the inventor of a rivet machine. In 1836, jointly with John Gold, he patented a very successful glass-grinding and polishing machine; and, a year later, in collaboration with Samuel Evers of Cradley, he obtained a patent which greatly facilitated the making of hexagon nuts. In 1845 Griffiths patented a marked improvement in machinery for making bolts, railway spikes, and rivets. The same year, on account of his wife's ill-health, he migrated to France, and at Havre, in conjunction with M. Labruère, founded engineering works, at which were manufactured most of the ironwork for the railway then being constructed from Havre to Paris. The revolution of 1848 having brought trade to a standstill, Griffiths parted with all his property to compensate and send home the mechanics who had accompanied him to France. Meanwhile Griffiths had been busy improving the atmospheric railway, and took out patents with Mr. Bovill, the leading features of which were the using of a vacuum on one side as well as a plenum on the other to act on the piston, and the closing of the atmospheric pipe. After the closing of his French works Griffiths experimented upon the screw propeller, and in 1849 took out a patent for an amended method of screw propulsion, which was largely adopted in the navy. Further improvements were patented by Griffiths in

1853 and 1858, adding to the idea of separate blades and less vibration still further efficiency and reduction in cost. An improved form of 'protector' was Griffiths's last patent of note, though in 1878 he invented a serviceable plan of placing the screw propeller a distance equal to two-thirds of its diameter aft the end of the run. Griffiths secured other patents for an electric hair brush, intended to prevent hair turning white; supplementary improvements in bolt and rivet making; and an automatic damper for steam boilers, as well as a method of preventing scale in boilers, the two latter protectors being obtained jointly with Mr. C. W. Copeland. Griffiths read a number of valuable papers before the Society of Naval Architects and at the Royal United Service Institution, chiefly relating to his own original experiments. He died in June 1883.

[Memoir in Engineering, 29 June 1883.]

J. B–y.

GRIFFITHS, THOMAS, D.D. (1791–1847), Roman catholic prelate, born in London 2 June 1791, was educated in the doctrines of the English church, but was converted to catholicism by his mother, and sent in 1805 to St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Green, near Ware. In July 1814 he was ordained priest, and for the next four years he presided over the small ecclesiastical seminary in the 'Old Hall' in the rear of the college. In 1818 he removed with the students to the new college, of which he was appointed president in succession to Dr. Bew. For more than fifteen years he governed St. Edmund's with remarkable prudence. On the death of Bishop Gradwell he was appointed in July 1833 coadjutor, with the right of succession, to Bishop Bramston, vicar-apostolic of the London district, and he was consecrated on 28 Oct. at St. Edmund's College to the see of Olena *in partibus*. He succeeded to the London district on the death of Bishop Bramston, 11 July 1836. In 1840 Pope Gregory XVI increased the number of vicariates in England, and Griffiths was appointed by letters apostolic, dated 3 July, to the new London district. He entered into communication with the government on matters relating to the Roman catholic church in the colonies. He died at his residence in Golden Square, London, on 12 Aug. 1847, and was buried at St. Mary's, Moorfields.

Several of his Lenten pastorals and his funeral discourse on Dr. Robert Gradwell [q. v.], bishop of Lydda, have been published. There is a portrait of him, engraved by G. A. Peria, in the 'Catholic Directory' for 1848.

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 200; Catholic Directory, 1848, p. 126; Dolman's Magazine, vi. 199–207; Gent. Mag. 1847, pt. ii. 439; Gillow's Bibl. Dict. iii. 61.] T. C.

GRIGNION or GRIGNON, CHARLES (1754–1804), painter, born in 1754 in Russell Street, Covent Garden, was younger son of Thomas Grignion, a well-known watchmaker in that street, and was nephew of Charles Grignion (1717–1810) [q. v.] In 1765 he obtained a premium at the Society of Arts for a drawing by boys under fourteen, and in 1768 a silver palette for a drawing of the human figure. He was a pupil of Cipriani, and one of the earliest students at the Royal Academy, where in 1776 he obtained the gold medal for an historical picture of 'The Judgment of Hercules,' and in 1782 the travelling pension awarded by the Royal Academy to enable students to go to Rome. In 1770, while a pupil of Cipriani, he exhibited a head in oils at the Academy, and in 1771 and the ten following years, while residing with his father, continued to exhibit portraits and, occasionally, mythological subjects. In 1782 he proceeded to Rome, and in 1784 sent to England a large picture of 'Captain Cook attacked by the Natives of Owyhee in the South Seas, 14 Feb. 1779.' In 1791 he was practising as a history and portrait painter in the Strada Laurina, Rome. He produced many works of excellence, several of which he sent to England. Lord Nelson sat to him for his portrait at Palermo in 1798. During the French invasion he was instrumental in saving many pictures from plunder or destruction, notably the so-called 'Altieri' Claudes. On the French entering Rome he was compelled to retire to Leghorn, where he was attacked by fever, and died on 4 Nov. 1804. He was buried in the British cemetery there. Two drawings by him were engraved, 'An Assassination near the Porta del Popolo' and 'Peasants dancing the Saltarella.' They had been purchased of the artist in Rome by Lord Clive. A drawing of Captain George Farmer (engraved in mezzotint by Murphy) is in the print room at the British Museum.

[Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; J. T. Smith's Nollekens and his Times; Roy. Acad. Catalogues.] L. C.

GRIGNION or GRIGNON, CHARLES (1717–1810), line-engraver, born in Russell Street, Covent Garden, on 25 Oct. 1717, was son of a foreigner and apparently a brother of Thomas Grignion, a well-known watchmaker in that street. He studied as a boy under Hubert François Gravelot [q. v.], and at the age of sixteen went to work under J. P. Le Bas in Paris, where he remained six months. He then returned to London, resumed work under

Gravelot and later under G. Scotin, and about 1738 commenced work as an engraver on his own account. Being an excellent artist, combining good draughtsmanship and purity of line, Grignion obtained plenty of employment from the booksellers, and devoted himself to illustrating books, chiefly from the designs of Gravelot, F. Hayman, S. Wale, and J. H. Mortimer. He engraved the early designs of Stothard for Bell's 'Poets.' Among his important works were the plates to Albinus's 'Anatomy,' published by Knapton in 1757; some of Dalton's 'Antique Statues;' 'Caractacus before the Emperor Claudius at Rome,' after Hayman; the frontispiece to Smollett's 'History of England' (exhibited at the Society of Artists in 1761); 'Phryne and Zenocrates,' after Salvator Rosa; plates to Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting;' various portraits; landscapes after J. F. Barralet, W. Bellers, A. Heckel, and others. Hogarth thought so highly of Grignion that he employed him to work in his own house on his 'Canvassing for Votes' (plate ii. of 'Four Prints of an Election,' published in 1757), on his 'Garrick as Richard III,' his frontispiece and tailpiece to the Society of Artists' Catalogue, 1761, and other plates. Grignion lived for many years in James Street, Covent Garden, but for the last few years of his life resided in Kentish Town. His school of engraving was gradually superseded by the stronger school of Woollett and his followers, and Grignion, after fifty years of useful labour, found his profession insufficient to support himself and his family. In his ninetieth year a subscription was raised for his support, and he lived on charity till 1 Nov. 1810, when he died at his house in Kentish Town in his ninety-fourth year. He was buried in the church of St. John the Baptist, Kentish Town, beside his only son, who had died before him. A portrait of him in his ninety-second year was drawn by T. Uwins, R.A., for Charles Warren, the engraver, who wrote a biography of Grignion on the back; it is now in the print room at the British Museum, where there is also a pencil drawing by Grignion of Captain Richard Tyrell. Grignion was a fellow of the Society of Artists, and one of the committee appointed to form a royal academy. The destitution to which he was reduced was one of the causes which led to the foundation of the Artists' Benevolent Fund.

Grignion, Reynolds (*d.*1787), an engraver of small merit, was probably a relative of Charles Grignion. He was employed by the booksellers, residing at one time in Lichfield Street, Soho, London, and afterwards in King's Road, Chelsea, where he died in October 1787. He was married and left children (Redgrave, *Dict.*; *Gent. Mag.* 1787, p. 937; information from H. Wagner, F.S.A.)

[Arnold's Library of the Fine Arts, iv. 1; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers; Pye's Patronage of British Art; J. T. Smith's Nollekens and his Times; Gent. Mag. 1810, pt. ii. p. 499; Examiner, 4 Nov. 1810.] L. C.

GRIGOR, JAMES (1811?–1848), botanist, was the author of the 'Eastern Arboretum, or Register of Remarkable Trees, Seats, Gardens, &c., in the County of Norfolk,' London 18[40–]41, with fifty etched plates, issued in fifteen numbers. In the preface (dated Norwich, 1 Sept. 1841) he states that he had devoted 'twenty years to practical botanical pursuits,' and his work was highly praised by J. C. Loudon. He wrote a 'Report on Trimingham and Runton Plantations in the county of Norfolk, belonging to Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.,' published in the 'Transactions' of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, x. (new ser.) 557–74, for which he obtained a gold medal, and where he is described as 'Nurseryman and Land Improver, Norwich.' He died at Norwich, 22 April 1848, 'about thirty-seven years old.'

[Norfolk Chronicle and Norwich Gazette for 6 May 1848; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. vii. 257.] B. D. J.

GRIM, EDWARD (*fl.* 1170–1177), biographer of Becket, was a native of Cambridge, a clerk, and had attained the degree of Master at some university before the end of 1170, when he visited Thomas Becket on the latter's return to Canterbury. On the fatal evening, 29 Dec., Grim accompanied Thomas into the church, stood by him during his altercation with the knights, and shielded him from their violence, till, his own arm being nearly cut off by a stroke aimed at the primate, he fell to the ground, but was able to crawl away to the altar where the archbishop's other clerks had taken refuge, and thus escaped with his life. His 'Vita S. Thomæ' cannot have been finished earlier than 1174, as it contains an account of King Henry's penance; another passage seems to show that it was written not later than 1177 (*Materials*, ii. 448–9; cf. Magnusson, pref. to *Thomas Saga*, ii. lxxxii). As he appears to have had no personal knowledge of the archbishop till a few days before the martyrdom, his information is necessarily second-hand, except for the last scenes which he saw with his own eyes. A great part of his narrative closely resembles that of the French poet Garnier (or Guernes) de Pont-Sainte-Maxence, which was completed in 1175. Whether Grim

copied Garnier or Garnier copied Grim is not certain, but the former is more probable. Grim was dead before Herbert of Bosham finished his work on St. Thomas, i.e. by 1186, or at latest 1189.

[Materials for History of Archbishop Thomas Becket, vols. i–iv. ed. Robertson (Rolls Ser.) Grim's Life of St. Thomas is printed in vol. ii. and also in Giles's Sanctus Thomas Cantuariensis, vol. i. (Oxford, 1845; reprinted in Migne's Patrologia Latina, vol. cxc.), from three manuscripts in the British Museum.] K. N.

GRIMALD, GRIMALDE, or GRIMOALD, NICHOLAS (1519–1562), poet, born in Huntingdonshire in 1519, was probably son of Giovanni Baptista Grimaldi, a clerk in the service of Empson and Dudley under Henry VII, and grandson of Giovanni Grimaldi of Genoa, a merchant who was made a denizen of England in 1485. His mother, on whose death he wrote a poem rich in autobiographic detail, was named Annes. He says that he spent his youth at a place called 'Brownshold.' He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1539–40. But he soon removed to Oxford, where he was elected probationer-fellow of Merton College in 1541 (Brodrick, *Memorials of Merton Coll.* p. 259). On 22 March 1541–2 he was incorporated B.A. at Oxford, and two years later graduated M.A. there (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 203). In 1547, on the reconstruction of Christ Church, Grimald was 'put in there (writes Wood) as a senior or theologist (accounted then only honorary),' and read public lectures in the refectory. He subsequently became chaplain to Bishop Ridley. On 2 Jan. 1551–1552 he was licensed as a preacher at Eccles by Richard Sampson, bishop of Lichfield, and on 18 Nov. 1552 Ridley wrote to Sir John Gates and Sir William Cecil, recommending him for preferment. In the early part of Mary's reign, Ridley, while in prison, directed Grimald, whom he held in high esteem, to translate Laurentius Valla's 'book . . . against the fable of Constantine's donation, and also Æneas Sylvius's "De Gestis Basiliensis Concilii," &c.' Ridley moreover sent Grimald copies of all that he wrote in prison. Grimald accordingly fell under the suspicion of Mary's government, and was sent to the Marshalsea in 1555. But he abandoned protestantism after Dr. Weston had conferred with him, and was pardoned. 'I fear me he escaped,' Ridley wrote to Grindal, 'not without some becking and bowing (alas) of his knee unto Baal' (Ridley, *Works*, Parker Soc., p. 391). He is doubtfully said to have recanted secretly and to have acted as a spy upon protestant prisoners during the later years of Mary's reign. Foxe reports that a protestant martyr, Laurence Saunders, while at St. Albans, on his way to the stake at Coventry, met Grimald, 'a man who had more store of good gifts than of great constancy.' Saunders is said to have given Grimald 'a lesson meet for his lightness,' which he received with 'shrugging and shrinking' (Foxe, *Actes*, vi. 627). Grimald did not long survive Elizabeth's accession. His friend Barnabe Googe [q. v.] wrote an epitaph or elegy on Grimald before May 1562. This was published in Googe's 'Eclogs, Epytaphes, and Sonettes,' 1563, and is the sole clue to the date of Grimald's death.

Grimald is best remembered by his contributions of English verse to Tottel's 'Songs and Sonettes,' 1557. The first edition, issued 5 June 1557, contained forty poems by him, with his name attached to them. Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, supplied exactly the same number. In the second edition, issued 31 July 1557, thirty of Grimald's forty poems were suppressed, and the ten poems that remain have Grimald's initials only, not his name, appended to them. The cause of this change is difficult to understand. Grimald's verse is inferior to that of Howard and Wyatt, but is equal to most of the verse of 'uncertain authors' which is substituted for his own in Tottel's second edition. One of his pieces, 'The Death of Zoroas, an Egyptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians,' which appears in both editions, is an interesting venture in blank verse, and is stated to be from the Latin of Philip Gualtier. Four copies of English verse by Grimald are prefixed to Turner's 'Preseruatiue or Triall agaynst the Poyson of Pelagius,' 1551, 8vo.

As a Latin dramatist Grimald presents points of interest. His 'Archi-propheta, tragœdia iam recens in lucem edita,' probably written for academical representation, deals with the story of St. John the Baptist. Composed in 1547, it was printed, with a dedication to Richard Cox [q. v.], by Martin Gymnicus at Cologne in 1548. A manuscript of it is at the British Museum (Royal MS. 12 A, xlvi.) There is lyric power in the choruses, and a classical flavour throughout. Grimald's friend Bale probably arranged for the piece's publication at Cologne. Grimald is also credited with a similar work, 'Christus Redivivus,' said to have been published at Cologne in 1543, but no copy is now known (cf. Goedeke, *Grundriss*, § 113, No. 30; Herford, *Lit. Relations of England and Germany*, p. 113). Bale ascribes to Grimald two comedies, entitled respectively 'Fama' and 'Troilus ex Chaucero,' but nothing is

known of them beyond Bale's notice. Other works on biblical subjects—the birth of Christ, the Protomartyr, and Athanasius—which appear in Bale's memoir may have been dramas. Of his classical scholarship Grimald has left other valuable proofs. The first edition of his translation into English of Cicero's 'De Officiis,' entitled 'M. T. Ciceroe's Three Bookes of Dueties,' dedicated to Thomas Thirleby, bishop of Ely, London, 8vo, seems to have appeared in 1553, and a second edition in 1556 (Ames), but we have been unable to discover copies of either. The editions of 1558, 1574, 1583, and 1596 (?) are in the British Museum. As late as 1591 was issued a scholarly Latin paraphrase of Virgil's 'Georgics,' under the title 'Nicolai Grimoaldi viri doctiss. in P. V. Maronis quatuor libros Georgicorum in oratione soluta paraphrasis elegantissima Oxonii in æde Christi anno Eduardi sexti secundo confecta,' London, G. Bishop and R. Newbery, 1591. Googe refers to Grimald's labours on Virgil in his epitaph on Phayre, and implies that he attempted an English translation. The only other extant book with certainty attributable to Grimald is 'Oratio ad Pontifices, Londini in æde Paulina anno Dom. 1553 17 Idus Aprilis habita in Synodo publica per Nicolaum Grimioaldum,' London, H. Binneman, 1583 (Bodl. Libr.) Bale attributes to Grimald an anonymous work issued in 1549, entitled 'Vox Populi, or The People's Complaint,' which was, writes Wood, 'against rectors, vicars, archdeacons, deans, &c., for living remote from their flocks, and for not performing the duty belonging to their respective offices.' Hunter suggests, on no very obvious grounds, that Grimald may be the anonymous translator of Dr. Lawrence Humfrey's 'Of Nobles and of Nobility, . . . late englished with a similar treatise by Philo the Jew' (London, by Thomas March, 1563), and the anonymous author of 'The Institution of a Gentleman,' dedicated to Lord Fitz-Walter (London, by T. March, 1555).

Besides the pieces assumed to be dramatic which we have already mentioned, Bale's list of Grimald's unpublished works includes speeches, sermons, religious tracts, letters, and poems. There are verses on Protector Somerset's restoration to power in 1551, and to Bale himself; treatises 'in partitiones Tullii,' 'in Andriam Terentianam,' 'in epistolas Horatii,' and translations from the Greek of Xenophon's 'De Disciplina Cyri,' and 'Hesiodi Ascrea.' Grimald is said to have made emendations for an edition of Matthew of Vendôme's 'Tobias,' and to have contemplated an edition of Joseph of Exeter's Latin poem on the Trojan war.

[Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, i. 407–11; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 230–1; Bale's De Script. Angl.; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 344; Strype's Cranmer, iii. 128–30; Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica; Ridley's Works (Parker Soc.), pp. 337, 372; the Rev. A. B. Grimaldi's Cat. of Printed Books, &c., by Writers of the name of Grimaldi, London, 1883 (privately printed); notes supplied by the Rev. A. B. Grimaldi; Arber's reprint of Tottel's Miscellany; Hunter's MS. Chorus Vatum in Add. MS. 24487, pp. 228–231; Herford's Lit. Relations of England and Germany (1886). Professor Arber's argument that the poet is distinct from Ridley's chaplain (whose name is spelt Grimbold by Strype) is controverted by the references in Foxe and in Ridley's correspondence.] S. L. L.

GRIMALDI, JOSEPH (1779–1837), actor and pantomimist, born 18 Dec. 1779 in Stanhope Street, Clare Market, came of a family of dancers and clowns. His grandfather, Giovanni Battista Grimaldi, was known in Italy and France, and his father, Giuseppe Grimaldi (*d.* 23 March 1788, aged 75), is said to have acted at the Théâtres de la Foire in France, to have first appeared in London at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, and to have played at Drury Lane in 1758–9, and subsequently at Sadler's Wells. During the Lord George Gordon riots he wrote, instead of 'No Popery,' 'No Religion' on his door. Grimaldi's mother, a Mrs. Rebecca Brooker, danced and played utility parts at the last-named theatres. The first appearance of 'Joe' Grimaldi was at Sadler's Wells, 16 April 1781, as an infant dancer, and he took part in the pantomime of 1781, or that of 1782, at Drury Lane. In the intervals between his engagements at the two theatres he went to a boarding-school at Putney, kept by a Mr. Ford. In successive pantomimes at Drury Lane and Sadler's Wells he acquired mastery of his profession. A list of the pieces in which he appeared is valueless, and his adventures, though they furnish material for a volume, are to a great extent imaginary, or consist of accidents such as are to be expected in his occupation. After his father's death he was allowed to act at the two houses—Drury Lane and Sadler's Wells—on the same night, and had to run from one to the other. His boyish amusements consisted in breeding pigeons and collecting insects. He is said to have collected with great patience four thousand specimens of flies. In 1798 he married Maria Hughes, the eldest daughter of one of the proprietors of Sadler's Wells. His work at this time was arduous, and his earnings were considerable. He was, however, through life imprudent or unlucky in his investments, and rarely succeeded in

keeping the money he made. His health, moreover, suffered from his pursuits. In 1799 his first wife died, and in 1802 he married Miss Bristow, an actress at Drury Lane. In 1803 his brother John Baptist, who had gone to sea, turned up for a single occasion, and then disappeared in a manner that gave rise to strong presumption that he had been murdered. At this time Grimaldi is credited in the 'Memoirs' with having played some parts in the regular drama. Aminadab in 'A Bold Stroke for a Wife' is advanced as one. No such part, however, occurs in the comedy of that name. He sometimes played parts in melodrama, and once, for his benefit at Covent Garden, Bob Acres in the 'Rivals.' A quarrel with the management at Drury Lane was followed by a visit to Dublin, where he acted under Thomas and Charles Dibdin at Astley's Theatre, and subsequently in Crow Street. On 9 Oct. 1806, as Orson in Thomas Dibdin's 'Valentine and Orson,' he made his first appearance at Covent Garden. During the O.P. riots Grimaldi went on in his favourite character of Scaramouch, and effected a temporary lull in the storm. His visits to country towns—Manchester, Liverpool, Bath, Bristol, &c.—developed into a remunerative speculation. As Squire Bugle, and then as clown in the pantomime of 'Mother Goose,' Covent Garden, 26 Dec. 1806, he obtained his greatest success. This pantomime was constantly revived. In 1816 Grimaldi quitted Sadler's Wells and played in the country, but returned in 1818, having purchased an eighth share of the theatre. In this and following years his health began to decline. From 1822 his health grew steadily worse, and he was unable to fulfil his engagements at Covent Garden. In 1825 he was engaged as assistant manager at Sadler's Wells, at a salary of 4*l.* a week, subsequently diminished by one half. On Monday, 17 March 1828, he took a benefit at Sadler's Wells. On 27 June of the same year, at Drury Lane, he took a second benefit, and made his last appearance in public. On this occasion he played a scene as Harlequin Hoax, seated through weakness on a chair, sang a song, and delivered a short speech. His second wife died in 1835, and on 31 May 1837 he died in Southampton Street, Pentonville. He was interred on 6 June in the burial-ground of St. James's Chapel, Pentonville Hill, in the next grave to that of his friend Charles Dibdin. As a clown Grimaldi is held to have had no equal. His grimace was inexpressibly mirth-moving; his singing of 'Tippety Witchet,' 'Hot Codlins,' and other similar ditties, roused the wildest enthusiasm, and with him the days of genuine pantomime drollery are held to have expired. He was a sober man, of good estimation, and all that is known of him is to his credit. Pictures of Grimaldi in character are numerous. One by De Wilde, as clown, is in the Mathews Collection at the Garrick Club. A series of sixteen coloured engravings, representing the principal scenes in 'Mother Goose,' was published by John Wallis in 1808. A picture of him in ordinary dress, by S. Raven, is in an edition of the 'Memoirs,' in which are, of course, many celebrated pictures in character by George Cruikshank. The manuscript of Grimaldi's 'Memoirs,' of which a small portion only has been printed, was in the possession of Henry Stevens. Many residences in London are associated with Grimaldi, the best known being 8 Exmouth Street, Spa Fields, Clerkenwell, where he lived in 1822.

In 1814, in 'Robinson Crusoe,' his son, Joseph S. Grimaldi, made, as Friday, a very successful *début*, and began thus an ill-disciplined and calamitous career, during which he was engaged at Covent Garden and elsewhere. He took for a while his father's position, but died in 1832 of delirium, aged 30.

[The only authority for the facts of Grimaldi's life is the Memoirs, ed. by Boz, i.e. Charles Dickens (2 vols. 1838), extracted from Grimaldi's recollections, and the notes and additions variously attributed to C. Whitehead and J. H. Horn. Notes and Queries, 3rd, 5th, and 7th ser., supply many particulars and some letters. Oxberry's Dramatic Biography, i. 108–22, supplies a memoir with a portrait, and the most elaborate account accessible of his method as a clown. A Life of Grimaldi by Henry Downes Miles, 1838, Theatrical Biography, 1824, and the Dublin Theatrical Observer, vol. vi. may be consulted. Genest appears to pass over Grimaldi without mention.] J. K.

GRIMALDI, STACEY (1790–1863), antiquary, was the great-grandson of Alexander Grimaldi of Genoa, who quitted that city after its bombardment by Louis XIV in 1684, and whose father of the same name had been doge of Genoa in 1671. He was born in the parish of St. James, Westminster, on 18 Oct. 1790, and was the second son of William Grimaldi [q.v.], miniature-painter, of Albemarle Street, London, by his wife Frances, daughter of Louis Barker of Rochester. Upon the death of his elder brother in 1835 the title of Marquis Grimaldi of Genoa and the claims on the family possessions in Genoa and Monaco became vested in him. For upwards of forty years he practised as a solicitor in Copthall Court in the city of London. He was eminent as a 'record lawyer,' and was engaged in several important record trials and peerage cases. In 1824 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1834 he was

appointed to deliver lectures on the public records at the Law Institution, and in 1853 an auditor of the Incorporated Law Society. He was a frequent contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' from 1813 to 1861. He resided for many years at Maze Hill, Greenwich; latterly at Herndon House, Eastry, Kent, where he died on 28 March 1863. In 1825 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas George Knapp of Haberdashers' Hall and Norwood, Surrey. By her he left six sons and three daughters.

His principal works are: 1. 'The Toilet; a book for Young Ladies,' consisting of a series of double plates, illustrated with appropriate poetry, London, 1822; 3rd edit., 1823. 2. 'A Suit of Armour for Youth,' London, 1824, 12mo; a series of engravings of body-armour, copied from real examples and designs illustrating historical anecdotes. 3. 'A Synopsis of the History of England, from the Conquest to the Present Time,' London, 1825, 12mo; 2nd edit., revised and enlarged by his son, the Rev. Alexander Beaufort Grimaldi, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, London, 1871, 8vo. 4. 'Origines Genealogicæ; or, the Sources whence English Genealogies may be traced, from the Conquest to the Present Time, accompanied by Specimens of Antient Records, Rolls, and Manuscripts, with proofs of their Genealogical Utility. Published expressly for the assistance of Claimants to Hereditary Titles, Honours, or Estates,' London, 1828, 4to. 5. 'The Genealogy of the Family of Grimaldi of Genoa and of England, shewing their relationship to the Grimaldis, Princes of Monaco,' London, 1834. A copy, with manuscript additions by the author, in the British Museum has the note: 'The principality of Monaco is now [1834] claimed from the reigning Prince of Monaco by the Marquess Luigi Grimaldi della Pietra, on the ground that it is a male fief, and ought not to have descended to heirs female; and this pedigree has been compiled to show at Genoa and Turin that the Grimaldis of England are the oldest branch, and have prior claims.' 6. 'Lectures on the Sources from which Pedigrees may be traced' [London, 1835], 8vo. 7. 'Miscellaneous Writings, prose and poetry, from printed and manuscript sources,' 1874–1881, 4 pts., edited by Alexander Beaufort Grimaldi. The longest treatise in this multifarious collection, of which only one hundred copies were printed for private circulation, is entitled 'Nomenclatura, or a Discourse upon Names. Containing Remarks on some in the Hebrew, Grecian, Roman, and British tongues; together with a Dictionary comprising more than 3,000 Names, with their derivation and meaning.'

[Private information; Herald and Genealogist, i. 545; Gent. Mag. 1830 pt. ii. 197, 300, 1832 pt. i. 26, ii. 508, 1834 pt. ii. 430, 1863 661; Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, ii. 254.] T. C.

GRIMALDI, WILLIAM (1751–1830), miniature-painter, born in the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, on 26 Aug. 1751, was son of Alexander Grimaldi and Esther Barton his wife, and great-grandson of Alessandro Maria Grimaldi, the heir and representative of the noble Genoese family of Grimaldi, who settled in England after the bombardment of Genoa in 1684. Grimaldi was nephew of Thomas Worlidge [q. v.], to whom in 1764 he was bound apprentice for seven years. He remained with Mrs. Worlidge after his uncle's death, and assisted in the publication in 1768 of Worlidge's 'Antique Gems.' On completing his apprenticeship Grimaldi started life as a miniature-painter, practising exclusively in water-colours up to 1785, when he made some essays in enamel-painting. From 1777 to 1783 he was in Paris. He attracted the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, many of whose works, notably his 'Master Bunbury,' Grimaldi copied in miniature; Reynolds recommended him to many persons of distinction, including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. For the former he painted a miniature of Mrs. Fitzherbert, and for the latter a miniature of the duke, which was presented to the duchess on their marriage. In 1790 he was appointed enamel painter to the Duke of York, in 1791 to the Duchess of York, and in 1804 to the Prince of Wales. Grimaldi practised in the country as well as in London, but in 1825 settled at 16 Upper Ebury Street, Chelsea, where he died 27 May 1830, and was buried in Bunhill Fields cemetery. He married, 13 Nov. 1783, Frances, daughter of Louis Barker of Rochester, by whom he was father of Stacey Grimaldi, F.S.A. [q. v.] Grimaldi was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1786 to 1824. His miniatures are principally executed in water-colour. In 1873 the Rev. A. B. Grimaldi published 'A Catalogue, Chronological and Descriptive, of the Paintings, Drawings, and Engravings by and after William Grimaldi, R.A., Paris, Enamel-Painter Extraordinary to George IV.'

[Miscellaneous writings of Stacey Grimaldi, F.S.A.; Gent. Mag. 1830, i. 566; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; information from the Rev. A. B. Grimaldi.] L. C.

GRIMBALD, GRIMBOLD, or GRYMBOLD, Saint (820?–903), abbot of New Minster at Winchester, was dedicated as a monk of the Flemish monastery of St. Bertin,

near St. Omer, in the province of Rheims, at the age of seven, during the abbacy of Hugh, son of the Emperor Charles, who was slain in 844; he became chancellor and prior. He was a good singer, learned in the scriptures and in ecclesiastical discipline, and distinguished for his piety. The story that he entertained Alfred, the youngest son of Æthelwulf, when on his journey to Rome in 853, and made a deep impression on the mind of the ætheling, is worthless, for Alfred was then a little child, and was not more than seven when he returned to England in 856. On the death of Abbot Rudolf in 892, the monks desired to have Grimbald as abbot, but the Frankish king gave the abbey to Fulk, archbishop of Rheims. About this time Alfred was able to turn his attention to the advancement of learning, and invited Grimbald to come over and help him. Leland, who quotes from a 'Life' of Grimbald, now lost, says that Asser was sent over to fetch him. Archbishop Fulk wrote a letter commending him to Alfred, and announcing that he had given him permission to accept the king's invitation. Grimbald seems to have come over to England about 893. It is said that Alfred in asking him over declared that he wanted him to help him carry out his design of building a new monastery in Winchester, the royal city. This is unlikely, as it is fairly certain that the king's intention belongs to a later period. A long report of a speech which Grimbald is said to have delivered at a council at London soon after his arrival is given in the 'Book of Hyde,' but this, together with some other details, can scarcely be considered of any historical value. He became one of Alfred's mass-priests, was his personal instructor, and no doubt took a leading part, in conjunction with John the Old-Saxon, in the conduct of the school which the king established for the education of the young nobles. In his Introduction to his translation of the 'Pastoral Care' of Gregory the Great, Alfred speaks of the help which he had received from Grimbald and others who construed the Latin for him. It was not until the last year of Alfred's life that he propounded his plan to Grimbald of building a new minster at Winchester, and he probably did not even buy the land for the buildings before his death (*Liber de Hyda*, p. 51; *Gesta Regum*, p. 193; *Gesta Pontificum*, p. 173, where he is said to have built the house at Grimbald's persuasion). When Eadward the Elder came to the throne, he was, it is said, stirred up by Grimbald to carry out his father's design, and at first intended to found his new house at the expense of the Old Minster, but was rebuked by Grimbald, who told him that God would not accept robbery for burnt-offering. The house was built in two years. During its erection Grimbald received several refugees from Ponthieu, who brought over with them the relics of St. Judoc. These relics were deposited in the new church, which was dedicated by Archbishop Plegmund in 903. It stood close to the Old Minster on the north side, and the king is said to have been forced to pay the bishop and canons a mark of gold for every foot of the ground (*Gesta Regum*, u. s.) The new church was served by secular canons, and the story that Grimbald was disgusted with their carelessness is of course an invention which owes its origin to party feeling. He died on 8 July in the same year in which the New Minster was dedicated, at the age, so it is said, of eighty-three, and was buried in his church. He was venerated as a saint and confessor, and some altars were dedicated to him; the 'Benediction' for his day is in a manuscript at Rouen (*Archæologia*, xxiv. 13). His name plays a prominent part in the mythical story of Oxford. According to the 'Book of Hyde,' he was a professor of holy scripture, and Rous makes him the first chancellor, and says that he left the university when he grew old, built the New Minster, and died there at the age of seventy-seven. Camden in his 'Britannia' (4to ed. 1600) inserted a story, partly, he says, from the 'Book of Hyde,' and partly from 'an excellent manuscript of Asser,' to the effect that Grimbald took several learned foreigners with him to Oxford; the old scholars whom he found there refused to follow his rules; a violent dispute ensued; Alfred attempted to make peace; Grimbald was offended, retired to Winchester, and caused his tomb to be removed thither from the vault of St. Peter's Church, Oxford, which he had built. This passage was inserted in Camden's edition of Asser (Frankfort, 1603), and he declared, according to Bryan Twyne's story, that he caused it to be copied from a manuscript which did not appear to him to be very ancient. The passage was probably forged by Sir Henry Savile (PARKER); it does not appear in Archbishop Parker's edition of Asser, printed in 1574. Grimbald's crypt, as it is called, is still to be seen in St. Peter's at Oxford; it was probably built by Robert of Oily, of whom the church held land in 1086, and was rebuilt some fifty years after its original construction.

[Bishop Stubbs examines some of the statements about Grimbald's life, and especially the date of his coming to England, in his edition of William of Malmesbury, ii. introd. xliv–xlviii; Iperius, Chron. Bertin., Martene and Durand, iii. 510, 537; Asser's De Rebus Gestis Ælfredi,

p. 487, Mon. Hist. Brit., with the interpolated Oxford story, pp. 489–90; Liber de Hyda, pp. 30–35, 51, 76–83, ed. Edwards (Rolls Ser.); Florence of Worcester, i. 91, 118, and William of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, pp. 188, 193 (Engl. Hist. Soc.), Gesta Pontificum, p. 173 (Rolls Ser.); Annales Winton., Annales Monast. ii. 10 (Rolls Ser.); Leland's Scriptores, i. 156, and Collectanea, i. 18, 2nd edit., Leland speaks of a Life of Grimbald now lost; King Alfred's Works, iii. 66, ed. Giles; Acta SS. Bolland., 8 July, ii. 651–6; Mabillon, Acta SS. O.S.B. sæc. vol. iv. pt. ii. p. 511; Thorpe's Pauli's Life of Alfred, pp. 151–153, 161; Archæologia, 1832, xxiv. 13; Becon's Prayers, iii. 43 (Parker Soc.); Rous's Hist. p. 46, ed. Hearne; Anglica Scripta, ed. Camden, p. 15, Britannia, p. 331 in 4th ed., and p. 287 Gough's fol. trans.; Wood's Annals, i. 22, ed. Gutch; Parker's Early Hist. of Oxford, pp. 39–47, 250–4 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)] W. H.

GRIMES, ROBERT (*d.* 1701), colonel. [See GRAHAM, ROBERT.]

GRIMESTONE, ELIZABETH (*d.* 1603). [See GRIMSTON.]

GRIMM, SAMUEL HIERONYMUS (1734–1794), water-colour painter, son of a miniature-painter, was born in 1734 at Burgdorf, near Berne in Switzerland. He came to London, and in 1769 was an exhibitor at the first exhibition of the Royal Academy, sending drawings of 'The Death of Priam' and 'The Feast of the Centaurs.' Grimm resided for some time in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, and was a frequent exhibitor of drawings. In 1774 he exhibited two drawings of 'The Distribution of the Maundy in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall,' which were subsequently engraved by James Basire. Grimm's subjects were varied, but he was chiefly noted for his skill and accuracy as a topographical draughtsman. He was employed by Sir Richard Kaye to make drawings in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and other counties, and by Sir William Burrell to make drawings for his 'Sussex Collections.' Both of these large topographical collections are preserved in the department of manuscripts at the British Museum. In this line Grimm could hardly be excelled. His views of Cowdray House were published by the Society of Antiquaries in 'Vetusta Monumenta.' He sometimes drew caricatures and humorous subjects, which were published by Carrington Bowles, and he occasionally practised etching himself. He died in Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, 14 April 1794, aged 60, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. There are water-colour paintings by him in the print room at the British Museum and in the South Kensington Museum.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters; Royal Academy Catalogues.] L. C.

GRIMSHAW, WILLIAM (1708–1763), incumbent of Haworth, Yorkshire, was born at Brindle, Lancashire, on 3 Sept. 1708. He was educated at the grammar schools of Blackburn and Hesketh, and at the age of eighteen went to Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1731 he was ordained deacon, and became curate of Rochdale, but in the same year removed to Todmorden, which is a chaplaincy in the patronage of the vicar of Rochdale. At Todmorden he led at first a careless life; but in 1734 and the following years he passed through a long and severe spiritual struggle. The death of his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, is thought to have been the turning-point in his career. It does not appear that he was even aware of the similar change which was going on at about the same time in the Wesleys, Whitefield, and others. He was, however, much affected by the writings of the puritans of the preceding century, especially by Thomas Brooks's 'Precious Remedies against Satan's Devices' (1652), and 'Owen on Justification.' Some time before he left Todmorden he became a changed man, and when in 1742 he was appointed perpetual curate of Haworth, he entered upon his work in his new parish with the fervour characteristic of the early evangelicals. Haworth is a desolate parish on the Yorkshire moors. It is now famous as the home of the Brontës. Grimshaw had become acquainted with the leading methodists, and joyfully welcomed in his pulpit the two Wesleys, Whitefield, Romaine, and Henry Venn. He also became intimate with John Nelson, the stonemason, one of the most remarkable of John Wesley's lay-preachers. Grimshaw became in his own person a most successful evangelist. The effects which he produced in his own parish were marvellous. He raised the number of communicants from twelve to twelve hundred, and acquired so much influence in the place that he was able to put a stop to Haworth races, to enforce the strictest observance of the Lord's day, and bring his people to church whether they would or not. Though he was eccentric to the verge of madness, no one could help respecting 'the mad parson.' His earnestness, his self-denial, his real humility, his entire absorption in one great object, and the thorough consistency of his life with his principles, were patent to all. He was also most charitable, both in the ordinary and in the highest sense of the term. In the hot disputes between Calvinists and Arminians he lived in perfect amity with the adherents of both

systems. Though he was a Calvinist, his friendship with John Wesley was never interrupted. His labours extended far beyond the limits of his own parish. People used to come from a great distance to hear him preach at Haworth, and some of them requested him to come and preach to them. Thus originated his itinerant labours, which by degrees extended through Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Derbyshire. His plan seems to have resembled that of his friend John Wesley. He established societies in the various places, presided over by leaders, with whom he used to hold conferences. Some of the parochial clergy objected to this interference of a brother clergyman, entirely unauthorised, in their parishes. One of these, the Rev. George White, perpetual curate of Colne and Marsden in Lancashire, published a sermon, preached in 1748, against the methodists in general and Grimshaw in particular. He is also said to have stirred up a mob in Colne, who handled both Grimshaw and John Wesley very roughly. But on the whole the ecclesiastical authorities treated Grimshaw with great forbearance. His own diocesan, the Archbishop of York, called him to account, but fully recognised his good work. A charge preferred against him for having preached in a licensed meeting-house at Leeds fell through. His success was probably in part owing to the homeliness of his language and illustrations. Many anecdotes of his eccentric conduct are recorded, some probably apocryphal, and none bearing specially upon his work. Grimshaw was held in the highest esteem among his co-religionists, and strong testimonies to his worth and usefulness are given, among others, by William Romaine, Henry Venn, and John Newton. He died, 7 April 1763, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, in his own house at Haworth, of a putrid fever, caught when he was visiting a sick parishioner. By his own desire he was buried by the side of his first wife in the chancel of Luddenden Church, near Haworth. He was twice married, first to Sarah, daughter of John Lockwood of Ewood Hall, Brecknockshire, and then to Elizabeth daughter of H. Cockcroft of Mayroyd, both of whom he survived. He had two children, a son and a daughter, both by his first wife. The daughter died young at Kingswood, the school founded and supervised by Grimshaw's friend, John Wesley. The son was wild in his youth, and caused his father much anxiety; but after his father's death he became a changed man. Grimshaw's published work consists merely of (1) a short 'Reply' to White's attack in his sermon (1748); (2) a document which he terms his 'Covenant with God,' wherein he affirms his solemn resolution to lead a strictly religious life; (3) an address or letter 'to certain Christians in London,' and (4) a 'Creed' or 'Summary of Belief,' sent by him in 1762, only four months before his death, to Mr. Romaine.

[Spencer Hardy's Life of Rev. W. Grimshaw; Funeral Sermon by Henry Venn, 1763; Ryle's Christian Leaders of the Last Century; Middleton's Biographia Evangelica; Works of John Newton.] J. H. O.

GRIMSHAWE, THOMAS SHUTTLEWORTH (1778–1850), biographer, the son of John Grimshawe, solicitor, and five times mayor of Preston, was born at Preston in 1778. He entered Brasenose College, Oxford, 9 April 1794, and proceeded B.A. in 1798, and M.A. in 1800. He was vicar of Biddenham, Bedfordshire, from 1808 to 1850, and with this living he held the rectory of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, from 1809 to 1843. His first publication was 'The Christian's Faith and Practice,' &c. (Preston, 1813); followed by 'A Treatise on the Holy Spirit' (1815). In 1822 he wrote a pamphlet on 'The Wrongs of the Clergy of the Diocese of Peterborough,' which was noticed by Sydney Smith in the 'Edinburgh Review' (article 'Persecuting Bishops'). In 1825 he issued 'An Earnest Appeal to British Humanity in behalf of Indian Widows.' His 'Memoir of the Rev. Legh Richmond,' a religious biography, was first published in 1828, and it reached an eleventh edition by 1846. His best book is the 'Life and Works of William Cowper,' 8 vols. 1835, and several times subsequently republished, the last edition bearing the imprint 'Boston, U.S., 1853.' He published also a small volume of 'Lectures on the Future Restoration and Conversion of the Jews,' 1843, and several occasional sermons. He died on 17 Feb. 1850, and was buried in the chancel of Biddenham Church, where there is a monument to his memory. He married Charlotte Anne, daughter of George Livius of Coldwell Priory, Bedfordshire; and their son, Charles Livius Grimshawe, was high sheriff of that county in 1866.

[Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. xii. 86; Foster's Lanc. Pedigrees; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, ii. 571; Allibone's Dict. of Authors, i. 743; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. W. S.

GRIMSTON, EDWARD (1528?–1599), comptroller of Calais, born about 1528, was the son of Edward Grimston, by his wife Anne, daughter of John Garnish of Kenton, Suffolk. For a while he studied at Gonville Hall, Cambridge, but did not graduate. He was a commissioner in 1552 for the sale of church goods in Ipswich. On 28 Aug. in that year he was appointed comptroller of Calais

and the marches, though his patent is dated 16 April 1553. In 1557 he purchased of the crown the manor of Rishangles, Suffolk, subject to the life estate of Robert Chichester. He is said to have frequently warned his superiors of the 'ill condition' of Calais. When it was taken by the Duke of Guise on 7 Jan. 1557–8 he was made a prisoner and sent to the Bastille in Paris. He lost a good estate which he had purchased about Calais, and his ransom was set high. On 2 July 1558 he, Thomas, lord Wentworth, and others were indicted in London for high treason for a private agreement with the king of the French to surrender Calais. In October 1559 he was still a prisoner in the Bastille. He was lodged in the top of the building, but, procuring a file and a rope, changed his clothes with his servant, and escaped. He cut his beard with a pair of scissors supplied by his servant, managed to pass for a Scot, and got to England about the middle of November. He surrendered himself to the indictment against him, and was confined, first in Sir John Mason's house, and afterwards in the Tower of London. On 28 Nov. a special commission was issued for his trial. He was arraigned at the Guildhall, London, on 1 Dec. The jury acquitted him, and he was forthwith discharged (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1559, 1560, pp. 56, 137, 156). In July 1560 Grimston was appointed muster-master of the army of the north, and by 6 Aug. following had taken up his quarters at Berwick. Many interesting letters from him describing the bad state of the garrison are extant. The queen desired to recall him at Michaelmas, but he stayed on until the middle of November (*ib.* 1560–1, 1561–2, pp. 30, 74). To the parliament which assembled on 11 Jan. 1562–3 he was returned for Ipswich.

On 25 June 1565 he was a second time appointed to some charge at Berwick, and he was at that town on 13 Sept. following. He was again returned for Ipswich to the parliaments which met on 2 April 1571 and on 8 May 1572. As a justice of the peace Grimston showed himself a relentless persecutor of the Roman catholics (*ib.* Dom. Ser. 1591–1594 p. 178, 1595–7 pp. 239, 241; Addenda, 1566–79, p. 527). He was also sent abroad to report evidence of popish plots. In December 1582 he was at Paris and Orleans. In 1587 he appears to have been taken as secretary to Sir Edward Stafford, the English ambassador at the court of France, on the recommendation of Walsingham. In December of that year he sent to Walsingham copies of certain papists' letters directed to a cousin of his at Paris. He was very angry with Sir Edward Stafford for not allowing him to present the originals in person. One letter apparently referred to the intrigues of the priest Gilbert Gifford [q.v.], who was forthwith lodged, at the instance of Stafford, in the prison of the Bishop of Paris. Grimston concludes his letter by stating his intention of shortly visiting Geneva, 'where I shall remain to do you service' (*ib.* Dom., Addenda, 1580–1625, pp. 81, 198, 223–38). He died on 17 March 1599. He is sometimes, but incorrectly, stated to have been ninety-eight years of age.

On his brass within the altar rails at Rishangles he is described as 'Edward Grimeston, the Father of Risangles, Esquier.' There is a half-length portrait of Grimston, by Holbein, at Gorhambury. He was twice married. His son, Edward Grimston, by his first wife, M.P. for Eye in 1588, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Risby of Lavenham, Suffolk, and grand-daughter of John Harbottle of Crossfield, and died in 1610. He was grandfather of Sir Harbottle Grimston [q. v.]

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 280–1.] G. G.

GRIMSTON or **GRYMESTON, ELIZABETH** (*d.* 1603), poetess, was the daughter of Martin Bernye of Gunton, Norfolk, and married Christopher, the youngest son of Thomas Grimston of Grimston, Yorkshire. Her married life appears to have been rendered miserable by the cruelty of her mother, whereby she became a chronic invalid. Reduced, as she described it, to the condition of 'a dead woman among the living,' she 'resolved to break the barren soil of her fruitless brain,' and devoted herself to the compilation of a moral guide-book for the benefit of her son Bernye Grymeston, the only survivor of her nine children. She died in 1603 before the publication of her work, which appeared under the title of 'Miscelanea: Meditations: Memoratives,' by Elizabeth Grymeston, London, 1604, 4to. The book is divided into fourteen so-called chapters, most of which are brief essays on religious topics. The eleventh chapter is headed 'Morning Meditation, with sixteen sobs of a sorrowful spirit, which she used for a mentall prayer, as also an addition of sixteen staves taken out of "Peter's Complaint" (Southwell's), which she usually played on the winde instrument,' and the twelfth is 'a Madrigall made by Bernye Grymestone upon the conceit of his mother's play to the former ditties.' The thirteenth chapter consists of 'Odes in imitation of the seven pœnitentiall psalms in seven severall kindes of verse.' The 'Memoratives' are a number of moral maxims, which, if not original, are at least pointed and well chosen. The dedication, addressed to the author's son, is a quaint

piece of composition, containing good advice for moral guidance and on the choice of a wife; it is reprinted in W. C. Hazlitt's 'Prefaces, Dedications, and Epistles,' 1874. Two later and undated editions of the 'Miscelanea' were published, enlarged by the addition of six other short essays.

[Dedication to Miscelanea; Corser's Collect. Anglo-Poetica, vii. 100; Brydges's Cens. Lit. vi. 161; Parkin's Hist. of Norfolk, viii. 305; Catalogue of Huth Library.] A. V.

GRIMSTON, SIR HARBOTTLE (1603–1685), judge and speaker of the House of Commons, was second son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, a puritan gentleman of old family and moderate estate in Essex (created a baronet in 1612), by Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Coppinger. Sir Harbottle the elder, who was grandson of Edward Grimston [q. v.], represented his county in parliament in 1625–6 and 1627–8, and was imprisoned in 1627 for refusing to contribute to the forced loan of that year. He sat for Harwich in the Long parliament, and died on 19 Feb. 1647–8. The son was born on 27 Jan. 1602–3 at Bradfield Hall, near Manningtree, Essex, and was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he appears as a 'pensioner' in 1619. He subsequently entered Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but on the death of his elder brother abandoned the idea of practising. He changed his mind, however, in consequence of Sir George Croke, to whose daughter Mary he had become attached, refusing his consent to their union unless he would devote himself to his profession. The marriage took place on 16 April 1629 at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. Grimston was returned to parliament at a by-election in 1628 as member for Harwich, and succeeded Coke as recorder of that town in 1634 (DALE, *Harwich*, p. 222). In August 1638 he was elected recorder of Colchester, which borough he represented in the first parliament of 1640, and also in the Long parliament (MORANT, *Essex*, i. 464–5; BURNET, *Own Time*, fol. i. 381; *Lists of Members of Parliament* (*Official Return of*); *Commons' Journal*, v. 500; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. App. p. 417; *Rep. on Gawdy MSS.* (1884–5), p. 125; *Col. Top. et Gen.* v. 218; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1639, p. 57).

In the first parliament of 1640 he opened the debate on grievances (16 April) in a speech of rather verbose and ponderous but not unimpressive oratory. In the Long parliament Grimston spoke in support of Lord Digby's motion for a select committee to frame 'a remonstrance on the deplorable estate of the kingdom' for presentation to the king, and was himself chosen a member of the committee appointed for the purpose (9 Nov.) He was also a member of the committee for preparing resolutions to be submitted to the House of Lords on the subject of the 'new canons' recently framed by convocation, which had been voted (16 Dec.) contrary to the fundamental laws of the realm. The committee was directed to inquire into the part played by Archbishop Laud in connection with the canons. Their report was followed (18 Dec.) by a motion for the impeachment of the archbishop, in support of which Grimston spoke with great vehemence, denouncing Laud, with much variety of metaphor, as 'the sty of all pestilential filth that hath infested the state and government of this commonwealth,' as 'a viper' which should no longer be permitted to 'distil his poison' into the 'sacred ears' of the king. Grimston also sat on a committee appointed on 12 Jan. 1640–1 to examine into the legality of warrants of commitment signed only by officers of state.

The debate on episcopacy of 1 Feb. 1640–1 gave occasion to a curious piece of fencing between Grimston and Selden. On 3 May Grimston signed the 'protestation and vow' 'to defend the protestant religion, the power and privileges of parliament, and the rights and liberties of the subject.' He was also one of the committee which sat at Guildhall and Grocers' Hall after the attempt to arrest the five members in the House of Commons in January 1641–2. Grimston made an elaborate speech on the occasion, which was published in pamphlet form, and will be found in Cobbett's 'Parliamentary History,' ii. 1020, and 'Somers Tracts,' iv. 342. After the militia ordinance (by which the command of the forces was transferred from the crown to the parliament) he accepted (June) the office of deputy-lieutenant of Essex, but only on the assurance that it was not intended to make war upon the king. In spite, however, of his aversion to strong measures, he took on 22 Aug. the decided step of committing the royalist Sir John Lucas and his lady to prison as traitors, and he does not seem to have resigned office on the outbreak of hostilities. From that date, however, he kept much in the background, being an extremely moderate man. According to Burnet, who was intimate with him for many years, 'when the Long parliament engaged into the league with Scotland he would not swear the covenant,' and 'discontinued sitting in the house till it was laid aside.' His name, however, appears in Rushworth's list of those who took the covenant on 22 Sept. 1643. Probably he did take it, but kept away from the house to escape the necessity of acting up to it (*Own Time*, fol.

i. 381; *Hist. Coll.* iv. 480). In May 1647 he was placed on the standing committee for appeals from the visitors of the university of Oxford, and also was appointed one of the commissioners for the disbanding of the army. In June 1648 his house, Bradfield Hall, was occupied in his absence by a party of troops belonging to the army of the Earl of Warwick, who plundered it, and turned out his wife (Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* iii. 1128, 1349, 1354, 1356, iv. 34–7, 122, 142–3, 187, 241, 244; *Comm. Journ.* ii. 52, v. 500; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. App. p. 306 *b*, 7th Rep. App. p. 596 *b*; Nalson, *Coll. Affairs of State*, i. 319, 321, 691; *Parl. Hist.* ii. 656, 680; *Somers Tracts*, iv. 363; Cobbett, *State Trials*, iv. 317–18; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1640–1, pp. 450–1; Clarendon, *Rebellion*, i. 235, 524; Whitelocke, *Mem.* pp. 59, 62, 249, 312, 314).

Burnet (fol. i. 45) tells a strange story, which he says he had from Grimston a few weeks before his death, to the effect that in 1647 or 1648 Grimston charged Cromwell in the House of Commons with designing to coerce the parliament, and that Cromwell fell down on his knees and made a solemn prayer to God attesting his innocence, afterwards in a long speech 'justifying both himself and the rest of the officers, except a few that seemed inclined to return back to Egypt,' and that thus 'he wearied out the house, and wrought so much on his party that what the witnesses had said was so little believed that had it been moved Grimston thought that both he and they would have been sent to the Tower,' and that accordingly the matter was allowed to drop. This story is not corroborated by any independent evidence. Grimston presided over the committee appointed to investigate the escape of the king from Hampton Court in November 1647, was one of the commissioners to whom the conduct of the negotiations with the king during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight was entrusted in August 1648, and with Hollis appears to have taken a leading part in that matter. Burnet (*ib.* fol. i. 44) says that he besought the king on his knees to make up his mind with all possible despatch, lest all chance of accommodation should be destroyed by the independents gaining the ascendency. He was among the members of whom the house was purged by Colonel Pride on 6 Dec. 1628, and was thought of sufficient importance to be imprisoned. He was, however, released on 30 Jan. 1648–9, on giving an engagement not to do anything to the disservice of the parliament or army. Accordingly, after signing a remonstrance against the acts of the Rump, he retired into private life, resigning the recordership of Colchester (6 July 1649), and devoting his leisure to the education of his children, with whom he travelled on the continent for a time, and also to the onerous task of translating and editing reports of his father-in-law, Sir George Croke. In 1656, however, he was returned to parliament for Essex, though he was not permitted to take his seat, whereupon he and ninety-seven others who were in like case published a remonstrance and 'appeal unto God and all the good people of England' against their exclusion (Whitelocke, *Mem.* p. 653).

On the abdication of Richard Cromwell (April 1659) Grimston was placed by Monck on the committee for summoning a new parliament, to which the title of keepers of the liberties of England was given, and on the readmission of the secluded members in the following February he was elected into the council of state. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in the Convention parliament on 25 April 1660. In this capacity it fell to him to answer the king's letter of 14 April, to wait on him at Breda, and to deliver an address to him in the banquetting hall, Whitehall, on the 29th. His oratory on the latter occasion was fulsome and servile in the extreme. Charles repaid his compliment by visiting Grimston at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields on 25 June. In the following October Grimston sat on the commission which tried the regicides, and in November he was appointed master of the rolls. Rumour, ill authenticated, but in itself not improbable, says that he paid Clarendon 8,000*l.* for the place. He held the office of speaker only during the Convention parliament, but continued to sit for Colchester until the dissolution of 1681. He was appointed chief steward of the borough of St. Albans by the charter granted to the town in 1664. He took as a rule but little part in the debates of the Pensionary parliament; but the so-called bill for preserving the protestant religion of 1677, which was in reality an attempt to relax the laws against papists, excited his vehement opposition. His last recorded speech was on the popular side on the debate on the rejection of the speaker by the king in March 1678–9. He died of apoplexy on 2 Jan. 1684–5, and is said to have been buried in the chancel of St. Michael's Church, near St. Albans, where, however, there is no monument to him (Whitelocke, *Mem.* pp. 334, 700; *Parl. Hist.* iii. 1240, 1247, 1548, iv. 28, 56, 57, 862, 1096; Bramston, *Autobiogr.*, Camd. Soc., pp. 114, 162; Willis, *Not. Parl.* iii. 274; *Lists of Members of Parliament* (*Official Return of*); Ludlow, *Mem.* p. 359; *Comm. Journ.* v. 357, viii. 1, 174; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 1st Rep. App. p. 56, 5th Rep. App. p. 204, 7th Rep. App. p. 462; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1659–

1660 p. 429, 1660–1 pp. 205, 354; *Law Mag.* xxxviii. 223; Cobbett, *State Trials*, v. 986; Vernon, *Rep.* i. 283).

Burnet (for many years his chaplain at the Rolls) descants at some length on Grimston's charity and piety, his judicial impartiality, his bitterness against popery, and his tenderness to the protestant dissenters (*Own Time*, fol. i. 381). Sir Henry Chauncy, also a contemporary, ascribes to him 'a nimble fancy, a quick apprehension, memory, an eloquent tongue, and a sound judgment.' He was 'of free access, sociable in company, sincere to his friend, hospitable in his house, charitable to the poor, and an excellent master to his servants' (*Hertfordshire*, p. 465). A curious case affecting Grimston is reported by Siderfin. One Nathaniel Bacon thought himself aggrieved by one of Grimston's decrees, and attempted to procure his assassination by a bribe of 100*l.* He was indicted for this offence in 1664, and punished by a fine of one hundred marks, with three months' imprisonment, and bound over to be of good behaviour during life (Siderfin, *Rep.* i. 230; *Seventh Rep. of Dep.-Keeper of the Public Records*, App. ii. 72).

By his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir George Croke [q. v.], Grimston had issue six sons and two daughters. This lady dying in his lifetime, he married Anne, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, a niece of Lord-chancellor Bacon, and relict of Sir Thomas Meautys, by whom he had issue one daughter only. Of his second wife Burnet says that 'she had all the high notions for the church and crown in which she had been bred, but was the humblest, the devoutest, and best tempered person I ever knew of that sort.' He adds that she made a practice of visiting the gaols and comforting the prisoners (*Own Time*, fol. i. 382). She had a life estate in the manor of Gorhambury, which Grimston made his principal seat, and of which he purchased the reversion. Only one son, Samuel [q. v.], survived him. His eldest daughter, Mary, married Sir Capel Luckyn, whose grandson, Sir William, was adopted by Sir Samuel Grimston as his heir, assumed the name of Grimston, and was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Viscount Grimston and Baron of Dunboyne in 1719 [see Grimston, William Luckyn]. His grandson, Sir James Bucknall, third Viscount Grimston, was created Baron Verulam of Gorhambury, Hertfordshire, on 6 July 1790, and his son, Sir James Walter, succeeded to the Scotch barony of Forrester in October 1808, was created Viscount Grimston and Earl of Verulam on 24 Nov. 1815

The first volume of Grimston's translation of Croke's reports, containing cases belonging to the reign of Charles I, was published, with a life of the author, in 1657, when the copyright was vested in Grimston by the House of Commons; a volume of cases decided in the reign of James I appeared in 1658, and the third part, covering the reign of Elizabeth, in 1661. A second edition of the whole appeared in 1669 in three volumes fol.; a third in 1683–5, also in three volumes fol.; the fourth and last, with marginal and other notes by Thomas Leach, in 1790–2, in four volumes royal 8vo. There is also a very inaccurate edition of early but uncertain date. The authentic reports are of high authority. Seven of Grimston's speeches in parliament, delivered in 1640–1–2, were published as separate pamphlets. Grimston was also author of 'Strena Christiana' (London, 1644, 24mo), a religious work in Latin, which was reissued in 1645 and 1828, and appeared in English, Cambridge, 1644, 16mo, and with the Latin, London, 1872, 16mo.

A portrait of Grimston by Sir Peter Lely was presented to the National Portrait Gallery by the Earl of Verulam in 1873.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 27–8 (very inaccurate); Biog. Brit.; Croke's Hist. of the Croke Family, i. 606–13; Cussans's Hertfordshire, Hundred of Cashio, pp. 245, 247–8; Collins's Peerage (Brydges), viii. 218; Nicolas's Hist. Peerage (Courthope); Burke's Peerage; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Bridgman's Legal Bibliography.] J. M. R.

GRIMSTON, ROBERT (1816–1884), sportsman, fourth son of James Walter Grimston, first earl of Verulam, and his wife Charlotte, second daughter of the first Earl of Liverpool, was born at 42 Grosvenor Square, London, on 18 Sept. 1816. He was therefore a descendant of William Luckyn Grimston [q. v.] Grimston's early years were spent at Gorhambury, the family seat, and as a boy he was distinguished for his love of field sports. After some time spent at a preparatory school at Hatfield he went to Harrow in 1828. He was a youth of determined will, and among the anecdotes related of him is one to the effect that at the age of fifteen he hired a postchaise and pursued a burglar from Gorhambury to London, securing his arrest and transportation. While at Harrow 'he saved more fellows a licking than most boys in the school.' In 1834 Grimston was entered as a commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. Ruskin, who was a fellow-undergraduate, described him as 'a man of gentle birth and amiable manners, and of herculean strength, whose love of dogs and horses, and especially of boxing, was stupendous.' Cricket was one of his favourite pastimes. He was a bold rider, even to recklessness. He was an active member of the pugilistic club

described in Whyte Melville's 'Digby Grand.' He was an adept, too, at swimming, and saved a drowning man at Oxford, afterwards swimming across the river to escape the applause of the bystanders.

Grimston proceeded B.A. in 1838, and the same year began the study of law in the chambers of A. R. Sidebottom, London, subsequently reading with Mr. Wood, a special pleader. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843, and went the home circuit; but he was not adapted for the law, and practically gave up the profession in 1852, and devoted himself to the then novel enterprise of electric telegraphy. Grimston had many successes in the cricket field. He was one of the first members of I Zingari, and held the post of honorary treasurer. He was also a member of the M.C.C., and for some time president; he frequently played in matches at Lord's, and preserved his interest in the game till his death. In 1846 he assisted in the formation of a Surrey county eleven, which began playing in Kennington Oval, then a market garden. Grimston was an excellent judge of horses, and rode in steeplechases. He broke his leg on one occasion while hunting with Baron de Rothschild's hounds. He was removed on a gate, and the North-Western train being stopped by signal he was put into the guard's van, and by his own request taken to St. George's Hospital.

Grimston joined the board of the Electric Telegraph Company in 1852, and he also became connected with the International Telegraph Company, which laid the two cables between Lowestoft and Scheveningen, near the Hague. On the death of Robert Stephenson he became chairman of the latter company, and held that office until the Electric and International Company was transferred to the government under the acts of parliament 1868–70. About 1867 Grimston accepted a seat on the board of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and when that company was amalgamated with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company he was transferred to the latter as a director, and took an active part in its management until his death. In 1868 he was appointed chairman of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which opened up a telegraph route to India through Germany, Russia, and Persia, and through the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee, in connection with the lines of the Indo-European Government Telegraph administration. In these business relations he exhibited great shrewdness and application.

On 7 April 1884, while at Gorhambury, he was found dead in his chair. Grimston was a tory. He was averse to change of all kinds, and was tenacious of his opinions, but made full allowance for the conscientious dissent of others. He was a chivalrous friend, and was charitable towards the distressed. He severely condemned betting and gambling.

[Life of the Hon. Robert Grimston, by Frederick Gale, 1885.] G. B. S.

GRIMSTON, Sir SAMUEL (1643–1700), politician, the second and only one of the six sons of Sir Harbottle Grimston [q. v.] who survived him, was born 7 Jan. 1643. His mother was Sir Harbottle's first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir George Croke [q. v.] He was elected member of parliament for St. Albans at a by-election in May 1668. He was not returned to the parliament of 1678, but was re-elected in 1679 and 1680. During the reign of James II he remained in private life, being, it is said, much disliked by the king, who expressly excepted him from pardon in the manifesto he issued when he contemplated landing in England (1692). Grimston succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1683, and was returned a member of the convention of 22 Jan. 1689. From that time till May 1699 he sat continuously for his old borough. He married first Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham, by whom he was father of a daughter, Elizabeth (*d.* 1694), who became first wife of William Savile, second marquis of Halifax. Grimston's second wife was Lady Anne, sixth daughter of John Tufton, earl of Thanet. By her he had a son and daughter, but both died young, and on his death, which occurred in October 1700, the Grimston baronetcy became extinct. Grimston left the family estates, which he had increased by the purchase of the manor of Windridge from Henry Osbaston, to his great-nephew, William Luckyn [see Grimston, William Luckyn], second son of Sir William Luckyn of Messing Hall, Essex, who was son of Sir Capel Luckyn, by Mary, the eldest sister of Sir Samuel Grimston.

[Lodge's Baronetage of Ireland; Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, viii. 218; List of Members of Parliament; Cussans's Hertfordshire, Hundred of Cashio, iii. 255.] A. V.

GRIMSTON, WILLIAM LUCKYN, first Viscount Grimston (1683–1756), born in 1683, was the second son of Sir William Luckyn, by Mary, daughter of William Sherrington, and was adopted as heir by his great-uncle, Sir Samuel Grimston [q. v.] On Sir Samuel's death in 1700 William Luckyn succeeded to the Grimston estates, and assumed the surname. In 1710 he was returned as

member of parliament for St. Albans, the seat formerly held by Sir Samuel Grimston, and again in 1713 and 1715. On the death of his elder brother Sir Harbottle Luckyn in 1716, the Luckyn baronetcy devolved on him, and on 29 May 1719 he was created a peer of Ireland, with the titles Baron Dunboyne and Viscount Grimston. Grimston is best known by a play which he published in 1705, 'The Lawyer's Fortune, or Love in a Hollow Tree.' This composition, in which occurs the line, 'Let's here repose our wearied limbs till wearied more they be,' was deservedly ridiculed. Swift introduced the author in his verses 'On Poetry, a Rhapsody,' and Pope in his lines on Gorhambury (*Sat.* ii. 176) calls him 'booby Lord.' Grimston himself, after publishing two editions of the play, one anonymously, withdrew the book from circulation. It was, however, reprinted at Rotterdam in 1728, and again in London in 1736. The story goes that the Duchess of Marlborough, when using her influence to oppose Grimston at an election for St. Albans, was responsible for this last edition, which she distributed broadcast among the electors. The author's name was not printed, but the edition was embellished by a dedication to 'The Right Sensible, the Lord Flame,' a frontispiece showing an ass wearing a coronet, and a head-piece depicting an elephant on a tight-rope. Forty-five years afterwards Johnson related the story to Lord Charlemont. The truth of the anecdote is very doubtful. The Duchess of Marlborough certainly quarrelled with Grimston over the election of 1734, but there was no vacancy at St. Albans in 1736. There is no doubt that the edition of that year was due to somebody's malice. Walpole, Baker, Whincop, Nichols, and others, who have wished to set off Grimston's parliamentary and domestic virtues against his literary folly, have urged in his defence that the play was written when he was only thirteen years old, and that its publication was probably due to his parents' vanity. They give as the date of his birth 1692, but he was certainly born in 1683. Grimston died 15 Oct. 1756, aged 73. He married Jane, daughter of James Cooke, citizen of London, and by her, who died 12 March 1765, he was the father of nineteen children. He was succeeded in the title and estates by his second son, James (1711-1773). His grandson, James Walter (1775–1845), was created first Earl of Verulam 24 Nov. 1815.

[Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, v. 188; Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, viii. 221; Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, ed. Park, v. 263; Baker's Biog. Dram. ii. 302; Whincop's Compleat List of English Dramatic Poets; Swift's Works, ed. 1803, xi. 297 *n.*; Boswell's Johnson, ed. Birkbeck Hill, iv. 80; Cussans's Hertfordshire, Hundred of Cashio, iii. 248; Members of Parliament; see Notes and Queries, 5th ser. vii. 27, 93, 155, 301.] A. V.

GRINDAL, EDMUND (1519?–1583), archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of William Grindal, a well-to-do farmer who lived at Hensingham, in the parish of St. Bees, Cumberland, a district which Grindal himself described as 'the ignorantest part in religion, and most oppressed of covetous landlords of any one part of this realm' (*Remains*, p. 257). He went at an early age to Cambridge, where he entered first at Magdalene College, and then removed to Christ's College, and afterwards to Pembroke Hall, where he took his B.A. degree in 1538, and in the same year was elected fellow. He took the degree of M.A. in 1541, was ordained deacon in 1544, and was proctor of the university for 1548–1549, in which year he was appointed Lady Margaret's preacher. In the year of his proctorship commissioners were appointed by Edward VI to hold a visitation at Cambridge. At the head of the commission was Nicholas Ridley, bishop of Rochester, who had formerly been master of Pembroke Hall, and probably it was owing to his influence that Grindal was selected on 24 June 1549 to argue on the protestant side in one of a series of disputations in which the commissioners used the old scholastic system as a means to advance the cause of the reformed theology (Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, ed. 1846, vi. 322–7). After this Ridley frequently employed him in similar disputations elsewhere, and especially in some which were held at the houses of Sir William Cecil and Sir Richard Morysin (*Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, MSS.* cii. 12). When Ridley became bishop of London he chose Grindal as one of his chaplains, and in August 1541 collated him to the precentorship of St. Paul's. In the following December he was made one of the royal chaplains, in June 1552 received license to preach within the province of Canterbury, and in July was installed as a prebendary of Westminster. In the following October the articles of religion were submitted to him as one of the royal chaplains before they were introduced into convocation. It was rumoured that he was to be made a bishop, but Edward VI's death prevented his appointment, and on Mary's accession Grindal found it wise to leave England, abandoning all his preferments. He settled at Strasburg, where he attended the lectures of Peter Martyr. Thence he passed on to Wasselheim, Speier, and Frankfort, where he strove to allay the disputes which had arisen among the English

exiles about the use of the English liturgy. On the death of Queen Mary, Grindal returned to England in January 1559.

He was at once recognised as a man of rank among the protestant divines, and was appointed one of the commissioners for the revision of the liturgy, and was also one of the disputants in the conference held at Westminster for the purpose of silencing the Roman divines. When the revised prayer-book was brought into use in May, Grindal was the preacher selected to explain what had been done. On 19 July he was appointed one of the royal commissioners for the visitation of the clergy. Honours and emoluments were now showered upon him. On 20 July Dr. Young, master of Pembroke Hall, was ejected from his office because he refused the oath of supremacy. Grindal was elected master in his stead. The refusal of the Marian bishops to submit to the new state of things in the church was all but universal. They were ejected, and their places were difficult to fill. On 26 July Grindal was elected to take the place of Bonner as bishop of London.

Grindal did not accept this office without some scruples of conscience, and he consulted Peter Martyr on the lawfulness of wearing vestments and receiving impropriations of tithes. Martyr advised him not to decline a bishopric on such slender grounds, and Grindal had himself come to the same conclusion, for he accepted his office before Martyr's answer reached him. However, he eased his conscience by joining Parker and other bishops elect in protesting against Elizabeth's measure for exchanging impropriate tithes for lands belonging to their sees. The protest was unavailing, and Grindal felt justified in joining in the prevailing scramble for good things by retaining his mastership of Pembroke Hall for three years, without ever setting foot inside its walls. On 21 Dec. he was consecrated at Lambeth, and on 23 Dec. was enthroned in St. Paul's.

As bishop of London Grindal did not fulfil the expectations of Archbishop Parker, who had selected him for the post. He was too infirm of purpose and not sufficiently sure of his own position to hold any clear principles for building up the shattered fabric of the English church. The question was, How could a religious system be best maintained which, without any formal breach with the past, should be able to contain and direct the national life, which had been profoundly affected by new ideas alike in theology and politics? Grindal's sympathies were with the ideas of Calvin, and he did not cordially approve of the retention of so much of the forms of the ancient liturgy. He did not help much in establishing the Anglican system in his diocese. Like all weak men he was subject to panics, in which he acted with a harshness contrary to his real gentleness of nature. Sometimes it was the Romanists, sometimes the puritans, who were exposed to his sudden severity. As an instance of this may be mentioned the search for popish papers made among the books of Stow the antiquary, whom Grindal denounced to the council as a fautor of papistry (Strype, *Grindal*, p. 124). Grindal was kept busy by many formal duties. He was the superintendent of the foreign congregations in London, and a member of the court of high commission; he was one of the commissioners who in 1561 revised the lectionary, and in 1562 was a commissioner to examine into the alleged marriage between the Earl of Hertford and Lady Catharine Grey. On 4 June 1561 St. Paul's Cathedral was burnt, and Grindal had to devise means for its restoration. The laity were not openhanded, and the money for the rebuilding was mostly raised by a tax upon the benefices of the diocese. Grindal wished to take the lead from the decaying parish church of St. Bartholomew, but was prevented by the opposition of Sir Walter Mildmay. It is said that he himself contributed 1,200*l.*

In 1562 Grindal took a prominent part in the proceedings of convocation, which revised the articles of religion and framed rules for discipline. On 15 April 1564 he was admitted to the degree of D.D. at Cambridge, and on 3 Oct. preached a funeral sermon at St. Paul's in honour of the Emperor Ferdinand, which was published, and was translated by Foxe into Latin. He found, however, his position increasingly difficult, as he sympathised with the puritan clergy, whom the queen and Archbishop Parker wished to bring into obedience to the Act of Uniformity. The diocese of London was the chief centre of puritanism, and Grindal was not the man to cope with it. Perhaps he felt happier in dealing with Romanists who were committed to his custody and lived at Fulham, among them Feckenham, abbot of Westminster, Watson, the deprived bishop of Lincoln, and Marshall, formerly dean of Christchurch. He found it hard to justify his position to his friends abroad, and in 1566–7 was engaged in a correspondence with Bullinger on the subject (*Zurich Letters*, i. 68, 175, 182, 357). It was extremely distasteful to Grindal to order his clergy to wear the surplice, but Elizabeth commanded him to do so, and he obeyed half-heartedly. In 1567 a separatist meeting was discovered at Plummer's Hall, and fifteen were brought before Grindal, who weakly endeavoured to

win them to obedience by admitting his sympathy with their scruples and urging them to follow his example of conformity. He interfered to save them from legal penalties.

It would seem that Archbishop Parker was annoyed at the inefficient support which he received from Grindal, who himself was weary of his position. Parker therefore recommended him for the vacant see of York, saying that he 'was not resolute and severe enough for the government of London.' Grindal, as a north-countryman, was likely to be acceptable at York, and he was elected to that see on 11 April 1570. He went thither to undertake the more congenial task of rooting out Romish superstitions, as he wrote to Cecil in August (*Remains*, p. 325). He carefully visited his new diocese, issued a commission for pulling down rood-lofts, and in May 1571 began a metropolitan visitation of his province, for which he issued injunctions of his own, refusing to follow the articles which had been drawn up for the southern province (*ib.* pp. 123–55). They mostly aim at reducing the standard of ritual already existing, and at abolishing old customs. In fact, his work at York was to enforce uniformity against the Romish party, and this Grindal did with goodwill and considerable tact.

It would have been well for Grindal if he had remained at York; but after Parker's death in August 1575 Cecil urged upon the queen the choice of Grindal as his successor at Canterbury. It was a time when Elizabeth's policy required a leaning towards puritanism, a leaning which Cecil himself genuinely possessed. So Grindal was elected archbishop of Canterbury on 10 Jan. 1575, and presided over convocation in the following March. Doubtless Cecil hoped that a more conciliatory attitude towards the puritans than that of Parker might lead to a religious settlement, and he urged Grindal to make the exercise of the metropolitical power more popular than it had been under his predecessor. The archbishop's courts had been left unreformed, and after the abolition of the papal jurisdiction very imperfect arrangements had been made for the discharge of many duties which had hitherto been undertaken by the Roman court. The court of faculties for the issue of dispensations was especially grievous, and Grindal undertook its reform. He began a visitation of his province and issued articles and injunctions accordingly (*ib.* pp. 157–89). He was not, however, permitted to achieve much as archbishop. Scarcely had he been appointed before Elizabeth's foreign relations changed and she began to draw nearer to the catholic powers on the continent. Grindal was too sincere a man to change with her, and she found that in choosing a weak man she had not secured a yielding one. The courtiers were similarly disappointed when they found that Grindal's conscience prevented him from granting all their petitions. The current rumour that Leicester set Elizabeth against Grindal because he would not grant a dispensation for bigamy to Leicester's Italian physician, Julio, was an exaggerated way of expressing what was doubtless true in the main (Strype, *Grindal*, pp. 225–6). From a number of causes it happened that no sooner was Grindal in his place than the queen and her favourite wished to get rid of him. The subject that provoked the rupture was the continuance of 'prophesyings,' or clerical meetings for the exposition and discussion of scripture. These meetings were chiefly attended by the puritan party among the clergy, who were the more zealous. For this reason Parker had looked upon them with some suspicion, and Elizabeth, who disliked all zeal, objected to them on political grounds. To Grindal it seemed natural that the clergy should meet to discuss the scriptures; but with a view of appeasing objections he issued orders that such meetings should be licensed by the bishop and presided over by the archdeacon or his deputy; that only approved persons be permitted to speak, and that all political or personal references be rigidly excluded. This did not satisfy Elizabeth, who thought that all speech was dangerous, and that these 'prophesyings' would train up a body of preachers who might utter dubious sermons instead of steadily reading a homily. She ordered Grindal not only to suppress 'prophesyings,' but to discourage preaching. This was more than Grindal could endure, and in a dignified letter to the queen, dated 20 Dec. 1576, he reminded her of the relations between the spiritual and temporal power, asserted in moderate terms the rights of bishops, and deprecated the queen's intervention (*Remains*, p. 376). Elizabeth answered on 7 May 1577 by issuing letters to all the bishops ordering them to put down 'prophesyings' within their dioceses (Strype, *Grindal*, Appendix, No. x.) In June Grindal was suspended from his functions for six months, for non-compliance with the queen's orders, an unheard-of interference with an archbishop. But though there was much personal sympathy for Grindal, neither he nor any of his friends were likely to disturb the peace of England. His vicar-general discharged his judicial duties for him, and he bowed before the

storm. In November Cecil sent him a kindly message advising him to make his peace with the queen; but though Grindal returned a submissive answer, he remained firm on the point at issue. His sequestration was therefore continued, and there was talk of his deprivation. But it was seen that this would be an unwise step for the queen to take, and Grindal was allowed to keep the title of archbishop and to discharge his spiritual functions. In 1580 he consecrated the bishops of Winchester and Coventry and pursued the visitation of his diocese. When convocation met in 1581 it presented a petition for Grindal's reinstatement, and there were even some who proposed that no business should be undertaken till the sequestration was removed. The queen was obdurate, nor did convocation show much zeal in dealing with a matter which Grindal submitted to them, the reformation of church discipline (*Remains*, pp. 451–7).

Grindal was afflicted by the advance of a cataract on his eyes, which rendered him almost blind, and Elizabeth suggested to him that he should resign. Grindal did not think his case bad enough for resignation; he was prevailed upon by his friends to make a sort of submission, in which he said that he acted 'by reason of scruple of conscience,' but was persuaded that the queen had only sought the quietness of her people: he was therefore sorry that he had offended her, and had no intention of being disobedient (*ib.* pp. 400–1). After this he seems to have been fully restored in his office at the end of 1582; but his blindness increased and his general health failed. It was obvious that he must resign, and arrangements were made for this purpose; but before they were finished the archbishop died in his house at Croydon on 6 July 1583. He was buried, according to his own request, in the parish church of Croydon, where a tomb was erected to him on the south side of the altar. His effigy is laid on a sarcophagus within an arched recess adorned with Corinthian columns and the arms of the various sees over which he presided. There is a long historical epitaph, which Strype prints with his will (Appendix xx.), dated 8 May 1583. He left gifts to the queen, Lord Burghley, Walsingham, Whitgift, and others, plate to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and Queen's College, Oxford, and the parish church of St. Bees, and bequests to the poor of Canterbury, Lambeth, Croydon, and St. Bees. Previously, in April 1583, he endowed a free grammar school at St. Bees, and was a benefactor of Pembroke Hall and Christ's College, Cambridge, and Queen's College, Oxford.

Grindal disappointed the expectations formed of him. Sensible, judicious, learned, with much personal charm, he seemed likely to take a prominent part in shaping the future of the church under Elizabeth; but though he was put in positions of importance he made little mark, and his tenure was disastrous to the dignity of the archiepiscopal office. He was admired by those who knew him for his private virtues, and Spenser in the 'Shepherd's Calendar' for May and July speaks warmly of his wisdom and goodness under the transparent disguise of 'the shepherd Algrind.' He was a friend of Whitgift and Nowell, whose book in answer to Dolman he revised before its publication. He was fond of music and was a patron of the chief musicians of his time. He was also fond of gardening, and sent grapes from Fulham as a present to the queen.

His writings consist entirely of occasional pieces, special services, episcopal injunctions and examinations of accused persons, and letters. He published in his lifetime 'A Profitable and Necessarye Doctrine with Certayne Homelyes adjoyned therunto,' London (by Jhon Cawoode), 1555, 4to, and the sermon on the Emperor Ferdinand (1564). His only treatise of importance is 'A Fruitful Dialogue betwen Custom and Verity declaring these words of Christ, This is my body;' this was given by Grindal to Foxe, and appeared first anonymously in the 'Acts and Monuments.' Most of his writings are collected in 'The Remains of Archbishop Grindal,' ed. W. Nicholson (Parker Society); Cooper, 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' i. 478–80, has added a few more from the Petyt MSS. and the Record Office.

[Strype's Lives of Grindal and Parker and Annals of the Reformation under Elizabeth; Nicholson's Preface to Grindal's Remains; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, i. 470–80; Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, new ser. vol. v.; Zurich Letters (Parker Society); Heylyn's Hist. of the Reformation; Lemon's Cal. of State Papers, Dom. 1547–80.] M. C.

GRINDAL, WILLIAM (*d.* 1548), tutor to Queen Elizabeth, and friend of Roger Ascham, probably came from Cumberland, like Archbishop Grindal, but we know nothing of his family or birthplace. He went to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a poor student, and became a favourite pupil of Ascham, in whose rooms he lived and studied for seven years (Ascham, *Epist.* i. 5). Ascham praises him as surpassing all his contemporaries in character, intelligence, memory, and judgment combined, while as a Greek scholar he ranks him as the equal of Cheke and Smith (*ib.* ii. 15). He was admitted a fellow of St. John's on 14 March 1543 (Baker, *Hist. of*

St. John's, ed. Mayor, i. 284), and probably at the end of 1546 was summoned to court at Cheke's recommendation to act as tutor to the Lady Elizabeth. Cheke had gone as tutor to Prince Edward in 1544 and had taken part in Elizabeth's education as well; but in December 1546 the children were separated and Elizabeth was sent to Enfield. It was probably at this time that Grindal entered upon his duties, and it says much for his power as a teacher if he managed to teach Elizabeth anything during the time when in her fifteenth year she was beginning her career as a coquette under the guidance of Lord Thomas Seymour. However, before the scandal of this intrigue became notorious Grindal died of the plague in the summer of 1548, and was succeeded by his friend Ascham in his post as Elizabeth's tutor.

[Besides the Letters of Ascham referred to above, ii. 19, 20 are written to Grindal, and 21 to Elizabeth about him. Their contents have been summarised by Strype, Life of Grindal, p. 4; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 94.] M. C.

GRINFIELD, EDWARD WILLIAM (1785–1864), biblical scholar, was the son of Thomas Grinfield and Anna Joanna, daughter of Joseph Foster Barham of Bedford, and brother of Thomas Grinfield [q. v.] He was born in 1785, and was a schoolfellow of Thomas de Quincey [q. v.] at Winkfield, Wiltshire. He entered Lincoln College, Oxford, proceeded B.A. 1806, M.A. 1808, and was ordained in the same year by the Bishop of Lincoln. After studying in the Temple he became minister of Laura Chapel, Bath; afterwards he removed to London, where he occasionally preached at Kensington, and wrote many pamphlets, articles, and reviews, all favouring extreme orthodoxy. In 1859 he founded and endowed a lectureship at Oxford on the Septuagint. Grinfield died at Brighton on 9 July 1864, and is buried in Hove churchyard. His works are: 1. 'Reflections on the Connection of the British Government with the Protestant Religion,' 1807. 2. 'The Crisis of Religion,' 1811, and with 'Strictures on Mr. Lancaster's System of Popular Education,' 1812. 3. 'Reflections upon the Influence of Infidelity and Profaneness on Public Liberty, with a Plan for National Circulating Libraries,' 1817. 4. 'Connection of Natural and Revealed Theology,' 1818. 5. 'Cursory Observations upon the Lectures in Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man, by Mr. Laurence,' 2nd edition, 1819. 6. 'Sermons on the Parables,' 1819. 7. 'The Researches of Physiology,' 1820. 8. 'Thoughts on Lord Brougham's Education Bill,' 1821. 9. 'Vindiciæ Anglicanæ, Letter to Dr. Copleston on his Inquiry into the Doctrine of Necessity and Predestination, with a second part,' 1822. 10. 'Sermon on Paley's Exposition of the Law of Honour,' 1824. 11. 'The Doctrinal Harmony of the New Testament,' 1824. 12. 'A Reply to Mr. Brougham's Practical Observations upon the Education of the People,' 1825. 13. 'The Nature and Extent of the Christian Dispensation with reference to the Salvability of the Heathen,' 1827. 14. 'A Scriptural Inquiry into the Nature and Import of the Image and Likeness of God in Man,' 1830. 15. 'Sketches of the Danish Mission on the Coast of Coromandel,' 1831. 16. 'Christian Sentiments suggested by the Present Crisis; or, Civil Liberty founded upon Self-Restraint,' 1831. 17. 'Reflections after a Visit to the University of Oxford,' on the proceedings against R. D. Hampden [q. v.], 1836. 18. 'The Chart and Scale of Truth,' 1840. 19. 'Novum Testamentum Græcum. Editio Hellenistica,' 1843. 20. 'Scholia Hellenistica in Novum Testamentum,' &c., 1848. 21. 'An Expostulatory Letter to the Right Rev. Bishop Wiseman on the Interpolated Curse in the Vatican Septuagint,' 1850. 22. 'An Apology for the Septuagint,' 1850. 23. 'The Jesuits: an Historical Sketch,' 1851, 1853. 24. 'The Christian Cosmos: the Son of God the revealed Creator,' 1856.

[Hist. of Preaching, ed. R. Eden, 1880; Page's De Quincey, i. 43, ii. 305, 343; Walford's Men of the Time, 1862, 5th edition; Letters from C. V. Grinfield (his nephew) and H. Coxwell (his son-in-law); Brit. Mus. Cat.; various newspaper cuttings.] N. D. F. P.

GRINFIELD, THOMAS (1788–1870), divine and hymn-writer, son of Thomas Grinfield and brother of Edward William Grinfield [q. v.], was born at Bath in 1788, and educated at Wingfield, near Trowbridge, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1811. He was ordained 1813. He married his first cousin, Mildred Foster Barham; became curate at St. Sidwell's, Exeter; then rector of Shirland, Derbyshire; he subsequently resided at Clifton, and was for twenty-three years curate in charge of St. Mary-le-Port, Bristol. He died at Clifton on 8 April 1870, and was buried in the cemetery at Weston-super-Mare. Though he published little, his compositions were numerous, especially his sermons. Studious and contemplative, he mingled little with society. He was an accomplished scholar and poet. His works are: 'Epistles and Miscellaneous Poems' (1815), 'The Omnipotence of God, with other Sacred Poems' (1824), 'The Visions of Patmos' (1827), 'A Century of Original Sacred Songs,' 'Sacred Poems,'

'Fifty Sermons by Robert Hall, from Grinfield's Notes,' 1843, dedicated to Dr. Chalmers, 'The Moral Influence of Shakespeare's Plays' (1850), 'The History of Preaching' (ed. Canon Eden, 1880, with preface and memoir), and a multitude of small poems and lectures, many of which were published in the 'Weston Mercury.' There remain unpublished several manuscripts, especially a valuable series of theological lectures.

[Hist. of Preaching, ed. R. Eden, 1880; Page's Life of De Quincey, 1877, i. 44, 344; R. S. S. in Weston Mercury, 3 March 1888.] N. D. F. P.

GRISAUNT, WILLIAM, also called William English (*fl.* 1350), physician, as a young man taught philosophy at Oxford, and in 1299 was either fellow or student of Merton College. He incurred the suspicion of having practised magic, and when of mature age left England and studied medicine at Montpelier. He afterwards settled at Marseilles, where he acquired great fame as a physician; he is said in his practice to have paid special attention to the nature and cause of the disease and to the constitution of the patient. Grisaunt is commonly stated to have been the father of Grimoald or Grimoard (1309–1370), abbot of St. Victor at Marseilles, who became pope as Urban V in 1362. In a contemporary chronicle (*Chr. Angliæ ab anno* 1328 *usque ad annum* 1388, p. 52, Rolls Ser.) Urban, who is there called Gillerinus, is said to have been the son of an Englishman. But his latest biographer (Magnan, *Histoire d'Urbain V*; see also Bower, *Lives of the Popes*, vii. 3, and Fleury, *Hist. Eccl.* xx. 201) makes him son of William Grimoard, lord of Grisac in Gevaudin, who died in 1366, aged 99, and there are extant grants of John II and Charles V of France to this William Grimoard in which he is styled father of the pope (see Albanes, *La Famille de Grimoard*, p. 53). Anglic Grimoard, Urban's brother, whom Godwin called Grimoaldus de Grisant, was made by him bishop of Avignon and cardinal bishop of Albano (Bower, vii. 3, and *Chron. Anglicæ*, p. 53). According to Godwin, Anglic Grimoard is the cardinal John Anglicus, who was admitted dean of York 11 Nov. 1366, and was deprived by the pope 1 May 1381 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii. 123).

Bale and Pits, following Boston of Bury, ascribe the following works to Grisaunt: 1. 'Speculum Astrologiæ.' 2. 'De Qualitatibus Astrorum.' 3. 'De Magnitudine Solis.' 4. 'De Quadratura Circuli.' 5. 'De Motu Capitis.' Of all these they give the first words, but they are not now known to exist. They also add: 6. 'De Significatione Astrorum.' 7. 'De Causa Ignorantiæ.' 8. 'De Judicio Patientis.' 9. 'De Urina non Visa,' inc. 'Ne ignorantiæ vel potius invidiæ;' a treatise with this title is extant in manuscript at Hertford College, Oxford (Coxe, *Cat. Cod. MSS. Coll. Oxon.* Aul. B. Mariæ Magdalenæ, ii. 3, f. 39). The treatise in Cotton. MS. Vitellius C. iii. to which Tanner refers is in a hand of the early twelfth century, and therefore cannot be Grisaunt's.

[Bale, v. 96; Pits, p. 475; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 262, under 'English;' Fabricius, Bibl. Med. Æt. iii. 148, ed. 1754; Aikin's Memoirs of Medicine, p. 113; Godwin, De Præsulibus, 791–2, ed. Richardson; Memorials of Merton College, p. 218, Oxf. Hist. Soc.] C. L. K.

GRISONI, GIUSEPPE (1692–1769), painter, son of a painter at Florence, was a pupil of Tommaso Redi. He travelled and studied at Venice and Rome, and at the latter place was employed by John Talman, who subsequently brought him over to England in 1715. Here Grisoni remained some years, practising as a history and portrait painter, and also designing illustrations for books, many of which were engraved. His portraits were much esteemed; among them was one of Colley Cibber, which was engraved in mezzotint by J. Simon. In 1720 he was a subscriber to Cheron and Vanderbank's drawing academy in St. Martin's Lane. In 1728 Grisoni, finding his business decline, sold his pictures by auction and returned to Rome with his wife, a lady of good birth and fortune related to the family of St. John. He resided for many years in Rome, and obtained great repute in Italy. There is a full-length seated portrait of him in the Gallery of Painters at Florence, engraved by G. B. Cecchi. He died at Rome in 1769.

[Vertue's MSS. (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 23076); Lanzi's Hist. of Painting in Italy; Nagler's Künstler-Lexikon.] L. C.

GROCYN, WILLIAM (1446?–1519), Greek scholar, is described as 'filius tenentis de Colerna' in the Winchester College register. He was therefore born at Colerne, Wiltshire, where Winchester College owned property. His father was probably a copyholder. The youth was admitted a scholar of Winchester College in September 1463; entered New College, Oxford, in 1465, and became full fellow there in 1467. Bristol is stated to have been his place of residence when he first went to Oxford, but there is no trace of his family in the records of that city. The date usually assigned for his birth is 1442, but he must, in accordance with the statutes, have been under nineteen in 1465 when he left Winchester, and he cannot

possibly have been more than twenty-two when elected full fellow of New College in 1467. Hence 1446 seems a more probable date of birth than 1442. While at New College Grocyn acted as tutor to William Warham, who afterwards, when archbishop of Canterbury, was liberal in gifts of preferment. In 1481 Grocyn resigned his fellowship, and was presented to the college living of Newnton, or Newton Longueville, near Bletchley, Buckinghamshire. Soon after 1481 he accepted the office of divinity reader at Magdalen College, Oxford, which he held with his living. In that capacity he took part with three others in a disputation before Richard III and Bishop Waynflete in 1483, when he received a buck and a gift of money from the king. In 1485 he became prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. In 1488 he resigned his post at Magdalen, and spent two years in Italy. Returning to Oxford in 1491, he rented rooms in Exeter College until 1493. The date of his appointment to the benefice of Deepdene, Surrey, is not known, but he resigned it also in 1493.

The interest of Grocyn's career at Oxford lies in the circumstance that he was among the first—if not the first—to publicly teach Greek in the university. Erasmus (*Epist.* ccclxiii.) and George Lily, son of William Lily, Grocyn's godson, both assert that Grocyn taught Greek at Oxford before his visit to Italy in 1488. This statement has been disputed on the ground that Oxford provided no opportunities of instruction in Greek before 1490. But Professor Burrows has shown that Thomas Chaundler, warden of New College in Grocyn's day, was a man of singular enlightenment, and that Chaundler invited Cornelio Vitelli, an Italian visitor to Oxford, to act as prælector of the college about 1475. Vitelli was undoubtedly a Greek scholar, and from him Grocyn could readily have obtained tuition in Greek literature at an early date. While in Italy Grocyn spent much time at Florence studying under Politian and Chalcondyles. His friend Linacre went to Italy in 1485, and another friend, William Latimer, followed in 1489; the three often met in Italy, and studied together. Grocyn also made the acquaintance of the great Venetian printer Aldus Manutius. On returning to Oxford Grocyn gave daily lectures in Greek in public. The work was done voluntarily, but the chief students of the day attended. When Erasmus arrived on his first visit to Oxford in 1497, he found Grocyn closely associated with More, Colet, and Linacre in spreading the light of the new learning in the university. Grocyn and Erasmus quickly grew intimate, but Erasmus noted that Grocyn, although a devoted student of the Greek classical writers, still studied the mediæval schoolmen. His preference of Aristotle to Plato was frequent matter of comment, and in his religious views he seems to have been more inclined to conservatism than any of his scholarly friends. About 1499 Aldus, the Venetian printer, printed Linacre's 'Procli Sphæra,' to which he prefixed a preface by himself and a letter he had received from Grocyn. Aldus, when introducing Grocyn's letter, describes the writer as 'a man of exceeding skill and universal learning, even in Greek, not to say Latin.' In the letter itself Grocyn thanks Aldus for his kind treatment of their common friend Linacre, and congratulates Aldus on preparing an edition of Aristotle before approaching an edition of Plato. 'For my own part,' he says, 'I think the difference between these philosophers is simply that between πολυμαθῆ and πολυμυθῆ' (*sic*), i.e. a world of science and a world of myths. Encouraging congratulations on other of Aldus's projects conclude the letter, which is dated 'Ex urbe Londini, vi. Calend. Septembris.'

The date at which Grocyn finally removed from Oxford is uncertain. In 1496 he became rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, a living belonging to Balliol College, but the appointment had lapsed on this occasion to the Bishop of London. One 'master Bell' acted for a time as Grocyn's deputy in the parish, and he does not seem to have resided in London permanently till the last year of the century. On the appointment of his friend Colet to the deanery of St. Paul's in 1503–4, London undoubtedly became his favourite home. At Colet's request he often preached in St. Paul's Cathedral. Very early in Colet's tenure of office he gave a remarkable series of lectures on the book known as 'The Ecclesiastical Hierarchy of Dionysius.' This mystical account of primitive Christian doctrine had been generally assigned (by Colet among others) to Dionysius the Areopagite, St. Paul's convert. Grocyn boldly contested that theory of authorship, which later criticism has demolished [see under COLET, JOHN]. Mr. Seebohm has treated Grocyn's attack on the old views of authorship of the Dionysian books as wholly original. He was, however, anticipated by Lorenzo Valla. Erasmus described Grocyn's addresses on the subject in his 'Declarationes,' published in 1532.

Linacre, Lily, Colet, More, and Erasmus (when he was in England) were Grocyn's intimate associates in London. More, writing to Colet in Colet's temporary absence about 1504, tells him that 'Grocyn is in your absence the master of my life.' Erasmus a year or so

later informs Colet that Grocyn, 'the most upright and best of all Britons,' has undertaken to distribute his 'Adagia' in England. About the same time Grocyn took Erasmus to Lambeth to introduce him to Archbishop Warham. In 1514 Erasmus wrote that when in London he lived at the expense of Grocyn, 'the patron and preceptor of us all.'

Grocyn's residence in London was interrupted in 1506, when his old friend Warham presented him to the mastership of the collegiate church of All Hallows, Maidstone. He contrived, however, to hold the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry until 1517, and obtained in addition the rectory of Shepperton, which he held from 1504 to 1513, and in 1511 that of East Peckham, on condition of his placing a vicar there. His emoluments were considerable, but he was very generous in his gifts to Erasmus and other friends. Towards the end of his life he suffered from pecuniary difficulties, and borrowed money on his plate. An attack of paralysis in 1518 disabled him. He made his will on 2 June 1519, and died before the October following. He was buried in the church of All Hallows, Maidstone. A monument to his memory has been placed by New College in the church to which he was first presented—that at Newton Longueville. Grocyn was a clever talker, fond of a jest, and always expressing himself briefly and to the point. Until his death, as his will proves, Grocyn, despite his varied learning, adhered strictly to the old form of religious belief.

Except the letter to Aldus and an epigram on a lady who threw a snowball at him (cf. Fuller, *Worthies*, 1811, ii. 298), no writings by Grocyn are known. Erasmus explains in his dialogue called 'Ciceronianus' that weak eyesight made Grocyn chary of writing, but Erasmus praises highly his Ciceronian style in Latin, and was clearly acquainted with some works from his pen. Wood supplies the following list of works: 'Tractatus contra Hostiolum Jo. Wiclevi,' 'Epist. ad Erasmum et alios,' 'Grammatica,' and 'Vulgaria puerorum,' to which Tanner adds: 'Notæ in Terentium' and 'Isagogicum quoddam.' Menckenius, in his 'Life of Politian' (Leipzig, 1736), refers to 'Grocyn's epistles to learned men, and especially Erasmus, and other most excellent monuments of his ability.' But these references are devoid of authority. Wood and Tanner obviously constructed their bibliographies out of vague rumours. It is possible that in his early days Grocyn may have written against Wycliffe's 'Wicket,' although the work has never been seen. An interesting catalogue of his library, found in Merton College in 1889, and printed by Professor Burrows for the Oxford Historical Society, illustrates the character of his studies. The inventory was drawn up after his death by his executor, Linacre, and some of his books were disposed of before it was compiled. Little can therefore be inferred by the absence of any well-known author. The printed volumes number 105, and the manuscripts 17. The works of St. Augustine are lavishly represented. There are the Greek and Latin versions of the New Testament, the 'Concordantiæ Biblii,' some commentaries on the Psalms and the Sarum Breviary, together with nearly complete copies of Origen, Cyprian, Eusebius, Ambrose, Jerome, and Gregory the Great. The schoolmen include Anselm, Aquinas, Duns Scotus, Ockham, Bonaventure, and Nicholas de Lyra. In the Latin classics Cicero holds the first place, but all the leading authors appear with him, together with Valerius Maximus, Aulus Gellius, Boethius, and Cassiodorus. The Greek classics include only Aristotle and Plutarch. There are many books on astronomy, together with the works of such modern Italians as Ficino, Filelfo, Lorenzo Valla, Æneas Sylvius, Gaguinus, Perotti, Petrarch, and Boccaccio. There is only one work of Erasmus, the 'Adagia.' A few of Grocyn's manuscripts were purchased by John Claymond, the president, for Corpus Christi College, and are still in the library there. They include his 'Theophylact,' 'Chrysostom,' and Suidas's 'Lexicon.'

By his will, which was dated 2 June 1519, and proved at Lambeth by his executor, Linacre, on 20 July 1522, Grocyn, after a few bequests to friends, including William Lily, his godson, leaves the residue of his property to Linacre, 'to bestowe such parte therof for the wele of my soule and the soules of my fader, moder, benefactors, and all Xtian soules as it shall please hym.' The manner in which Linacre fulfilled this direction is set forth in his accounts of his expenses, which are preserved among the archives of Merton College, Oxford. We thus learn that, besides providing relief for the poor, he purchased books at Louvain for distribution to studious Oxford scholars, and gave 'Master Lilly' 40*s.* to procure Greek books to give away.

[The most complete account of Grocyn is that appended by Professor M. Burrows to the list of Grocyn's books and Linacre's accounts, as executor, which he printed for the first time from the Merton College MSS. in the Oxf. Hist. Soc.'s Collectanea, 1890, ii. 319–80. See also George Lily's Virorum aliquot ad Britannia . . . Elogia, 1548, appended to Paolo Giovio's Descriptio Britanniæ; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 30–33; Seebohm's Oxford Reformers; Tanner's Bibl.

Brit.; Lupton's Life of Colet; Knight's Life of Erasmus (where Grocyn's will appears); Erasmi Epistolæ, ed. Leclerc.] S. L. L.

GROENVELDT, JOHN, M.D. (1647?–1710?), physician, born about 1647, was a native of Deventer in Holland. He was educated partly in Holland and then under F. Zypæus at Louvain, and in Paris. On 13 Sept. 1667 he was entered as a medical student at Leyden, but graduated M.D. at Utrecht on 18 March 1670. His thesis, 'De Calculo Vesicæ' (Utrecht, 1670), was translated into English and published in London in 1677, and with large additions in 1710. About 1673 he was appointed physician in chief to the garrison at Grave. Ten years afterwards he came to England, settled in Throgmorton Street, London, and was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians on 2 April 1683. Supported by powerful patronage he passed as a specialist on gout and stone, but was regarded by most of his brethren as a quack. In 1693 he was summoned before the college for *mala praxis* in the internal use of cantharides, but was not punished. In April 1697 he was again summoned for the same offence, and was fined and committed to Newgate, but was soon released (Luttrell, *Brief Historical Relation*, iv. 214). A female patient, to whom he is said to have administered thirty-six grains of the medicine, brought an action against him on the following 7 Dec., but though nearly twenty members of the college appeared on her behalf, a verdict was given in his favour (*ib.* iv. 316). He in turn sued the college for wrongful imprisonment, but the court gave judgment for the defendants on 8 June 1700 (*ib.* iv. 654). Groenveldt, or Greenfield, as he sometimes styled himself in England, was the author of a small treatise on his favourite medicine, entitled 'Tutus Cantharidum in medicina Usus internus,' 1698 (2nd edition, 1703), which was translated into English, with additions, by John Marten, surgeon, in 1706. He wrote also: 1. 'Dissertatio Lithologica,' 1684; 2nd edition, 1687. 2. 'Practica Medica,' 1688. 3. 'Arthritology; or a Discourse of the Gout,' 1691. 4. 'Fundamenta Medicinæ scriptoribus . . . præstantioribus deprompta' [anon.], 1714; 2nd edition, with author's name (1715). This handbook, compiled by Groenveldt from the dictation of Zypæus, was published in English in 1715 and 1753. In May 1710 Groenveldt was living opposite the Sun Tavern, Threadneedle Street, but died apparently in the same year.

[Prefaces and Appendices to Marten's translation of Groenveldt's Tutus Cantharidum Usus, 1706; Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, i. 429–30; Lists of Coll. of Phys.] G. G.

GROGAN, CORNELIUS (1738?–1798), United Irishman, born about 1738, was eldest son of John Grogan of Johnstown Castle, Wexford, by his wife Catherine, daughter and heiress of Major Andrew Knox of Rathmacknee. His father, a protestant landlord, was a member of the Irish parliament. Grogan succeeded to the family estates, was high sheriff of Wexford, and was from 1783 to 1790 M.P. for Enniscorthy in the Irish parliament. On the outbreak of the Irish rebellion in 1798 Grogan joined the insurgents, and became commissary-general in their army. When Wexford was taken by the government forces Grogan was tried by court-martial. He pleaded that he had been forced to take a nominal lead, but had been guilty of no overt act, but was beheaded on Wexford Bridge on 28 June 1798. Two other landlords of Wexford who had taken the same action as himself, John Henry Colclough [q.v.] and Bagenal Beauchamp Harvey [q.v.], suffered with him. Their heads were set up on the court-house, and their bodies flung into the Slaney; but Grogan's body was recovered by his followers, and secretly buried at Rathaspick, near Johnstown. His estates were escheated by the crown, but were restored on the payment of a heavy fine to his youngest and only surviving brother, John Knox. Another brother, Thomas, a lieutenant in the British army, was killed at the battle of Arklow on 9 June 1798. A cousin, Edward Grogan, born in 1802, M.P. for Dublin from 1841 to 1868, was created a baronet on 23 April 1859.

[Edward Hay's Insurrection in Wexford (1803); Burke's Baronetage; Grattan's Life and Times of Henry Grattan, 1839–46; Froude's English in Ireland; Cornwallis Correspondence, ii. 345, 379, 380.] S. L. L.

GROGAN, NATHANIEL (*d.* 1807?), painter, a native of Cork, served first as an apprentice to a wood-turner, but becoming acquainted with John Butts, the painter, at Cork, desired to become a painter. He entered the army, however, and served through the American war, at the close of which he returned to Cork to devote himself to art. He was mainly occupied in painting landscapes, but gained his chief successes in humorous subjects, especially drawn from Irish peasant life. In 1782 he sent four pictures to the exhibition of the Free Society of Artists in London. Some pictures by him were exhibited at the Irish Exhibition in London, 1888. Grogan also worked in aquatint, and executed in this method a large plate of 'The Country Schoolmaster' (an impression is in the print room at the British Museum), and some views in the neighbourhood of Cork.

He died at Cork about 1807 in poor circumstances, leaving two sons, also practising as artists.

[Pasquin's Artists of Ireland; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] L. C.

GRONOW, REES HOWELL (1794–1865), writer of reminiscences, eldest son of William Gronow of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire, who died in 1830, by Anne, only daughter of Rees Howell of Gwrrhyd, was born on 7 May 1794, and educated at Eton, where he was intimate with Shelley (Dowden, *Shelley*, 1886, i. 25, 300). On 24 Dec. 1812 he received a commission as an ensign in the 1st regiment of foot guards, and after mounting guard at St. James's Palace for a few months was sent with a detachment of his regiment to Spain. In 1813 he took part in the principal military operations in that country, and in the following year returned with his battalion to London. Here he became one of the dandies of the town, and was among the very few officers who were admitted at Almack's, where he remembered the first introduction of quadrilles and waltzes in place of the old reels and country dances. Wanting money to equip himself for his further services abroad, he obtained an advance of 200*l.* from his agents, Cox & Greenwood, and going with this money to a gambling-house in St. James's Square, he won 600*l.*, with which he purchased horses and other necessaries. Apparently without the permission of the war office he then crossed the Channel, was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, entered Paris on 25 June 1815, and on 28 June became lieutenant and captain in his regiment. From this period until 24 Oct. 1821 he continued with his regiment in England, and then retired from the army. On 18 June 1823 he became insolvent, and after some confinement was discharged from prison under the Insolvent Debtors Act. He contested Grimsby 2 May 1831, but in company with H. W. Hobhouse was defeated by G. Harris and J. V. Shelley. After the dissolution of 1832 he came in for Stafford, by means of extensive bribery, on 11 Dec.; but the election was declared void, and a new writ was not issued during the parliament. At the following election, 6 Jan. 1835, he was defeated by the longer purse of F. L. Holyoake Goodricke (afterwards Sir F. Goodricke, bart.)

For many years after this he resided in London, mixing in the best society. In later years he took up his residence in Paris, where he was present during the coup d'état of 1–2 Dec. 1851. His name is chiefly remembered in connection with his four volumes of reminiscences: 1. 'Reminiscences of Captain Gronow, formerly of the Grenadier Guards and M.P. for Stafford, being Anecdotes of the Camp, the Court, and the Clubs, at the close of the last War with France, related by himself,' 1861; 2nd ed., revised, 1862. 2. 'Recollections and Anecdotes, being a Second Series of Reminiscences, by Captain R. N. Gronow,' 1863. 3. 'Celebrities of London and Paris, being a Third Series of Reminiscences and Anecdotes, 1865. 4. 'Captain Gronow's Last Recollections, being the Fourth and Final Series of his Reminiscences and Anecdotes,' 1866. In 1888 appeared 'The Reminiscences and Recollections of Capt. Gronow. With illustrations from contemporary sources . . . by J. Grego.' When he relates his personal experiences, as in his account of the state of Paris in 1815, the condition of society in London in his own time, and the doings of the court of Napoleon III, his testimony is to be relied on, but his second-hand stories and anecdotes of persons whom he did not know are of little value.

He was a remarkably handsome man, always faultlessly dressed, and was very popular in society. His portrait appeared in shop windows with those of Brummell, the Regent, Alvanley, Kangaroo Cook, and other worthies. With the exception of Captain Ross he was the best pistol shot of his day, and in early life took part in several duels. He died in Paris 20 Nov. 1865. He married first, in 1825, Antoinine, daughter of Monsieur Didier of Paris. By a second wife, another French lady, he had four children.

[Reminiscences of Captain Gronow (1862), with portrait; Captain Gronow's Last Recollections (1866), with portrait; Harper's New Monthly Mag. November 1862, pp. 745–53, with portrait; Morning Post, 23 Nov. 1865, p. 5; Gent. Mag. January 1866, p. 148.] G. C. B.

GROOMBRIDGE, STEPHEN (1755–1832), astronomer, was born at Goudhurst in Kent on 7 Jan. 1755. He succeeded when about twenty-one to the business in West Smithfield of a linendraper named Greenland, to whom he had been apprenticed. Afterwards, and until 1815, he was a successful West India merchant. He resided chiefly at Goudhurst, where he built a small observatory; but his early love of astronomy was more fully gratified after his removal to Blackheath in 1802. On acquiring in 1806 a fine transit circle by Troughton (described in Pearson's 'Practical Astronomy,' ii. 402, and in Rees's 'Cyclopædia,' art. 'Circle'), he undertook the construction of a catalogue of stars down to 8·9 magnitude within fifty degrees of the pole. The results of upwards of

one thousand preliminary observations on atmospheric refraction were laid before the Royal Society on 28 March 1810, and a further series on 31 March 1814 (*Phil. Trans.* c. 190, civ. 337). After 1806 he devoted himself with such energy to his principal task that in ten years he accumulated some fifty thousand observations, all made by himself. His observatory opened off his dining-room, and he often rose from table to observe. He had corrected the whole for instrumental errors, and derived the mean places of about half the recorded stars, when a severe attack of paralysis disabled him in 1827 from further exertions. Sir George Airy says that, considering the circumstances, 'the work is one of the greatest which the long-deferred leisure of a private individual has ever produced.' The disturbed state of Europe caused it to be almost isolated.

On his partial recovery Groombridge applied, with success, to the board of longitude for assistance in completing his catalogue, which was prepared for press by Mr. Henry Taylor, and printed in 1832. This was suppressed, on the advice of Baily and Airy, on account of errors. Revised and corrected under Airy's supervision, the work eventually appeared in 1838, at the public expense, as 'A Catalogue of Circumpolar Stars, deduced from the Observations of Stephen Groombridge, F.R.S., reduced to Jan. 1, 1810.' It includes 4,243 star-places of standard accuracy, among them that of the swiftest-moving of known stars (No. 1830), first observed by Groombridge. The 'Catalogue,' Professor R. Grant remarks (*Hist. Phys. Astronomy*, p. 511), is 'universally admitted to be one of the most valuable contributions to practical astronomy made during the nineteenth century.' Groombridge retired from business in 1815, and devoted the leisure spared from astronomy to music, of which he was passionately fond. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, sat on its first council, and took an active part in its proceedings. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1812, and was a member of the academy of Naples. The partial and annular eclipses of the sun of 19 Nov. 1816 and 7 Sept. 1820 respectively were observed by him (*Phil. Mag.* xlviii. 371; *Mem. R. Astr. Soc.* i. 135).

He died at Blackheath on 30 March 1832, and was buried at Goudhurst, leaving a reputation for integrity and kindness. He had high qualities as an observer, but was ignorant of the higher mathematics. His widow survived him only five months. Their only child, a daughter, married the Rev. Newton Smart of Farley Hospital, near Salisbury, and died before her parents, leaving one son. Groombridge's manuscripts were deposited, by his own request, with the Royal Astronomical Society. To the first two volumes of their 'Memoirs' he contributed, in November 1820, 'Universal Tables for the Reduction of the Fixed Stars,' in 1822 'Observations of the Planets,' in 1826 papers 'On the Colatitude of the Observatory at Blackheath,' and on the 'Horizontal Error of a Transit-Instrument.' He communicated on 16 Nov. 1812 to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a 'Comparison of the North Polar Distances of 38 Principal Fixed Stars as determined at Greenwich, Armagh, Palermo, Westbury, Dublin, and Blackheath' (*Edinb. Phil. Trans.* vii. 279); and his planetary observations, 1807–23, especially valuable for the theory of the minor planets, were inserted in supplements to the 'Berlin Ephemeris' for the corresponding years. He also wrote on astronomical subjects in the 'Philosophical Magazine' and the 'Quarterly Journal of Science.'

[Monthly Notices R. Astr. Society, ii. 145; Airy's Pref. to Groombridge's Catalogue; Gent. Mag. 1832, pt. i. p. 379; Mädler's Geschichte der Himmelskunde, ii. 366.] A. M. C.

GROOMBRIDGE, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1770–1790), water-colour painter, first appears as an exhibitor of landscapes at the Royal Academy in 1770, and continued to exhibit up to 1790. His pictures were tinted drawings, and the smaller ones were neatly finished and well thought of. He was less successful in larger compositions. About 1780 he removed from London to Canterbury. He exhibited for the last time in 1790. He published a volume of 'Sonnets,' London, 1789. He is included in the 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors,' published in 1816.

[Seguier's Dict. of Painters; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Royal Academy Catalogues.] L. C.

GROOME, JOHN (1678?–1760), divine, born in 1678 or 1679, was the son of John Groome of Norwich. After attending Norwich grammar school he entered Magdalene College, Cambridge, as a sizar on 14 Oct. 1695, and proceeded B.A. in 1699 (*College Admission Book*). In July 1709 he was presented to the vicarage of Childerditch, Essex (Morant, *Essex*, i. 117), and became also chaplain to Robert, earl of Holderness. Grieved by unjust reflections cast upon the clergy, he wrote 'The Dignity and Honour of the Clergy represented in an Historical Collection: shewing how useful and serviceable the Clergy have been to this Nation by their universal learning, acts of charity, and the administration of civil offices,' 8vo, London, 1710. Groome died in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, on 31 July 1760, and was

buried at Childerditch (*Probate Act Book, P. C. C.*, 1760; *Gent. Mag.* 1760, p. 394). He had married, but left no children. By his will (P. C. C. 324, Lynch) he bequeathed property for founding exhibitions at Magdalene College, preference to be given to clergymen's sons from Essex. He provided for the payment of six pounds a year to the succeeding vicars of Childerditch for ever, that they might go to the college on St. Mary Magdalen's day, 22 July, 'when the publick benefactions are read over,' to see that his exhibitions were filled in, the profits of such as were vacant to go to the vicar. Groome also gave his library to Magdalene College.

[Authorities as above.] G. G.

GROOME, ROBERT HINDES (1810–1889), archdeacon of Suffolk, born at Framlingham on 18 Jan. 1810, was the second son of the Rev. John Hindes Groome, formerly fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and rector for twenty-seven years of Earl Soham and Monk Soham in Suffolk. He was educated at Norwich under Valpy and Howes, and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and M.A. in 1836. In 1833 he was ordained to the Suffolk curacy of Tannington-with-Brundish; during 1835 travelled in Germany as tutor to the son of Mendizabal, the Spanish financier; in 1839 became curate of Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, of which little borough he was for a twelvemonth mayor; and in 1845 succeeded his father as rector of Monk Soham. Here, in the course of four-and-forty years, he built the rectory and the village school, restored the fine old church, erected an organ, and rehung the bells. In 1858 he was appointed an honorary canon of Norwich, and from 1869 to 1887 was archdeacon of Suffolk. Failing eyesight forced him to resign that office, when 186 clergy of the diocese presented him with his portrait by Mr. W. R. Symonds. He died at Monk Soham on 19 March 1889.

Groome was a man of wide culture and of many friends. Chief among these were Edward Fitzgerald, William Bodham Donne, Dr. Thompson, the master of Trinity, and Bradshaw, the Cambridge librarian, who said of him: 'I never see Groome but what I learn something from him.' He read much, but published little—a couple of charges, one or two sermons and lectures, some hymns and hymn-tunes, and articles in the 'Christian Advocate and Review,' of which he was editor from 1861 to 1866. He will be best remembered by his short Suffolk stories, 'The Only Darter,' 'Master Charlie,' &c., a collection of which appeared shortly after his death. For real humour and tenderness these come near to 'Rab and his Friends.' In 1843 he married Mary, third daughter of the Rev. J. L. Jackson, rector of Swanage, and Louisa Decima Wollaston. She bore him eight children, and, with four sons and two daughters, survived him.

[Obituary in Ipswich Journal, East Anglian Times, the Times and Guardian; Letters and Remains of Edward Fitzgerald.] F. H. G.

GROSE, FRANCIS (1731?–1791), antiquary and draughtsman, born about 1731 at Greenford, Middlesex, was the eldest son of Francis Grose or Grosse (*d.* 1769) by his wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Bennett of Kingston, Oxfordshire. The elder Grose, a native of Berne in Switzerland, came to England early in the eighteenth century (pedigree in the College of Arms), and was a well-to-do jeweller living at Richmond in Surrey. He fitted up the coronation crown of George III, and collected prints and shells, which were sold in 1770. The younger Grose received a classical education, but did not proceed to a university. He studied art in Shipley's drawing school, and was in 1766 a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, and in 1768 exhibited with the society a stained drawing, 'High Life below Stairs.' In 1769 and following years he exhibited at the Royal Academy tinted drawings, chiefly of architectural remains. Grose illustrated many of his own works, and some of his original drawings are in the British Museum (Fagan, *Handbook to Dept. of Prints*, p. 193). From 12 June 1755 till 1763 he was Richmond herald. He then became adjutant and paymaster in the Hampshire militia. He said his only account-books were his right and left hand pockets: into one he put what he received, and from the other he paid out. His father left him a fortune, which he soon spent. From 1778 (or earlier) till his death he was captain and adjutant of the Surrey militia. In 1773 he published the first number of his 'Antiquities of England and Wales,' &c., and completed the work in 1787 (London, 4 vols. folio; new ed. 8 vols., London [1783–] 1797, 4to). Many of the drawings were made by himself, but in the letterpress he was helped by other antiquaries. In the summer of 1789 he set out for a tour in Scotland. He was kindly entertained by Robert Riddell, the antiquary, and at his seat, Friars Carse, made the acquaintance of Burns. The poet wrote on Grose's 'Peregrinations through Scotland, collecting the Antiquities of that kingdom,' the genial verses 'Hear, Land o' Cakes, and brither Scots,' in which occur the lines:

A chield's amang you taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

Burns also wrote the verses 'Ken ye ought o' Captain Grose?' and a rather coarse 'Epigram on Captain Francis Grose.' The 'Antiquities of Scotland' was published by Grose in 1789–91, London, 2 vols. 4to. In the spring of 1791 he set out for an antiquarian tour in Ireland, but died on 12 May of that year from an apoplectic fit while at dinner in the house of his friend Nathaniel Hone, at Dublin. The 'St. James's Evening' for 26 May suggested the epitaph 'Here lies Francis Grose . . . Death put an end to his Views and Prospects.' He was buried on 18 May in Drumcondra Church, near Dublin.

The 'Antiquities of Ireland' begun by him was published, with additions, by his friend Dr. Edward Ledwich, London, 1791–5, 2 vols. 4to. Grose's other publications are: 1. 'The Antiquarian Repertory,' 1775, 4to (originally compiled by Grose; new ed., with continuations, 4 vols. 1807, &c.) 2. 'Advice to the Officers of the British Army,' 1782, 8vo; reprint of the 6th London edition, New York, 1867, 8vo (attributed also to Captain Williamson and to Lord Townshend, but apparently by Grose). 3. 'A Guide to Health, Beauty, Riches, and Honour,' 1783, 8vo; 1796, 8vo. 4. 'A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,' 1785, 8vo; 1788, 8vo; 1796, 8vo; reissued as 'Lexicon Balatronicum. A Dictionary of Buckish Slang, University Wit, and Pickpocket Eloquence,' 1811, and edited by Pierce Egan [q. v.], 1823. 5. 'Military Antiquities respecting a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the Present Time,' London, 1786–8, 2 vols. 4to; also London, 1801, 4to; and 1812, 4to. 6. 'A Treatise on Ancient Armour,' &c., with supplement, London, 1786–9, 4to (plates from the armour in the Tower, &c.) 7. W. Darrell's 'History of Dover Castle,' edited and illustrated by Grose, 1786, 4to and 8vo. 8. 'A Provincial Glossary' (local proverbs and superstitions), London, 1787, 8vo; 1790, 8vo. 9. 'Rules for Drawing Caricatures,' 1788, 8vo; French translation, Paris, 1802, 8vo. 10. 'The Grumbler' (sixteen essays), London, 1791. 11. 'The Olio' (essays, dialogues, &c.), London, 1793, 8vo; 1796, 8vo (posthumous, probably only partially by Grose). Parodies of Milton and Homer, often attributed to Grose, were probably by Thomas Bridges [q. v.]

Grose was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (elected 31 March 1757), and contributed to the 'Archæologia,' v. 237, 'On an Ancient Fortification at Christchurch, Hants,' and viii. 111, 'On Ancient Spurs.' Some of his letters to George Allan, F.S.A., and to William Hutchinson, the antiquary, are printed in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' viii. 691 f., and 'Literary Illustrations,' i. 447 f.

Grose has been described as a sort of antiquarian Falstaff. He was immensely corpulent, full of humour and good nature, and 'an inimitable boon companion' (Noble, *Hist. of the College of Arms*, pp. 434–8; *Gent. Mag.* 1791, vol. lxi. pt. ii. p. 660.) There is a full-length portrait of him, drawn by N. Dance and engraved by F. Bartolozzi, at the beginning of his 'Antiquities of England,' vol. i. 1st ed. (for other portraits, see Noble, pp. 436–7; and *Gent. Mag.* 1791, vol. lxi. pt. i. pp. 493–494). Grose lived chiefly at Mulberry Cottage, Wandsworth Common (Brayley, *Surrey*, iii. 499). He married Catherine, daughter of Mr. Jordan of Canterbury, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Colonel Francis Grose, was deputy-governor of Botany Bay (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. ii. 47, 257, 291).

[Gent. Mag. 1791, vol. lxi. pt. i. pp. 492–4, 581, pt. ii. p. 660; Noble's Hist. of College of Arms, pp. 434–8; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 656–9, and see indices; Nichols's Lit. Illustr., references in index in viii. 47; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; W. West's Fifty Years' Recollections of an Old Bookseller, p. 77 ff.; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. ix. 350, 3rd ser. i. 64, xi. 280–1, 5th ser. xii. 148; Hone's Every-day Book, i. 655.] W. W.

GROSE, JOHN (1758–1821), divine, baptised on 26 Feb. 1758 at Richmond, Surrey, was the eldest son of John Henry Grose [q. v.] of Richmond, by his wife, Sarah Smalley, daughter of John Browning, woolstapler, of Barnaby Street, Southwark (*Richmond Register*). The name in the register is spelt, as originally, 'Grosse.' Grose matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, on 29 May 1783, but did not graduate (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, p. 572). He afterwards received the degree of M.A. He took orders and obtained at various times several small preferments in the church. He was minister of the Tower; lecturer of St. Olave, Southwark; curate of the united parishes of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street; Wednesday evening lecturer of St. Antholin, Budge Lane; rector of Netteswell, Essex; and lecturer of St. Benet, Gracechurch Street. He was also chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Mexborough. He died at the rectory, Little Tower Street, London, in 1821, his estate being administered to on 14 March of that year by his widow, Anna Carter Eugenia Grose (*Administration Act Book, P. C. C.*, 1821). He was twice married: his first wife, Anne, died in 1787 (*Gent. Mag.* 1787, pt. ii. p. 837). Besides various sermons, issued singly and in volumes, he published by subscription in 1782 a volume entitled 'Ethics, Rational and Theological, with cursory Reflections on the General Principles of Deism,'

8vo, London (*ib.* 1782, p. 442), consisting chiefly of essays which had previously appeared in different periodicals. On 4 May 1780 Grose was elected F.S.A. (Gough, *Chronological List of Soc. Antiq.* 1798, p. 33).

[Lists of Society of Antiquaries.] G. G.

GROSE, JOHN HENRY (*fl.* 1750–1783), civil servant of the East India Company, younger brother of Francis Grose [q. v.], left England in March 1750 for Bombay, 'in the station of a covenant servant and writer to the East India Company.' He had the good fortune to be recommended by a director in London to a nephew of the governor of Bombay; his introduction to the new mode of life was made easy to him, and he would seem to have been afforded unusual opportunities, which a faculty for observation enabled him to turn to good account. In 1757 he published 'A Voyage to the East Indies' in one vol., and in 1766 a second edition (2 vols. 8vo), with a history of the war, 1756–1763, and etchings by his brother Francis. A third edition was published in 1772. The first edition gives a good account of Eastern manners and customs, then little known, and the work has been made the basis of many popular accounts. It is said to have been compiled from Grose's notes by John Cleland. A French translation by Philippe Hernandez was published in London in 1758. Grose, who was a member of the Society of Arts, lived at Richmond, Surrey, in 1783. By his wife, Sarah Smalley, daughter of John Browning, a woolstapler, of Barnaby Street, Southwark, he left issue; his son John is noticed separately.

[A Voyage to the East Indies (as above); Gent. Mag. 1791, lxi. pt. i. 493.] J. K. L.

GROSE, Sir NASH (1740–1814), judge, son of Edward Grose of London, was born in 1740. He went to Cambridge, became a fellow of Trinity Hall, and took the degree of LL.B. in 1768. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in November 1766, and became serjeant-at-law in 1774. For many years he enjoyed the best practice in the court of common pleas. On 9 Feb. 1787 he was appointed a judge of the king's bench, and was knighted. Both personally and as a judge he earned the respect and esteem of his contemporaries. His growing infirmities compelled his resignation during the Easter vacation 1813, and on 31 May 1814 he died at his seat, the Priory, in the Isle of Wight. He married a Miss Dennett of the Isle of Wight.

[Foss's Judges of England; Term Reports, p. 551; Campbell's Chief Justices, iii. 155; Gent. Mag. 1814, pt. i. 629.] J. A. H.

GROSSE, ALEXANDER (1596?–1654), presbyterian divine, born about 1596, was the son of William Grosse, husbandman of Christow, Devonshire. After attending Exeter school for five years, he was admitted sizar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, on 26 July 1618, and proceeded M.A. (*College Admission Register*, ed. Venn, p. 138). He became a preacher at Plympton St. Mary, Devonshire, but, wishing to attend Professor John Prideaux's divinity lectures at Oxford, he entered himself a sojourner in Exeter College, was incorporated M.A., and on 23 Feb. 1632 commenced B.D. (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 466, 467). On the death of Henry Wallis in January 1633–4, Grosse was elected by the corporation of Plymouth to the vicarage of St. Andrew in that town. He was, however, refused institution by Bishop Hall (Rowe, *Old Plymouth*, ii. 34, 55). On 16 Jan. 1638–9 he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Bridford, Devonshire (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1638–9, p. 319), and in or after 1647 obtained the rich vicarage of Ashburton in the same county, 'where he, being a presbyterian, and a sider with the times, was much frequented by people of that persuasion' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 358–9). He died in the beginning of 1654, and was buried at Ashburton (Letters of Administration, P. C. C., granted on 5 May 1654 to his widow, Pascow). His son, Alexander Grosse, became an undergraduate of Exeter College in 1638.

Grosse was author of: 1. 'Sweet and Soule-perswading Inducements leading unto Christ,' 4to, London, 1632. 2. 'The Happiness of enjoying and making a true and speedy Use of Christ. . . . [Three Sermons] . . . Whereunto is added, St. Paul's Legacie, or Farewell to the Men of Corinth,' 8vo, London, 1640. 3. 'Deaths Deliverance and Eliahes Fiery Chariot, or the Holyman's Triumph after Death. Delivered in two sermons preached at Plymouth, . . . the former [on Isaiah lvii. 1, 2] at the Funerall of Thomas Sherwill, . . . 1631,' 8vo, London, 1640 (containing the sermon on T. Sherwill only). 4. 'A Fiery Pillar of Heavenly Truth; shewing the way to a Blessed Life. Composed by way of Catechisme' [anon.], 8vo, London, 1641; 2nd edition, 1644; 10th edition, 1663. 5. 'The Mystery of Self-Denial; or the Cessation of Man's Living to Himself, and the Inchoations of Christ's Living in Man,' 4to, London, 1642. 6. 'Man's Misery without Christ, opening the Sinful, Perplexed, Dishonourable, and Soul-destroying Condition of Man without Christ,' 4to, London, 1642. 7. 'Christ the Christian's Choice; or a Sermon [on Phil. i. 23] preached

at the Funerall of John Caws, one of the Magistrates of . . . Plymouth,' 4to, London, 1645. 8. 'The Buddings and Blossomings of Old Truths; or severall practicall points of Divinity, gathered out of . . . John iii. 22, ad finem,' 8vo, London, 1656, edited by John Welden, a presbyterian minister, of Stratcley in Ermington, Devonshire. He wrote two other treatises, 'The Anatomy of the Heart' and 'On Sacred Things.'

[Authorities cited; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

GROSSETESTE, ROBERT (*d.* 1253), bishop of Lincoln from 1235 to 1253, was born probably in 1175 in Suffolk (TRIVET, p. 242). From what Trivet mentions in this place, and the report of his own words given in the Lanercost chronicle (p. 44, 'humili de patre et matre sum natus'), he was of humble origin; indeed he was reproached with this by the canons of Lincoln in the heat of their quarrel with him. The earliest mention of his name is in a letter of Giraldus Cambrensis (*Symbolum Electorum*, 18, i. 249, ed. Brewer), introducing him to William de Vere, bishop of Hereford, written certainly before December 1199, when the bishop died, which speaks of his knowledge both in law and medicine. He was sent by his friends to Oxford, and afterwards probably studied at Paris, as in his directions to the regents at Oxford he bids them follow the course of study pursued there. He afterwards returned to Oxford, became 'rector scholarum' and chancellor. In 1224 he became the first rector of the Franciscans at Oxford, and it was then that he laid the foundation of his knowledge of Aristotle and his skill in preaching. Eccleston (*Monumenta Franciscana*, i. 37) speaks of the influence he had over the Franciscans, and of how much their powers of speaking and preaching were due to his teaching. His earliest preferments seem to have been the archdeaconry of Wilts (1214 and 1220), the archdeaconry of Northampton (1221), held with the prebend of Empingham in Lincoln Cathedral, which was afterwards exchanged for the archdeaconry of Leicester. He held also at different times the churches of St. Margaret's, Leicester, and Abbotsley in Huntingdonshire. In 1231, after a severe attack of fever, he resigned all his preferments, except the Lincoln prebend.

On the death of Hugh de Wells, bishop of Lincoln, in February 1235, the chapter elected Grosseteste as his successor. There was a difficulty as to the place of his consecration. The monks of Canterbury claimed as their right that he should be consecrated at Canterbury; the archbishop (St. Edmund) wished it elsewhere, and though Grosseteste was willing to give way, the archbishop was firm, and persuaded the monks to consent to his wishes, on the understanding it should not be used as a precedent. He was consecrated at Reading on 3 June (according to WENDOVER) or 17 June (*Annal. Winton* and WIKES). On being thus put in charge of the enormous diocese, which then contained the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Leicester, Stowe, Buckingham, Huntingdon, Northampton, Oxford, and Bedford, he at once set himself to reform all the abuses which his predecessors had left, directing his clergy to put down anything that tended to evil, such as games and parish processions leading to strife, drinking bouts, desecration of churchyards by their being used for games, private marriages, carelessness of mothers towards their children, the feast of fools, &c. In the first year of his episcopacy he visited the monasteries of his diocese, and removed no fewer than seven abbots and four priors. We find him at Oxford helping to allay a quarrel between the clergy and townspeople. In 1236 he witnessed the confirmation of Magna Charta. The next year he took part in the great London council under the legate Otho, and in obedience to its resolutions sent his constitutions through his diocese. He still kept up his connection with Oxford, and protected the students who had got into trouble for their attack on the legate Otho. It was in this year (1237) that he escaped with difficulty from an attempt to poison him, through the skill of his friend and physician, John of St. Albans [see JOHN].

In 1239 began the quarrel between the bishop and the Lincoln chapter which occupied so many years of his life. Grosseteste asserted his right to visit the chapter as well as the rest of the diocese; the dean and canons asserted their independence. Otho thought he had only to appear on the scene to settle the whole matter; an appeal was made to Canterbury, but it soon became evident that the pope was the only authority that would be accepted as final. The chapter issued a mandate to the vicars and chaplains ministering in the prebends and churches belonging to them to disobey the bishop if he attempted to visit them. The bishop required them to recall this, and on their refusal suspended the dean, precentor, and subdean. They and some other canons started for Rome. They waited for the bishop in London, and while there agreed to apply to the pope to commit the decision of the question to three arbitrators, the Bishop of Worcester and the archdeacons of Worcester and Sudbury. But this came to nothing. The canons preached against the bishop in the cathedral. On one occasion in a sermon on the bishop's oppres-

sions, one of them added, 'If we were to be silent the very stones would cry out,' on which a portion of the church behind the dean's seat outside the choir fell down (MATTHEW PARIS, iii. 638; *Dunstable Annals*, *Annal. Monast.* iii. 149). The quarrel continued its course; Grosseteste excommunicated the proctor of the chapter; they excommunicated his dean. The dean, William de Tournay, was deprived, and Roger de Weseham put in his place. The chapter produced a forged paper to the effect that the see of Lincoln had come to an end and been restored by William Rufus, and therefore the king might interfere with it as being a royal foundation. At length a direct appeal was made to the pope, and after dragging on for several years more it was settled at Lyons by a bull of Innocent IV, 25 Aug. 1245, entirely in favour of the bishop, who obtained full power over the chapter, though the dean and canons were excused from an oath of obedience to the bishop on their collation. While all this was going on the bishop had serious troubles with others; in 1241 he had a quarrel with the abbot of Westminster, costly and injurious to both, as Matthew Paris tells us, respecting the right to the church of Ashwell in Hertfordshire, and a still more serious one with the king about the prebend of Thame, which Henry III had conferred on John Mansel [q. v.] by a papal provision, though it had been previously conferred on Simon of London. Grosseteste went to London prepared to excommunicate John Mansel and all disturbers of the peace of the church. Mansel gave way, and the king followed his example, in fear lest Grosseteste should leave the country and place the see under an interdict. In 1243 the bishop became embroiled with the chapter of Canterbury, the see being vacant, as Boniface was not yet consecrated, and the chapter claiming metropolitical power during the vacancy. A clerk who had a dispute with the abbot of Bardney laid a complaint before the archdeacon of Lincoln. The archdeacon cited the abbot to appear before him, and on his refusal cited him before the bishop. The abbot refused to acknowledge the bishop's authority, and Grosseteste excommunicated him. When the bishop sent lay visitors to Bardney to bring the monks to submission, the door was shut in their faces. He threatened to bring ruin on the convent, and the abbot appealed to the Canterbury chapter. The bishop then deposed the abbot, and the king seized on the temporalities. The Canterbury monks then assembled fifty priests of the diocese, and solemnly excommunicated the bishop. Grosseteste had always a violent temper, and on this occasion he threw the letters of the convent on the ground, though the seal contained the effigy of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Both parties then appealed to the pope (Innocent IV), who issued directions to relax the sentence of excommunication without prejudice to either party, a proceeding which by no means satisfied the bishop.

In 1244, in consequence of troubles at Oxford between the scholars and the Jews, Grosseteste obtained for the scholars the privilege that in future all quarrels as to loans, or taxes, or hiring, or buying provisions should be decided before the chancellor of the university. The same year he made a great stand against the king as to his treatment of William de Raleigh, bishop of Winchester, even threatening to lay the royal chapel at Westminster under an interdict, and with the help of the pope and the archbishop prevailed on the king to give way. He was also one of a committee of twelve, partly clergy and partly laymen, to discuss the king's demand of a subsidy, and prevailed on the other prelates to stand by the common opinion in the matter. 'It is written,' said he, 'if we are divided we shall soon die.' It was this year that by his means the election of Robert Passelew to the bishopric of Chichester was annulled, Grosseteste having examined him and found him incompetent. On 18 Nov. he set out in company with Adam de Marisco [q. v.] for Lyons, where the pope then was. After obtaining the decision of the quarrel with his chapter in his favour he returned by Beaune and Paris, landing on 14 Oct. 1245 in the Isle of Wight, and bringing back several commissions from the pope. In 1247 he was at Westminster when Henry III presented the vase containing the supposed blood of our Lord, sent by the masters of the templars and hospitallers. His address, vindicating the possibility of its genuineness, is preserved by Matthew Paris (*Additamenta*, 72, vi. 138). In 1248 he was at the parliament in London, summoned by the king to obtain a fresh subsidy. He continued the visitations of his diocese, in 1249 visiting Dunstable and Caldwell, then going to Oxford, where he met the chancellor, proctors, and masters at Osney, and gave them many instructions for their course of study. He was again this year embroiled with the king, through his excommunicating the sheriff of Rutland, in consequence of his refusing to imprison a criminous clerk whom Grosseteste had deprived and excommunicated. Though he set such store on his own right of visitation, he was very decided in opposing Archbishop Boniface's somewhat similar claim, and in 1250, when the archbishop held a visitation

at Dunstable, he took a prominent part with the other bishops in resisting it. Finding that many parishes had been impoverished and left without resident priests, in consequence of the monasteries converting to their own use much of the tithes and possessions of the churches, he obtained a papal letter authorising him to revoke these seizures, and to proceed against all that opposed. He cited the beneficed monks of his diocese to appear before him to hear this, his object being to take the benefices into his own hands, so that he might institute vicars in them. Those who had exemptions, the templars, hospitallers, and others, appealed to the pope, and Grosseteste at once started for Lyons, where the pope still was. If we may trust Matthew Paris's account, the pope had been influenced by the gold of the religious orders, and the bishop could get no redress, and left the pope's presence after an exclamation against the influence of money at the Roman court. He remained some time longer at Lyons, and on 13 May delivered his celebrated sermon against the abuses of the papal court and the scandals prevalent among the clergy (Brown, *Fasciculus*, ii. 250). In September he returned, 'tristis et vacuus,' to England, and even contemplated resigning his see, influenced by the example of his old friend Nicholas of Farnham, bishop of Durham. However, he soon recovered himself, and set about his duties with more than usual vigour, displaying especial severity in his visitation of the monasteries.

In 1251 he suffered a temporary suspension from the pope in consequence of his refusal to admit an Italian ignorant of English to a rich benefice in his diocese; but the next year, though he was thwarted in his endeavour to compel all beneficed persons to become priests, he obtained a papal letter authorising the appointment of vicars and their payment out of the revenues of the livings. In 1252 he excommunicated Hurtold, a Burgundian, who had been collated by the king to Flamstead in spite of the queen's having already appointed one of her chaplains, and laid the church under an interdict. In October, at the parliament, he took the lead in withstanding the king's demand for a tenth of church revenues for the necessities of his crusade, this to be estimated, not according to the old computation of the values of the churches, but by a new one to be made after the will of the king's creatures. It was alleged that to oppose both pope and king would be impossible, and that the French had been obliged to give way in a similar case. Grosseteste pointed out that this was an additional reason for resistance, seeing that 'twice makes a custom.' He had a calculation made this year of the revenues of the foreign clerks beneficed in England, and found that the incomes of those appointed by Innocent IV amounted to seventy thousand marks, more than three times the clear revenue of the king. In 1253 the pope wished to provide for his nephew, Frederick di Lavagna, and Grosseteste was ordered by the papal commissioners to induct him into a canonry at Lincoln. His answer refusing obedience (Letter 128), though perfectly respectful in tone, is very decided, the bishop pointing out how unfit the individual was for the post. This letter has done more to perpetuate Grosseteste's fame in modern times than all his other works. He was able to be at the parliament in May of this year, and to take part in the solemn excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta; but his health gave way soon afterwards, and in October he fell ill at Buckden, and sent for his friend and physician, John of St. Albans. He died on 9 Oct. 1253, and was buried in the upper south transept of his cathedral. Legends and miracles followed: bells were heard in the sky on the night of his death; the pope is said to have dreamed of his coming to him and wounding him in the side, from which he never recovered. There were several attempts to procure his canonisation (see the letter of Archbishop Romanus to Pope Honorius IV in 1287, and of Archbishop Greenfield to Pope Clement V in 1307, Raine, *Letters from Northern Registers*, pp. 87, 182, and that of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to Pope Clement V in 1307, Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, ii. 343), and the university of Oxford expressed in strong terms its sense of what it owed him. His affection for the Franciscans remained to the last, as he left his books to the Franciscan convent at Oxford; they remained there till the sixteenth century, when Leland saw them reduced to little more than dust and cobwebs.

Probably no one had a greater influence upon English thought and English literature for the two centuries following his time than Bishop Grosseteste; few books written then will be found that do not contain quotations from 'Lincolniensis.' Roger Bacon says of him: 'Solus unus scivit scientias ut Lincolniensis episcopus;' 'solus dominus Robertus ... præaliis hominibus scivit scientias.' Tyssyngton (Shirley, *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, p. 135) speaks of 'Lincolniensis, cujus comparatio ad omnes doctores modernos est velut comparatio solis ad lunam quando eclipsatur.' It is not only works on theology, such as his ponderous 'Dicta' or his 'De cessatione legalium,' that he wrote, but

essays on physical and mental philosophy, commentaries on Aristotle and Boethius, French poems, works on husbandry, translations from Greek authors. He was fairly familiar with both Hebrew and Greek, and, with the assistance of John of Basingstoke, who followed him, with one interval, as archdeacon of Leicester, translated the 'Testamenta XII Patriarcharum,' which Basingstoke had brought from Constantinople. He also translated the treatise ascribed to Dionysius Areopagita, and is said to have done the same for Suidas. It is hardly conceivable that all the treatises ascribed to him are really his, and he has been, probably, credited with a good deal that is not his own, such as treatises on 'Magick,' &c. Musick (especially playing on the harp) is reckoned among his accomplishments. It is said that Bishop Williams of Lincoln (afterwards archbishop of York) contemplated an edition of the entire works in three folio volumes.

His personal influence during his lifetime was scarcely inferior. His letters give ample proof of this. We find him comforting a nobleman about his spiritual state, advising the king about the value of the royal anointing, and the archbishop as to his conduct at a critical time, warning and consoling Simon de Montfort, whose sons he had educated, giving directions as to the proper treatment of the Jews, intimate with the queen, and using his influence to restrain the king from oppressive acts. Matthew Paris (v. 407), by no means generally favourable to him, as he considered him a persecutor of monks, thus sums up his character: 'He was a manifest confuter of the pope and the king, the blamer of prelates, the corrector of monks, the director of priests, the instructor of clerks, the support of scholars, the preacher to the people, the persecutor of the incontinent, the sedulous student of all scripture, the hammer and the despiser of the Romans. At the table of bodily refreshment he was hospitable, eloquent, courteous, pleasant, and affable. At the spiritual table, devout, tearful, and contrite. In his episcopal office he was sedulous, venerable, and indefatigable.' Adam de Marisco speaks of his courage, Tyssyngton of his subtilty in interpreting scripture.

To give a complete list of his works and of the various manuscripts which contain them would be impossible within the present limits. The list in Pegge's life occupies twenty-five closely printed quarto pages. Brown, in the appendix to his 'Fasciculus rerum expetendarum et fugiendarum' (London, 1690, pp. 250–414), has printed a selection of his letters, a few of the 'Dicta,' some sermons, and the 'Constitutiones rectoribus ecclesiarum . . . directæ.' A complete collection of the letters was edited by H. R. Luard in the Rolls Series in 1861. The translation of the 'Commentary of Dionysius Areopagita de Mystica Theologia' was printed, Strasburg, 1502. Some of his 'Opuscula' were printed at Venice, 1514; the commentary on the 'Posterior Analytics' of Aristotle, Venice, 1494, 1497, 1499, and since; the 'Compendium Sphæræ Mundi,' and other tracts on 'Physical Science,' at Venice, 1508 and 1514 (there were other editions in 1518 and 1531); 'Libellus de Phisicis unus,' Nuremberg, 1503; the commentary on the Libri Physici of Aristotle, Venice, 1506; 'De Doctrina Cordis,' and 'Speculum Concionatorum,' at Naples, 1607. The translation of the 'Testamenta XII Patriarcharum' was first printed, probably in 1520 without date or place, at Haguenau, 1532, and frequently since (see Sinker's edition, p. xvi); an English translation by Anthony Gilby [q. v.] appeared in 1581, a Welsh one in 1522, and a French one (part only) in 1555; a fragment of the 'De Cessatione Legalium' at London, 1658. Of his English translations from the French 'The Boke of Husbondry and of Plantynge of Trees and Vynes,' by Walter de Henley [q. v.], was printed by W. de Worde, and the poem 'Le Chasteau d'Amour,' first printed in a private issue by Mr. J. O. Halliwell in 1849, was edited by Mr. R. F. Weymouth for the Philological Society in 1864. His 'Carmina Anglo-Normannica' were published by the Caxton Society in 1844.

[Brown's Fasciculus, &c., London, 1690; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, ii. 325–48 (he prints a metrical Life by Richard, a monk of Bardney, but this is mere romance, though the author may have had some authority for putting a portion of the bishop's early life at Lincoln); Matthew Paris, Chronica majora; Annales Monastici; Epistolæ Adami de Marisco in Mon. Franc. vol. i.—these all in the Rolls Ser.; Chronicon de Lanercost (Stevenson), pp. 43–6; Tanner's Bibliotheca; Pegge's Life of Grosseteste, London, 1793; Luard's Preface to Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ in the Rolls Ser.; Perry's Life and Times of Bishop Grosseteste, London, S.P.C.K., 1871.] H. R. L.

GROSVENOR, GRAVENOR, or GRAVENER, BENJAMIN, D.D. (1676–1758), dissenting divine, was born in London on 1 Jan. 1676. His father, Charles Gravener, a prosperous upholsterer, at the Black Swan, Watling Street, became embarrassed in later life, and was supported by his son, who altered the spelling of his name (in 1710) to Gravenor, and then to Grosvenor (first used 1712, but not finally adopted till 1716). He was early exercised on religious matters, and ascribes the removal of his difficulties to a

sermon at Gravel Lane, Southwark, by a minister whose name he never knew. He was baptised at the age of fourteen by Benjamin Keach [q. v.], and admitted a member of his church (particular baptist) in Goat Yard Passage, Horselydown. Keach encouraged him to enter the ministry. In 1693 he was placed at the academy of Timothy Jollie (1660?–1714) [q. v.], an independent, at Attercliffe, near Sheffield. His tutor paid more attention to the cultivation of pulpit eloquence than to learning, excluding mathematics 'as tending to scepticism.' While at the academy, Grosvenor altered his views on baptism and became a presbyterian, especially as regards ordination. Returning to London in 1695 he studied under private tutors, and learned Hebrew from Cappel, a Huguenot refugee. Grosvenor's change of opinion led to much discussion with his baptist friends; he was at length dismissed from membership, with some harshness, according to Wilson. He was inclined to abandon the idea of entering the ministry. In 1699 he was examined and licensed by seven presbyterian ministers, including Robert Fleming (1660?–1716) [q. v.], and became assistant to Joshua Oldfield, D.D., at Globe Alley, Maid Lane, Southwark. In 1700 he was a candidate for the succession to Matthew Mead, in the independent congregation at Stepney, but it seems that his excommunication by the baptists stood in his way. In 1702 a Sunday evening lecture for young men was started at the Old Jewry, Grosvenor and Samuel Rosewell being appointed lecturers. His popularity as a preacher increased, and on the death of Samuel Slater (24 May 1704) he was chosen pastor of the large presbyterian congregation in Crosby Square. Here he was ordained on 11 July 1704. His congregation grew in importance, raising more money than any other presbyterian church in London. He had able assistants, the most distinguished being (1705–8) Samuel Wright, D.D.; (1708–14) John Barker (1682–1762) [q. v.]; (1715–26) Clerk Oldisworth, and lastly (1726–49) Edmund Calamy (1697?–1755) [q. v.] Grosvenor resigned the Old Jewry lectureship soon after his appointment at Crosby Square. He was for some years one of the preachers of the Friday evening lecture at the Weigh House, begun (1707) by Thomas Bradbury [q. v.] In 1716 he succeeded Robert Fleming as a preacher of the 'merchants' lecture' on Tuesday mornings at Salters' Hall.

In 1716 Grosvenor was concerned in the periodic issue of the 'Occasional Papers,' known as the 'Bagweell' papers [see Avery, Benjamin]. The first paper, on 'Bigotry,' was by Grosvenor. This serial, continued till 1719, had a marked effect in forming the ideas of dissenters on the subject of religious liberty, and to its influence may be largely ascribed the action of the non-subscribing majority at Salters' Hall in 1719 [see Bradbury, Thomas]. Only one of the eight members of the 'Bagweell' fraternity, Jabez Earle, D.D. [q. v.], was a subscriber at Salters' Hall, another, Joshua Bayes [q. v.], remaining neutral. Grosvenor is said to have drawn up the 'Authentick Account' (1719, 8vo) of the Salters' Hall proceedings, being the first of the many pamphlets issued by the non-subscribing divines, and giving a list of names. His position was one of mutual toleration; in his own theology he remained a moderate Calvinist to the last.

In 1723 Grosvenor was elected a trustee of Dr. Williams's foundations. On 29 May 1730 the university of Edinburgh made him D.D. At Salters' Hall he lectured against popery in 1735, taking persecution as his theme; and he was a coadjutor in the 'Old Whig,' conducted (1735–8) by Avery. In 1749 he resigned his congregation and his lectureship. His repute as a 'polite practical preacher' had suffered no diminution, and he retained his 'tuneable voice,' though an operation for the removal of the uvula in 1726 had somewhat affected his pronunciation. In his retirement he was a great reader of the newest books, and delighted his friends by his kindly temper and 'a lively, brilliant wit.' He died on 27 Aug. 1758, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. His funeral sermon was preached by John Barker. He left a bequest to the presbyterian fund, and his valuable library to the Warrington Academy. His portrait is in Dr. Williams's Library. An engraving by Hopwood is given in Wilson. He was of short stature and graceful bearing; his features indicate considerable strength of character. By his first marriage (1703) to Mary (*d.* November 1707), daughter of Captain Henry South of Bethnal Green, a lady of fortune, he had a son, Benjamin South Grosvenor, who died many years before his father, and a daughter, who died in infancy. By his second marriage (1712) to Elizabeth Prince he had four sons, who inherited neither his 'prudence nor piety;' only the youngest survived him.

Of his publications Wilson enumerates twenty-seven, most of them single sermons, including funeral sermons for Peter Huson (1712), Mary Franklyn (1713), Susanna Rudge (1716), John Deacle (1723), and William Harris, D.D. (1740). The following may be mentioned: 1. 'A Confession of Faith,' 1704, 8vo (at his ordination). 2. 'The Tem-

per of Jesus,' &c., 1712, 8vo (sermon on Luke xxiv. 47). 3. 'Observations on Sudden Death,' &c., 1720, 8vo. 4. 'The Mourner,' &c., 1731, 8vo; 18th edition, 1804. 5. 'Health, an Essay on its Nature,' &c., 1716, 2nd edition, 1748, 8vo. His 'Sermons, now first collected in a volume,' &c., 1809, 8vo, were edited by John Davies, with preface by David Bogue [q. v., where the name is misprinted 'Grasomer'].

[The London Directory of 1677 (1878 reprint); Williams's Funeral Sermon for Mrs. Mary Gravener, 1708; Crosby's Hist. English Baptists, 1740, iv. 203; Funeral Sermon by Barker, 1758; Protestant Dissenters' Mag., 1797 p. 201 sq., 1798 p. 276, 1799 p. 465 sq.; Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London, 1808 i. 344 sq., 1814 iv. 166; Memoir of Neal, prefixed to Hist. of the Puritans, 1822, i. p. xxv sq.; Calamy's Own Life, 1830, ii. 363, 489, 514; Cat. of Edinburgh Graduates, 1858, p. 240; Halley's Lancashire Nonconformity, 1869, ii. 402; Jeremy's Presbyterian Fund, 1885, p. 124; Thompson's Manuscript Account of Dissenting Academies, in Dr. Williams's Library.] A. G.

GROSVENOR, JOHN (1742–1823), surgeon, born at Oxford in 1742, son of Stephen Grosvenor, sub-treasurer of Christ Church, received a medical education at Worcester and the London hospitals. He became anatomical surgeon on Dr. Lee's foundation at Christ Church, and was long the most noted practical surgeon in Oxford. He was admitted to the privileges of the university 24 Feb. 1768. He was specially successful in his treatment of stiff and diseased joints by friction. In 1795, on the death of William Jackson, the university printer, he became chief proprietor and editor of the 'Oxford Journal.' He died on 30 June 1823.

[Gent. Mag. 1823, xciii. pt. ii. 276; Cleoburey's Account of Grosvenor's System of Friction, 3rd ed., with Memoir, Oxford, 1825.] G. T. B.

GROSVENOR, RICHARD, first Earl Grosvenor (1731–1802), was eldest son and heir of Sir Robert, sixth baronet, and grandson of Sir Thomas Grosvenor [q. v.] He was born 18 June 1731, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, being created M.A. 2 July 1751, and D.C.L. 2 July 1754 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* ii. 573). He succeeded his father as seventh baronet 1 Aug. 1755, having been elected M.P. for Chester the year before. In 1758 he added by purchase the manor of Eccleston and hamlet of Belgrave to the family estate of Eaton. In the following year he served as mayor of Chester, and at the coronation of George III, 22 Sept. 1761, officiated as grand cupbearer, as his uncle had done at the coronation of George II. For parliamentary services, 'at the recommendation of Mr. Pitt,' says Walpole (*Memoirs*, i. 46), he was raised to the peerage as Baron Grosvenor of Eaton 8 April 1761, and 5 July 1784 was created Viscount Belgrave and Earl Grosvenor. He married, 19 July 1764, Henrietta, daughter of Henry Vernon of Hilton Park, Staffordshire. They had four sons, all of whom died young, except the third, Robert (1767–1845), afterwards Marquis of Westminster [q. v.] Their marriage was unhappy. The husband gave his wife 'no slight grounds of alienation' (Stanhope, *History of England*, v. 460). Lady Grosvenor is described by Walpole as 'a young woman of quality, whom a good person, moderate beauty, no understanding, and excessive vanity had rendered too accessible' to the attentions of Henry, duke of Cumberland, brother of George III (*Memoirs*, iv. 164). In an action for criminal conversation brought before Lord Mansfield in July 1770, the jury awarded 10,000*l.* damages against the prince. In 1772 Lord Grosvenor settled 1,200*l.* a year upon his wife by arbitration. A fine portrait of her by Gainsborough is at Eaton. There is also a mezzotint by Dickinson, dated 1774 (Smith, *British Mezzotinto Portraits*, i. 182–183). Upon the death of the earl, she married, 1 Sept. 1802, Lieutenant-general George Porter, M.P., who afterwards became Baron de Hochepied in Hungary. She lived until 2 Jan. 1828.

In the summer of 1788 Grosvenor invited a party to Eaton to celebrate the coming of age of his son. Some fugitive literary pieces were read each morning at breakfast and reprinted for private circulation under the title of 'Eaton Chronicle, or the Salt Box' (Chester, 1789, 8vo). He died at Earl's Court, near London, 5 Aug. 1802, aged 71, and was buried in the family vault at Eccleston 15 Aug. The obituary paragraph in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (August 1802, p. 789) states that 'his death will be much regretted on the turf.' He was the greatest breeder of racing stock in England of his day. Walpole refers to an instance of his 'humanity' and 'tenderness' (to H. Mann, 1763, in *Letters*, iv. 1857, p. 91), and his generous treatment of William Gifford [q. v.] is well known. The east gate of Chester was erected at his expense in 1769. There is a mezzotint of him by Dickinson.

[Croston's County Families of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1887, pp. 334–5; Collins's Peerage (Sir E. Brydges), 1812, v. 262; Ormerod's Cheshire (Helsby), ii. 837; Foster's Peerage, 1881, p. 694; Doyle's Official Baronage, 1885, ii. 81; the letters which passed between Lady Grosvenor and the Duke of Cumberland, with a report of the trial [1770], 8vo; H. Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham, v. 211.] H. R. T.

GROSVENOR, RICHARD, second MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER (1795–1869), was the eldest son of Robert, second earl Grosvenor and first marquis of Westminster (1767–1845) [q. v.] He was born on 27 Jan. 1795, and was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1818 (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.* 1888, ii. 573). As Lord Belgrave he entered parliament at the general election in 1818 as member for Chester. He represented the city in 1820, and again from 1826 to 1830. Between 1831 and 1832 he was M.P. for his county, and from 1832 to 1835 sat for South Cheshire. When in the lower house he voted steadily for the liberal party. He patronised the turf, and won the St. Leger with Touchstone in 1834. In 1840–1 he made a yacht voyage in the Mediterranean, of which the Countess Grosvenor published a 'Narrative' (London, 1842, 2 vols. cr. 8vo). He succeeded his father as second marquis on 17 Feb. 1845. He seldom spoke in the House of Lords, and devoted himself chiefly to the improvement of his London property. From 1845 to 1867 he was lord-lieutenant of Cheshire, and acted as lord steward of the household (1850–2) in Lord Russell's administration. He received the order of the Garter on 6 July 1857. After a short illness he died at Fonthill Gifford, Wiltshire, on Sunday, 31 Oct. 1869, in his seventy-fifth year. A leading article in the 'Times' states that 'he administered his vast estate with a combination of intelligence and generosity not often witnessed, and his life was illustrated with some noble acts.' Of reserved habits and inexpensive tastes, he disliked any kind of ostentation and extravagance. He gave generously to charitable objects, and built and restored many churches and schools, principally in Cheshire. To Chester he presented a large park.

He married, on 16 Sept. 1819, the Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson-Gower, second daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland, and by her had four sons and nine daughters. He was succeeded by his second son, Hugh Lupus Grosvenor (*b.* 1825), now Duke of Westminster. His fourth son, Richard, was created Baron Stalbridge in 1886.

[Obituary notices in the Times, 2 Nov. 1869, and the Chester Chronicle, 6 Nov. 1869. See also Doyle's Official Baronage, 1885, iii. 626; Croston's County Families of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1887, p. 338; Ormerod's Cheshire (Helsby), ii. 837; Burke's Peerage, 1890.]

H. R. T.

GROSVENOR, SIR ROBERT (*d.* 1396), knight, defendant in the case of Scrope and Grosvenor, was descended from Gilbert le Grosvenor, nephew of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, in the time of William I. Sixth in descent from Gilbert was Sir Ralph Grosvenor of Hulme, Cheshire, who died in or before 1357, leaving his son Robert under age. Robert Grosvenor's guardian was Sir John Daniell of Tabley, who married his ward to his daughter Joan. Grosvenor must at this time have been nearly twenty years of age, for we are told that he was harbinger to Sir James de Audley [q. v.], and present with him at the battle of Poitiers. He afterwards served in Guienne and Normandy, and in 1367 took part in the expedition to Spain, and was present at the battle of Nájara on 3 April, and in 1369 was with Sir James Audley at the capture of La Roche-sur-Yon. Next year he was in the service of the Black Prince at the siege of Limoges. During all these campaigns Grosvenor is stated to have used as his coat of arms, 'azure, a bend or,' and while he was yet a minor his guardian challenged John Carminow, a Cornish squire, who had had a like dispute with Sir Richard Scrope for bearing them. In 1385 Grosvenor was engaged in the expedition against Scotland, and was there challenged by Scrope as to his right to bear his arms. On 17 Aug. a proclamation was made for the trial to be held at Newcastle on 20 Aug., whence it was almost at once adjourned to meet at Whitehall on 20 Oct. Meetings were held at intervals till 16 May 1386, when Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, who presided as constable of England, ordered both parties to appear with their proofs on 21 Jan. 1387, and appointed commissioners to collect evidence. The autumn of the year was occupied with this business, and on the appointed day the court met again, the constable being present in person, and Sir John de Multon being lieutenant for the marshal. A host of witnesses were summoned on either side; for Grosvenor, nearly all the knights and gentlemen of Lancashire and Cheshire, together with some abbots, who testified to the use of the bend or by Grosvenor and by his ancestors. But even now there were constant adjournments, and it was only on 12 May 1389 that the constable gave judgment against Grosvenor, who was condemned with costs; but in consideration of the strong evidence which he had adduced had assigned to him as his arms 'azure, a bend or, with a plain bordure, argent, for difference.' Against this decision Grosvenor at once appealed, especially against the assignment of arms for which he had never petitioned. The summons to the parties in the suit to appear before the king was issued on 15 May (*Fœdera*, vii. 620), commissioners were appointed to hear the case, and the trial commenced

30 May 1389; the royal decision was given on 27 May 1390, when the judgment of the constable was confirmed, but the award of distinctive arms was annulled (*ib.* vii. 676). Grosvenor and his descendants, scorning to bear the other coat with a difference, adopted in its place 'azure, a garbe or,' which is still retained in the family coat of arms. On 28 Nov. 1390 letters patent were issued directing that Grosvenor was to be held liable for the costs, which amounted to 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and on 3 Oct. 1391 a further fine of fifty marks was inflicted for his contumacy. But this latter was forgiven on the intercession of Sir Richard Scrope, and the two parties were made friends before the king in parliament. Grosvenor was appointed sheriff of Cheshire, 'quam diu nobis placuerit,' on 1 Jan. 1389, and was again sheriff in 1394. He died on 12 Sept. 1396. By his first wife he had no children; by a second, Julianna or Joanna, daughter of Sir Robert Pulford, he had a son, Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Hulme, from whom the Duke of Westminster is descended.

[Rymer's Fœdera, original edition; Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy, 2 vols., 1832, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas (the first volume contains the official record of the trial and the depositions of the witnesses, printed from the original documents now in the Record Office; the second, biographical notices of Scrope and his witnesses; a third volume, treating of Grosvenor and his witnesses, was projected but never finished; only a hundred copies were printed for private circulation); Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 84–8; Nichols's Herald and Genealogist, i. 385 sqq., v. 498–507; Harleian Society, xii. 385–8, xviii. 107; Scrope's Hist. of Castle Combe; Collins's Peerage, viii. 60–4, ed. 1779.] C. L. K.

GROSVENOR, ROBERT, second Earl Grosvenor and first Marquis of Westminster (1767–1845), was the third son and only surviving child of Richard, first earl Grosvenor (1731–1802) [q. v.] He was born in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, London, on 22 March 1767, and was educated at Harrow, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his degree of M.A. in 1786 (J. Romilly, *Graduati Cantabr.* 1856, p. 28). His father had made a home at Eaton for William Gifford, who acted as tutor to the son, then Viscount Belgrave, and travelled with him on two continental tours. Gifford speaks warmly of his 'most amiable' and 'accomplished' pupil (Autobiography in Nichols, *Illustr.* vi. 28). From 1788 to 1790 Lord Belgrave was M.P. for East Looe, and on 15 Aug. 1789 was appointed a lord of the admiralty, an office which he held until 25 June 1791. Peter Pindar styled him 'the Lord of Greek' for having upon his first entrance in parliament shocked the House of Commons with a quotation from Demosthenes (Mathias, *The Pursuits of Literature*, 1812, p. 144). At the general election in 1790 Lord Belgrave was elected M.P. for Chester, and continued to represent the city from 1796 to 1802. Between 1793 and 1801 he was a commissioner of the board of control. About 1795 Lord Belgrave printed for private circulation a quarto volume, containing 'Charlotte, an Elegy,' and other poems in English and Latin. During the revolutionary war he raised a regiment of volunteers in the city of Westminster, and was major commandant on 21 July 1798. On the death of his father he became second Earl Grosvenor on 5 Aug. 1802, and in the following year began to rebuild Eaton Hall upon a very extensive scale (*The Eaton Tourist, or a Description of the House, Grounds, &c.*, Chester, 1825, sm. 8vo). Bamford describes his 'very courteous and affable manner' in receiving a petition (*Passages in the Life of a Radical*, ii. 42–5). In 1826 he obtained special powers by act of parliament, and set to work with the help of Cubitt to lay out in roads, streets, and squares that part of his London estate now called Belgravia. Pimlico was soon after built over (Loftie, *History of London*, 1884, ii. 104–5). At the coronation of William IV he was created Marquis of Westminster on 13 Sept. 1831. On this occasion the arms of the city of Westminster, a portcullis, with chains pendent, were granted to him as a coat of augmentation. He received the Garter on 11 March 1841.

He was a man of taste, and largely increased the famous Grosvenor gallery of pictures, adding to it among others the collection of Mr. Agar. A 'Catalogue of the Pictures at Grosvenor House, London, with Etchings from the whole Collection, and Historical Notices' (London, 1821, 4to), was compiled by John Young. He took an active part in public affairs, and supported Pitt down to his death, when he seceded from the tory party, and remained faithful to the whigs during the remainder of his life. He contributed to the Anti-Cornlaw League, and voted for the Reform Bill. Among the many improvements Chester owed to him was the north gate, erected from the designs of Harrison in 1810, some time after he had served as mayor of the city. Some of the most famous racehorses of the day were owned by him, and he left a large stud. After a short illness he died at Eaton on 17 Feb. 1845, in his seventy-eighth year. There is at Eaton a portrait of him painted by Gainsborough. J. Young produced a mezzotint after a paint-

ing by Hoppner (J. C. Smith, *British Mezz. Portraits*, iv. 1632).

He married, on 28 April 1794, Eleanor, daughter and subsequently sole heiress of Thomas Egerton, earl of Wilton, and thus acquired the extensive Egerton estates, with the earldom and viscounty of Wilton, entailed upon his second son. She died in 1846. There were three sons of the marriage, together with a daughter, Amelia, who died young: Richard (1795–1869), the second marquis [q. v.]; Thomas (1799–1882), who succeeded to the earldom of Wilton; and Robert (*b.* 1801), created Baron Ebury in 1857, and still living.

[Obituary notice in Gent. Mag. 1845, pt. i. pp. 423–6, and 666 (abstract of will); Collins's Peerage (Sir E. Brydges), v. 1812, 263; Chester Chronicle, 21 Feb. 1845; Ormerod's Cheshire (Helsby), ii. 837; The White Cat, with the Earl of Grosvenor's Ass, with seven plates by Cruikshank, 1821, 8vo; Croston's County Families of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1887, pp. 335–8; Doyle's Official Baronage, 1885, ii. 82, iii. 625; Burke's Peerage, 1890.] H. R. T.

GROSVENOR, Sir THOMAS, third baronet (1656–1700), born in 1656, was son of Roger Grosvenor, and grandson and heir of Sir Richard Grosvenor (*d.* 1664), the second baronet, of Eaton, near Chester. The family was of great antiquity in Cheshire, but of moderate fortune. In 1676 young Grosvenor laid the foundation of his family's wealth by marrying, at the church of St. Clement Danes, Strand, London, Mary, aged 11, the only daughter and heiress of Alexander Davies, a scrivener (*d.* 1665). The rector of St. Clement Danes, the girl's grandfather, who had Cheshire connections, encouraged her early marriage, but husband and wife did not live together for some years. Her marriage portion consisted of a large sum of ready money and a considerable estate, known as Ebury farm 'towards Chelsea,' over which Belgrave Square and Pimlico now extend, and another large holding between Tyburn Brook and Park Lane, on part of which Grosvenor Square was afterwards built. Grosvenor was M.P. for Chester in the reigns of Charles II, James II, and William and Mary, and was elected mayor of Chester in 1685. By a commission dated 22 June 1685 he had a troop of horse in the Earl of Shrewsbury's regiment, and was in the camp on Hounslow Heath. He refused to support the bill for repealing the penal laws, in spite of a personal offer from James of 'a regiment and a peerage' (Wotton, *British Baronetage*, 1741, i. 498*). He was made sheriff of his county in 1688. He died in June 1700, at the age of forty-four, and was buried in the family burial-place at Eccleston, near Eaton. There is a portrait of him by Lely at Eaton, where there is also preserved a picture of his wife, who died, aged 65, 12 Jan. 1729–30, and who was also buried at Eccleston. Her mind had given way before her husband's death, as the Eaton archives contain an *Inq. de lunatico*, dated 15 March 1705, stating that she had been '*non compos* for six years past' (Croston, *County Families*, p. 332). She never recovered her reason. In 1726 by a private act of parliament the custody of her person and estate was committed to Robert Middleton, of Chirk Castle in Denbigh.

The children of the marriage were Thomas and Roger, who died young; Richard (1689–1732), who succeeded as fourth baronet, but had no son; Thomas (1693–1733) and Robert (*d.* 1755), successively fifth and sixth baronets; Elizabeth and Mary, who both died young; and Anne, born posthumously (1700–1731), who married William Leveson-Gower, second son of Sir John Leveson-Gower, of Trentham. Richard, first earl Grosvenor [q. v.], was son of Sir Robert, sixth baronet.

[Ormerod's Cheshire (Helsby), ii. 837 (for a pedigree of Grosvenor of Eaton see pp. 841–4); Collins's Peerage (Sir E. Brydges), 1812, v. 262; Croston's County Families of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1887, pp. 327–32. An account of Alexander Davies, his daughter, and the Grosvenor estates in London is given in Loftie's Hist. of London, 1884, ii. 101–5, 405–11.] H. R. T.

GROSVENOR, THOMAS (1764–1851), field-marshal, colonel 65th foot, third son of Thomas Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester (brother of Richard, first earl Grosvenor [q. v.]), by his wife Deborah, daughter and coheiress of Stephen Skynner of Walthamstow, was born 30 May 1764. He was educated at Westminster School, and on 1 Oct. 1779 was appointed ensign 1st foot guards, in which he became lieutenant and captain in 1784, and captain and lieutenant-colonel on 25 April 1793. As a subaltern he was in command of the piquet at the Bank of England during the Gordon riots of 1780. He served with his battalion in Flanders in 1793, and again in Holland and in the retreat to Bremen in 1794–5, and in the expedition to the Helder in 1799. He became a major-general 29 April 1802, and held brigade commands in the west of England and in the London district during the invasion alarms of 1803–5. He commanded a brigade in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and again in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, when he was second in command of Sir Eyre Coote's division. He was appointed colonel 97th Queen's German foot in 1807, and transferred to the 65th foot in 1814. He became a lieutenant-general in

1808, and general in 1819. On the Prince of Wales's birthday (9 Nov.) 1846 Grosvenor and Sir George Nugent, the two senior generals in the army, and the Marquis of Anglesey, their junior, were created field-marshals.

Grosvenor represented Chester in the whig interest in eight successive parliaments. He was first returned in 1795, on the death of his father, who had represented the city since 1755, and he vacated the seat in 1825 in favour of the Hon. (afterwards Lord) Robert Grosvenor. Grosvenor was returned for Stockbridge at the same election, and retired from parliamentary life at the general election of 1830. He was for many years a staunch and respected supporter of the turf. Grosvenor married first, in 1797, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.; secondly, in 1831, Anne, youngest daughter of George Wilbraham of Delamere House, sometime M.P. for Cheshire. Grosvenor died at Mount Ararat, near Richmond, Surrey, on 20 Jan. 1851.

[Foster's Peerage under 'Westminster;' Hamilton's Hist. Grenadier Guards, vol. iii.; G. A. Raikes's Roll of Officers 1st York and Lancaster Regiment (late 65th foot); Gent. Mag. 1851, pt. i. 313.] H. M. C.

GROTE, ARTHUR (1814–1886), a younger brother of the historian, George Grote [q. v.], was born at Beckenham on 29 Nov. 1814. He passed from Haileybury into the Bengal civil service in 1834, and, rising through the lower grades, held important offices in the revenue department from 1853 till he retired in 1868. He took an active part in the work of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (president from 1859 to 1862, and again in 1865), and later in that of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was a fellow of the Linnean and Zoological Societies, and was an occasional contributor to their 'Transactions.' He died in London on 4 Dec. 1886.

[Family information; personal knowledge.] G. C. R.

GROTE, GEORGE, D.C.L., LL.D. (1794–1871), historian of Greece, born at Clay Hill, near Beckenham in Kent, on 17 Nov. 1794, was the eldest of eleven children (ten sons and one daughter) of George Grote and Selina Mary Peckwell. His father (*b.* 1762) was eldest of the nine children (by second wife, Mary Anne Culverden) of Andreas Grote (1710–1788), who came over from Bremen to London towards the middle of the century, and who, after prospering as a general merchant, joined with George Prescott in 1766 to found the banking-house in Threadneedle Street known at first as Grote, Prescott, & Co., later by other titles, which included the name of Grote till 1879. Through his maternal grandmother, named Blosset, Grote was connected with more than one family of Huguenot refugees. His maternal grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Henry Peckwell, rector of Bloxham-cum-Digby in Lincolnshire, but serving a Countess of Huntingdon's chapel in Westminster, was an eminent preacher; struck down in the prime of life (1787) by blood-poisoning incurred in the post-mortem examination of a young woman whom he had tended medically as well as spiritually, in connection with a charity called 'The Sick Man's Friend,' of his own founding (*Gent. Mag.* 1787, ii. 384; and *Memorial Sermons*). Selina Peckwell, thus left fatherless (with one brother, Henry, who later took the maternal name Blosset and became chief justice of Bengal), was of uncommon beauty, and when she married the elder George Grote in 1793 was noted for her gaiety. Afterwards she took a serious turn and sought to bring up her children with great strictness; not helped in this by her husband, who was indifferent in the matter of religion.

After getting his first instruction, including the rudiments of Latin, from his mother, Grote was sent to school at Sevenoaks, under a Mr. Whitehead, when only five and a half. About the age of ten he passed to the Charterhouse, under Dr. Raine, and remained there for six years. At the Charterhouse began his lifelong intimacy with George Waddington (afterwards dean of Durham), whose 'History of the Reformation' he was induced to revise before publication in 1841. Another schoolfellow, who turned like himself to Greek history, Connop Thirlwall, was also an attached friend in later life; but, Grote being elder by some three years, they were not thrown together as boys. The school-work was wholly classical, except for an English theme; mathematics not being introduced till some time after Grote had left (private letter from Thirlwall to Professor Bain, 1872). It sufficed, however, to beget a genuine love of learning, which survived the plunge into business-life at the bank imposed on him by his father at the age of sixteen. Living for the next ten years under his father's roof, in Threadneedle Street or at Beckenham (with daily rides on horseback to and from the bank), he pursued classical reading, took up German, extended his view to political economy (from 1812), and gave also not a little time to the violoncello. Friendship with two young men of his own age, Charles Hay Cameron [q. v.] and George W. Norman, influenced his mental development; Cameron helping to turn him to the study of philosophy. He was the more thrown upon friends because his father had

only contemptuous discouragement for his intellectual pursuits, and his mother's puritanical severity rendered the home-life uncongenial. By nature he was greatly dependent on the sympathy of others if he was to do justice to his powers and overcome an ever-haunting tendency to mental depression. It was his good fortune, then, through his friend Norman, to form another intimacy destined to affect his whole career. He fell deeply in love (1814–15) with the fascinating and accomplished Harriet Lewin [see GROTE, HARRIET], whose family was then settled in Kent a few miles off. His advances were received with no disfavour, but presently the ill-offices of a supposed friend, in reality a disappointed rival, Peter Elmsley [q. v.], led him to believe that Miss Lewin was already engaged. The thought that he was being trifled with came upon Grote as a crushing blow. In the first prostration, he bound himself never to propose marriage to any one without first obtaining his father's sanction. The elder Grote thus had power to prevent the renewal of the suit to Miss Lewin when, after a few weeks, the rival's deception was exposed; and, some three years later, when the young people by chance met again and understood each other, could still insist that they should not be united for two years more, and that the families should meanwhile have no intercourse. To Grote himself the whole five years (from 1815) were a time of much suffering. Some verses printed for private circulation by his widow in 1872 ('Poems by George Grote,' 1815–23, pp. 40) belong almost wholly to this period. A more promising effort of his pen, from 1817, was a short essay on Lucretius, which, with some reflection of his own melancholy in the course of its special criticism, has in it a vein of superior observation on the conditions and limits of the poetic art generally (pp. 1–16 in a miscellaneous collection of *Posthumous Papers* printed by Mrs. Grote, again privately, in 1874). The emotional tension was lessened from 1818, when he could hold converse with his betrothed, at least in writing. They kept diaries for each other's benefit; his diary carefully records all his reading. He was steadily becoming more engrossed in philosophical as well as in economical and classical study: going beyond English thinkers, like Berkeley, Hume, and Butler, to Kant, then little regarded in England, and this although he was just then (from 1818) coming under the very different influence of James Mill. To Mill he was introduced by Ricardo, with whom his interest in political economy had led him to seek relations in 1817. It is evident, from a letter in 1819 (*Personal Life of George Grote*, p. 21), that he had scruples of feeling as well as of understanding to overcome before yielding himself to Mill's dominion. Mill next introduced him to his own master, Bentham. By 1820 he had thus finally chosen his leaders in thought and public action, though his scholarly habits continued always to give him a wider outlook than was common in the Bentham-Mill circle.

Tired of waiting, Grote and Miss Lewin were married, without their fathers' knowledge, at Bexley Church early in the morning of Sunday, 5 March 1820. Mr. Lewin was informed in a day or two by his daughter, who had immediately returned home; the elder Grote, not till after some weeks. The step was condoned, and the young couple, in the course of the year, were established with moderate means in a house adjoining the bank. They lived as much as they could away from the city, on account of Mrs. Grote's health, at first occasionally, afterwards (from 1826) permanently; but Grote, having now thrown upon him much of the weight of his father's part in the business, was bound to be in daily attendance at the bank, and, for a certain period of the year, to see to the opening and locking-up. His public authorship began in 1821 with a 'Statement of the Question of Parliamentary Reform,' directed mainly against a theory of class-representation set forth in the 'Edinburgh Review' by Sir J. Mackintosh. This pamphlet (summarised in introduction to *Minor Works of George Grote*) shows the influence of James Mill's theory of government; but Grote already contends fervently for his own favourite ideas of political reform, such as secrecy of voting and frequency of election. Next year, besides making a vigorous onslaught, in the 'Morning Chronicle,' upon a declaration by Canning against parliamentary reform, he accomplished a difficult task in connection with Bentham. An 'Analysis of the Influence of Natural Religion on the Temporal Happiness of Mankind, by Philip Beauchamp,' issued in 1822 by Richard Carlile [q. v.], then safe in Dorchester gaol, was the work of Grote, founded upon a mass of written material committed to him by Bentham. The manuscripts, upon which Bentham had worked in his irregular fashion from 1815, were, with his covering letter of suggestions as to the use to be made of them, given by Mrs. Grote to the British Museum after her husband's death. A comparison of them with the printed volume shows the enormous amount of labour required to bring them into form. Grote had practically to write the essay, leaving aside the greater part of the materials before him and giving to the remnant a shape that was his rather than

Bentham's. Though the whole discussion, resulting in a strongly adverse conclusion that is only in words not equally directed against the Christian revelation, has now an antiquated air, it is hardly less subtly thought than vividly expressed; and J. S. Mill (*Autobiography*, pp. 69, 70) says that the reading 'contributed materially' to his mental development. Of a discourse on magic, recommended by James Mill in 1821 for insertion in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' as 'truly philosophical' in character, the work of 'a young City banker . . . a very extraordinary person, in his circumstances, both for knowledge and clear vigorous thinking,' nothing more is known (Bain, *James Mill*, p. 193). Mrs. Grote, in 1823 (*Posth. Papers*, p. 29), reports fresh purchase of works of Kant, and speaks of him as 'prepared for a furious onset of Kantism,' which is remarkable enough at that time in a follower of James Mill. He does not appear to have been a member of the Utilitarian Society, founded by J. S. Mill in 1822–3; but when this gave place, after two or three years, to a new association for discussion on a basis of systematic readings, he lent the young men a room at the bank for their meetings, and before long joined them on their turning from political economy to logic. They met on two mornings of the week from 8.30 to 10 A.M., before the regular business of the day, and Grote, then living at Stoke Newington (Paradise Place), had to be early astir to get to Threadneedle Street in time. The logical readings were in Aldrich, the jesuit Du Trieu (whose 'Manuductio ad Logicam' the society reprinted in 1826 at James Mill's instance, in disgust at Aldrich's superficiality), Whately, and Hobbes; the psychology of Hartley was next studied; and, after an interval, meetings were resumed during the winter of 1829–30 for the reading of James Mill's 'Analysis,' then newly published. J. S. Mill, in his 'Autobiography,' testifies to the moulding influence of these readings upon his own works, and they were not less potent in helping to fix Grote's philosophical bent.

These were not, however, Grote's chief doings in the ten years from 1820. It is certain that as early as 1822 he was committed to the project of writing a 'History of Greece;' while from 1826 till 1830 he was one of the most untiring promoters of the new 'London University.' Mrs. Grote's claim (*Personal Life*, p. 49) to have first suggested the 'History' towards the autumn of 1823 is not borne out by contemporary letters. Some considerable progress had already been made with the writing in the spring of that year (*Posth. Papers*, p. 24), and the idea had been definitely conceived in 1822 at latest (p. 22). If any external prompting was necessary, there is reason to believe that it came from James Mill. All that Grote wrote in the succeeding years (till 1832) proved in the end to be merely preparatory; but in 1826 he contributed a powerful article on the tory Mitford's 'History of Greece' to the April number of the 'Westminster Review,' which shows that he had already attained his main positions regarding Greek life and thought.

Classical, joined with philosophical, culture helped to give Grote, still a young man, his great influence in determining the character of the new 'university,' of which Thomas Campbell, James Mill, and Henry Brougham were the first projectors. Grote was joined with them from the first nomination of a regular council at the end of 1825, and was forthwith placed on the committees for finance and education, to which fell the chief burden of organising the great seat of learning in Gower Street that began its public work in October 1828. It is difficult now to imagine the labour and anxiety undergone at that time by the pioneers of a movement that has had the effect of transforming the whole higher instruction of the country. The records of the self-styled 'university' prove the astonishing ardour displayed by the three men, Mill, Grote, and Brougham (Campbell very soon fell out), who took the lead in all that was done, with earnest helpers like Z. Macaulay, H. Warburton, W. Tooke, and others. Mill and Grote especially, in spite of the other claims on their time and energy, gave that unremitting attention to details which is necessary for practical result. Grote's business-experience contributed to the great success in raising money for the undertaking at its first start; while he ably seconded Mill, who led the education-committee, in planning a professoriate of unexampled width of range, and in securing men of real distinction to fill the numerous chairs. One only of the appointments led to a difference between master and disciple. There were to be two philosophical chairs, one of 'moral and political philosophy' and another of 'philosophy of mind and logic,' according to a scheme that bears evident traces of Mill's hand. Hopes of obtaining men of the general standing of Thomas Chalmers, Robert Hall, or Sir J. Mackintosh for morals, and of Whately for logic, were disappointed. The actual candidates, when the chairs were first advertised in the spring of 1827, were men of no mark. Dr. Southwood Smith, a Benthamite, recommended in committee for the chair of morals, was not elected. For the chair of mental philosophy and logic a dis-

senting minister, the Rev. John Hoppus, had been seriously considered, but no recommendation was made, in face of Grote's urgent contention, adhered to by Mill and Brougham, that in a professedly unsectarian institution no minister of religion could fitly occupy a *philosophical* chair. The 'university' consequently opened in 1828 with neither of its philosophical chairs filled. Then, in the spring of 1829, if not earlier, Grote put forward for the chair of moral and political philosophy his friend Charles Cameron. Cameron was formally recommended by the education-committee in June, but the council in July, at the instance of Z. Macaulay and others who would have no teaching of morals without a religious basis, passed the recommendation by with a resolution not to elect 'at present.' In the vacation some of the party proceeded to seek out a clerical candidate; and, with the consent of Mill and Brougham, Hoppus was recommended in November for the other professorship of mental philosophy, denied to him in 1827. Grote, though knowing that the appointment to this chair would be considered in committee, was for some reason absent. Mrs. Grote (*Personal Life*, p. 59) speaks of him as too busy otherwise, in the autumn of this year, to be able to attend meetings, but the minute-books report differently, and she has here overlooked more than one memorandum of peculiar interest which she made at the time. Grote was profoundly chagrined that the master in whom his confidence had till then been absolute should abandon the principle maintained in 1827, for the sake only, as it seemed, of appeasing orthodox sentiment in friends or enemies of the 'university.' At the council-meeting of 5 Dec., specially summoned to decide upon the committee's recommendation, he made a vehement but unavailing protest against the appointment. The incident had the effect of deciding him (*Posth. Papers*, p. 35) to withdraw, for a considerable term of years, from the educational work to which he had given the first of his public service. At the first opportunity, a few weeks later, he resigned his place on the council, to the regret, expressly recorded (2 Feb. 1830), of the colleagues who knew what his labours had been.

Grote went abroad for the first time in the spring of 1830, with his wife. They were bound for Switzerland, but bad weather and still more the exciting state of politics kept them in Paris. Mrs. Grote (*Life of Ary Scheffer*) has given a bright account of their visit to the veteran Lafayette at La Grange, to whom, as to other leading men of the opposition, they were introduced by their friend Charles Comte, son-in-law of J. B. Say and a refugee in England for some years past. With him had begun, and now were extended, those close relations with French liberals that remained to the last a special feature in the lives of both husband and wife. Hastily summoned home, to find his father already dead (6 July), Grote was now able to give practical proof of his interest in the cause of political reform. The moment he heard, 29 July, of the uprising in Paris on the previous day, he sent 500*l.* to Charles Comte for the use of the revolutionary leaders, with an expression of regret that he could not be at their side in the struggle. Nor, though much engrossed in the next months by the duties devolving on him as his father's executor and by the business which fell to him as a full partner in the bank, was he less eager to turn to public use at home his new personal freedom and his now ample means. The character he had acquired as a man of business in the previous years began to give him a leading position among city reformers; and he also established relations with the active spirits (like Joseph Parkes) who were preparing in the provinces the victory of 1832. In the first weeks of 1831, at the request of James Mill, he threw off a considerable pamphlet, 'The Essentials of Parliamentary Reform' (reprinted in *Minor Works*, pp. 1–55), in which he took up the special argument of his 'Statement' of ten years before, while he further developed, with an infectious enthusiasm and absolute hopefulness, the most advanced proposals favoured in the Benthamite circle. A little later in the year he refused to stand for parliament at the general election, still hoping to complete his 'History' before entering on political life; but the passage of the Reform Bill, in the struggle for which he bore no small part as a private citizen, roused a feverish expectation of immediate practical results which proved too much for his scholarly scruples. In June he announced himself as a candidate for the city of London; in October he indicated in a telling and comprehensive address the special reforms for which he desired to work; and in December, after an exciting conflict, he emerged at the head of the poll, followed by three other liberals.

Grote sat through three parliaments till 1841, when he refused to be again nominated. At his second and third elections (January 1835, July 1837) he lost ground greatly at the poll, falling first to the third place among four liberals, then to the fourth, with the first tory only six votes behind him. The general reaction had soon set in, while the strenuousness and independence of his own

political course did hardly more to exasperate opponents than to alienate the feeble-hearted of his own party. From the first he assumed a leadership among advanced liberals, but when it appeared that not all his concern for immediate practical reforms of a drastic kind could overbear his regard for general principles, he was followed by only a limited band of 'philosophical radicals.' Molesworth, C. Buller and (till 1837, when he lost a seat) Roebuck were the ablest of his direct adherents. As a speaker he was always impressive, and with practice and some training of the voice he ended by acquiring an effective parliamentary manner. A speech delivered in 1841, shortly before he retired, on the Syrian policy of the government in its relation to France, was noted at the time as a particularly successful effort; but he had all through made his mark, both in public debate on the most varied topics and as a working member of select committees. The question of voting by ballot was entrusted to him, in succession to his friend, H. Warburton, who had busied himself with it before the Reform Bill. Grote, who had advocated the ballot in his first political essay of 1821 with the ardour of a Benthamite, quickened by the student's enthusiasm for Athenian models, brought all his powers to bear upon the parliamentary struggle. He presented his plea, with the most cogent and varied reasonings, four times by way of motion (1833, 1835, 1838, 1839), twice by bill (1836, 1837); and in the two latest years was supported by the largest minorities (200 and 216 respectively) that he ever secured. Still the majorities were always decisive against him, and at last he abandoned the contest as hopeless in face of the growing political apathy. The cause was gained when he lay dying, by one who declared that Grote had left nothing to be argued on the subject. In the introduction to his 'Minor Works' Professor Bain has given a careful analysis of his speeches on the ballot, as well as on the other questions that specially drew him forth during his eight years of parliamentary service. Though he had considerable influence on the shaping of practical legislation in directions that he had at heart, yet with the general political result of those years it was impossible for a reformer of his temperament to be other than dissatisfied. He could not but ask himself whether the sacrifice he was making in a vain effort to keep the liberals now in office up to their old professions was not too great. Business had left him time for continuous and fruitful study; but the addition of parliamentary labours had turned the student into a mere desultory reader, who yet could not forget the high satisfaction of his former estate. Already in 1838 he had begun to 'look wistfully back' to his unfinished Greek 'History,' and the feeling grew stronger as the Melbourne ministry tottered on to its fall in 1841. By that time Grote's mind was made up to return to his books. Aristotle had laid hold of him in the winter of 1840–1; and, seeking no place in the new parliament of next midsummer, he got freedom (from the bank) in October to carry out a long-cherished plan of travel in Italy till the spring of 1842. On his return home, attendance at the bank alone stood between him and the devotion of his whole time to the 'History,' which he now recommenced on new lines. Then in the middle of 1843 he terminated his business-partnership, and became the scholar for good.

Throughout the parliamentary period (1832–41) Grote appears to have written nothing but a short and pregnant notice, for the 'Spectator,' 1839 (*Minor Works*, pp. 59–72), of a collected edition of Hobbes's works begun in that year by his friend Molesworth; the edition was dedicated to himself as having first directed Molesworth's attention to a thinker who, under the accidental guise of a political absolutist, was so much of a 'radical' at heart. Now, in his fiftieth year, began his time of continuous and fruitful literary activity. The first two volumes of the 'History' were not worked off till 1845; but he had meanwhile contributed an article, instinct with mature philosophical thought, on 'Grecian Legends and Early History' to the 'Westminster Review' of May 1843 (*ib.* pp. 75–134), and a careful criticism of Boeckh's views 'On Ancient Weights, Coins, and Measures' to the 'Classical Museum,' 1844 (*ib.* pp. 137–4). His life was now spent between London and a country house at Burnham Beeches in Buckinghamshire, not without social recreation carefully provided by Mrs. Grote. But he never slackened in his work. One short flight to Paris was taken in the spring of 1844, upon which he renewed acquaintance with Auguste Comte begun at the time of an earlier visit, January 1840; and he was thus induced (by J. S. Mill) to join with Molesworth and Raikes Currie in affording pecuniary help to the philosopher when deprived of an official income in 1845—help which he partially continued in the next year but no longer, since it began to be claimed as a right. Vols. i. and ii. of the 'History' were published in March 1846. The work was completed in the spring of 1856 by vol. xii.; vols. iii. iv. coming out in 1847, v. vi. in 1848, vii. viii. in 1850, ix. x. in 1852, xi. in 1853. If the work proceeded more slowly towards the end, there was reason for this, not only in the widening

of the author's scheme (which yet had at last to be again in various ways contracted), but also in the labour entailed upon him from 1848 by the preparation of revised editions of the earlier volumes. The 'History' had been received from the first, by all thinkers and scholars with any elevation of view, as the work of a master, not more conversant with his subject by direct and independent study of all the available sources of information than able, by an exceptional philosophical training and political experience, to interpret the multiform phases of Greek life with more than the bare scholar's insight. The first-published volumes, while hardly breaking ground at all with the story of historic Greece, gave the more opportunity for philosophical consideration of the Greek mythopœic faculty; then, as the historic drama became unrolled, the author's warmth of political sympathy gave living interest to a narrative that yet could never be fairly charged with degenerating into a one-sided plea. If apt to be drawn out with an earnestness and explicitness open to criticism from the literary point of view, the political lessons and ethical judgments so characteristic of the book render it the most instructive of histories. Nor even in point of style can it be said that the execution ever falls below the subject; while at places where the author's feelings were specially moved, as in the story of the catastrophe that befell the power of Athens at Syracuse, the narration becomes suffused with a grave and measured eloquence.

Grote's one other composition during all the years of the 'History' had direct relation to his absorbed interest in the politics of ancient Greece. This was a series of 'Seven Letters on the Recent Politics of Switzerland,' reprinted (with an added preface) in a volume towards the end of 1847, after they had appeared weekly in the 'Spectator' from 4 Sept., under the signature 'A. B.,' their authorship not being disclosed till the end. The 'Letters' were the outcome of a visit to Switzerland in July and August, undertaken immediately upon the formation of the Sonderbund (20 July), in which a strife of long standing among the Swiss cantons came to a head. Grote had followed the conflict with a special interest because of the analogy which those small communities bore to the states of ancient Greece. His observations on the spot convinced him that religious jealousy fed by jesuitical ambition was at the root of the political strife, but he had also to blame the radical party for action which left small hope that Swiss unity could be restored. The greater then was his satisfaction when, shortly after his book was published, the Sonderbund was decisively overthrown. This he recorded in a remarkable letter to De Tocqueville, which Mrs. Grote added to the 'Seven Letters' on a second reprint in 1876.

As soon as he had finished his 'History,' Grote, at the beginning of 1856, began putting his papers in order for the work on Plato and Aristotle, which he regarded as its necessary complement. He wrote, however, an independently argued review of his friend Sir G. C. Lewis's 'Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History' (*Edinb. Rev.* July 1856, reprinted in *Minor Works*, pp. 207–36), before settling, after a short respite abroad, to his daily task. For some years he continued to speak of the coming work as 'on Plato and Aristotle,' but by 1862 Aristotle had dropped into the background. Not till the spring of 1865 did the three volumes of 'Plato and the other Companions of Sokrates' issue from the press. The size of the work was slightly reduced by the publication (in 1860), in pamphlet form, of a somewhat elaborate dissertation on 'Plato's Doctrine respecting the Rotation of the Earth, and Aristotle's comment upon that Doctrine' (reprinted in *Minor Works*, pp. 237-75). Here Grote took ground against the interpretation put by Boeckh and others on a famous passage in the 'Timæus;' contending that Plato, while holding the change of day and night to be due to the revolution of the sun in its sphere round the central earth, might also ascribe (for other reasons) a rotatory motion to the earth. The view has not commended itself to later scholars, but it was significant of Grote's whole conception of Plato's thought. Accepting the traditional Platonic canon, he had to reckon with a writer who in different works appears to advocate conclusions at variance with one another. He found in the Platonic writings veins of thought of which little account had been taken in the current view of Plato as an absolute idealist. Above all he was impressed by the fact that the Greek thinker appeared often to be more concerned in Socratic fashion about mere exercise of the dialectical faculty than about any particular conclusions at all. The 'Plato' brings out aspects of Greek thought in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. which philosophical historians have generally thrust into the background, and is thus not likely to lose its importance. Before it was out the aged scholar had betaken himself without a moment's pause to his more congenial occupation with Aristotle. With seventy years upon him he worked as regularly and strenuously as ever; turning aside in 1865 only to express with great warmth his general approval of J. S. Mill's 'Examina-

tion of Hamilton,' in an article for the 'Westminster Review,' January 1866 (reprinted as a little volume in 1868, and again in *Minor Works*, pp. 279–330). Here, besides delivering himself on a number of philosophical questions that had long possessed him, he took occasion to acknowledge with fine gratitude the intellectual debt of his life to Mill's father; as later, in 1868, he was ready to join in supplying the desirable annotations to a second edition of his old master's 'Analysis.' Fearing that he might not live to complete the exposition of his favourite thinker, he anticipated one part of his task in an account of the 'Psychology of Aristotle,' appended to a third edition of Professor Bain's 'Senses and Intellect' in 1868. Some months earlier in that year he had also contributed to the same friend's 'Mental and Moral Science' two careful dissertations on the 'History of Nominalism and Realism,' and on Aristotle's theory of knowledge, besides some pages on the Stoic and Epicurean doctrines. Though he laboured upon Aristotle to the last weeks of his life, he was able, in fact, only to complete his account of the 'Organon.' He had hardly begun, after laborious analysis of the 'Metaphysica' and the physical treatises, to put into shape the results of his study when illness and death stopped his hand. All of his Aristotelian writing, so far as then known, that could be printed to any purpose was (under the editorship of Professor Bain and the present writer) issued in two volumes in 1872, the year after his death; a second edition (in one volume) following in 1880, with inclusion of some matter on the 'Ethica' and 'Politica' found in the interval among his papers.

After publishing the first two volumes of his 'History,' Grote began again to take active interest in public education. In June 1846 he delivered an address (*Minor Works*, pp. 177–194) on the coming of age of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, which he had joined in founding in 1825, for young men engaged by day in mercantile pursuits. In July he reappeared, after an interval of sixteen years, on his old familiar ground of the 'London University,' now become (since 1836) University College, speaking to the students (*ib.* pp. 197–204) with the authority of an original founder who had lost none of his sympathy with its aims. He was re-elected to the council in February 1849, and from 1850 began continuous attendance. The college could soon again rely upon him as one of its chief pillars. He undertook the responsible duties of treasurer in 1860. In 1868, when the headship of the college was vacated by the death of Brougham, there was a unanimous determination, initiated by the vice-president, Grote's old friend Lord Belper, that it should be assumed by the one survivor on the council from among the fathers of the old 'university.' As president he continued his active superintendence of every department of the college work, and within a few weeks of his death he was holding committee-meetings in his study. In 1864 he had presented to the college, for decoration of the south cloister, the 'Marmor Homericum,' a beautiful work of art by Triqueti, in coloured marbles, which represented (according to an idea of his own) the blind bard reciting before a group of typical listeners and Delian maidens, with a border of scenes and figures (some in marble relief) illustrative of the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey.' On his death he left the reversion of 6,000*l.* as an endowment to the chair of philosophy of mind and logic, the filling of which had a second time given him special anxiety and trouble. The first professor retiring in 1866, it became at once Grote's earnest desire to procure a successor who might treat the subjects of the chair with direct regard to modern requirements, as they had come through his own influence to be recognised in the examinations of the now independently constituted University of London. He held if possible more strongly than ever to his old opinion that the professor of philosophy should not be a minister of religion, committed before the world to a body of fixed doctrine on subjects coming within the scope of philosophic inquiry. The only candidate of distinction was the Rev. James Martineau, who as a unitarian divine came not the less within Grote's proscribed circle. Others, and first the professorial body of the college, now charged with the duty of recommending for the chair, did not recognise the disability; Mr. Martineau was accordingly submitted to the council as having the strongest claim to appointment. Through Grote's influence the recommendation was not accepted; but at the same meeting of council in August he was unable to carry either a general declaration that it was 'inconsistent with the principle of complete religious neutrality proclaimed and adopted by University College to appoint to the chair of mental philosophy and logic a candidate eminent as minister and preacher of one among the various sects which divide the religious world,' or the specific proposal to appoint that lay candidate whom he himself favoured, and to whom, after Mr. Martineau, the professorial report pointed as next eligible. During the vacation, when Mr. Martineau's rejection became known, there was much angry comment in the press; the action of the council

being denounced, in rather mixed fashion, as a persecution of unitarianism in favour of orthodoxy, or of theistic philosophy in favour of materialism, or as both the one and the other. In November the decision as to Mr. Martineau was re-affirmed, and a new call for candidates was ordered. Grote, in spite of renewed denunciations, decided to maintain silence and work resolutely for a lay appointment. Curiously enough, he acted in complete forgetfulness that he had taken up the very same position on the first election. Not till some two years later was the old struggle brought to his recollection by the reading of a diary-note of Mrs. Grote's (in presence of the writer of this account), and great was the aged man's surprise at his lapse of memory. His former action had only to be known, to have swept away the misrepresentations showered upon him in 1866; but his very forgetfulness gives the more striking evidence of his ingrained consistency of character. Unfortunately Mrs. Grote, though much impressed by it at the time, has not mentioned the fact in the narrative, otherwise very unsatisfactory and misleading, which she gave (in *Personal Life*, p. 279) of the events of the year. A second report of the professors recommended the youthful candidate whom Grote had from the first preferred, Mr. Martineau being passed over on the ground of foregone double rejection. Grote in the council (December 1866) was just able, with the help of several men of strenuous character, to bear down various pleas for delay, and then by a more decisive majority to carry the election. The excitement soon died away, and it was little more than a year afterwards that he was raised by universal acclamation to the presidentship. His provision by will of an endowment (in prospect) for the chair, dated 1869, was laden with the characteristic condition, that if a holder of the professorship should at the time of his appointment be, or should afterwards become, 'a minister of the Church of England or of any other religious persuasion,' he should not receive the annual income of the foundation, but this should be 're-invested and added to the principal until the time when the said professorship' should 'be occupied by a layman.' The endowment was made over to the college by Mrs. Grote in 1876, two years before her death.

From 1850 Grote's energies were not less devoted to the University of London, constituted by royal charter as an examining body in 1837, when the 'London University' in Gower Street had accepted incorporation as University College without degree-conferring powers. After a time of little efficiency, the new university, in 1850, had its governing senate reconstituted and strengthened by the addition of seven distinguished men, among whom was Grote. He at once began to join regularly in the senate's deliberations, and very soon took a leading part in preparing the great transformations which the university was to undergo. First, the graduates won the right to form a constituent part of the university with recognised powers, by help, from within the senate, of no one more than of Grote. By the time this right was formally conceded in a new charter (1858), the more radical change was also effected of throwing open the examinations (except in medicine) to all comers. These had been previously confined to candidates from certain affiliated institutions; the list of which, beginning with the two great London colleges (University and King's), had come to include, besides a number of dissenting theological colleges, some merely secondary schools and a place of evening instruction. When Grote joined the senate, the process of affiliation, which had long ceased to have exclusive reference to London, was going steadily forward. Afterwards, it began to be pushed on purpose by some who desired to render all restriction useless. Grote, who had worked so hard to found a teaching university in London, was at first anxious to maintain a system of ordered academic instruction in connection with the examining university. Finding, however, that the affiliation as it had been carried out had destroyed all power of directly securing this, he went over to the other side, and became foremost champion of the cause of open examinations. He essayed (1857), though in vain, to stem the opposition within University College to the proposed change, and drew up for the senate of the university the elaborate report that sought to meet the hostile arguments urged from many different quarters. This report, adopted in the end only by his own casting-vote in the chair, led, in 1857, to the final determination of the question by the new charter of 1858. He took a like decisive part in the protracted deliberations that ensued before the reformed scheme of examinations was launched, advocating in particular the claims of classical learning and of philosophy. At the same time, he was one of the readiest to welcome the idea of instituting special degrees in science (adopted in 1859), though he took care that the word 'science' should be interpreted in no narrow sense of natural as exclusive of mental and moral. Raised in April 1862 to the dignity of vice-chancellor, with chief control thenceforth of the working of the university, he was at first baulked in an effort that year to procure the admission of women to the

examinations; but some years later (1868) he had the satisfaction of seeing access given to them on a special footing (which ten years afterwards was changed into regular franchise). Otherwise, so long as life lasted, his chief care was to struggle against less earnest or broad-minded colleagues for maintenance of the character, at once wide and thorough, which there had been a real desire in 1858 to give to the reformed schemes of examination. With the steady increase of untaught candidates, and an ever-changing body of examiners, it became more and more difficult to resist proposals for limiting the scope, if not lowering the standard, of requirement; and that the process was not sooner carried further was due to Grote's influence, exerted with a watchfulness and pertinacity all his own. Before the end he had the other satisfaction of seeing the university at last installed in buildings of its own, with all the circumstances of royal inauguration (1870) that seemed to put seal to the labour of so many years. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that Grote left the question of academic organisation in London as other than a problem which still remains to be solved.

Grote's appointment to a trusteeship of the British Museum (in succession to his friend Hallam) involved him from 1859 in further public work, which he discharged with his wonted assiduity; he took, in particular, a forward part in bringing about the local separation of the departments of natural history and of antiquities. Academic distinctions began to flow in upon him before the completion of the 'History.' In 1853 he was made D.C.L. of Oxford; the Cambridge degree of LL.D. followed in 1861. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1857, and in 1859 succeeded Hallam as honorary professor of ancient history to the Royal Academy. Besides receiving many other foreign honours, he became in 1857 correspondent of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences (section of general history and philosophy), and was taken up into the small number of foreign associates in 1864, the first Englishman thus distinguished after the death of Macaulay in 1859. He was offered a peerage by Mr. Gladstone in 1869, as a tribute to his 'character, services, and attainments.' The heart of the old radical was warmed by the recognition (as he wrote in reply) of 'all useful labours' of his, coming from a minister who had 'entered on the work of reform with a sincerity and energy never hitherto paralleled.' He declined, however, without a moment's hesitation, a position that would increase the burden of public and private labours already too heavy for his declining strength at the age of seventy-five. He continued grappling with all his tasks till long after the hand of death was plainly upon him. It was in the winter of 1870–1, when he was greatly depressed by the fate of war that had overtaken his much-loved France, that unmistakable signs of approaching dissolution declared themselves. From January 1871 his last months, of lingering illness relieved by occasional gleams of hope that work might not yet be over, were spent in London, where he could still do something towards meeting his public engagements. In private he saw his more intimate friends till close upon the end, abating nothing of his intellectual interests, especially in the perennial questions of philosophy which had laid hold of him more and more as life advanced. The end came on 18 June. Six days later he was buried in Westminster Abbey, at the corner of the south transept and aisle, where afterwards was set up a bust (by Bacon) to commemorate his features. A marble profile in high relief, by Miss S. Durant, at University College, comes nearer in some respects to a true likeness. The university of London has a portrait by Millais, taken in 1870; another, painted by Thomas Stewardson in 1824, is in the National Portrait Gallery. By his own express directions, his brain was examined after death. The autopsy (by Professor John Marshall) yielded a weight (49·75 oz.) which was surprisingly small for a man of his stature and size of head.

To courage and tenacity of intellectual purpose, with single-minded devotion to public ends, Grote joined an unfailing courtesy of nature and great dignity of demeanour. A certain shyness of manner was the outward token of an unaffected modesty that was beautiful to see in one whose work of its kind, for quantity and quality taken together, has never been surpassed. Consideration for others, on a full equality with self, was his guiding principle of action. It made him, as he was in private the most conscientious and methodical of workers, a man who could be absolutely relied upon in association, punctual and regular to a proverb in everything that he undertook with others, and scrupulously fairminded in all his judgments. At the same time, under the calm exterior there lay, as those who knew him best were aware, enthusiasms and fires of passion which it took all his strength of reason and will to control.

Except a few 'Papers on Philosophy,' placed at the end of Professor Bain's collection of the 'Minor Works of George Grote' (1873), and six essays, selected from his

manuscript remains, published in 1876 as 'Fragments on Ethical Subjects,' all Grote's occasional writings that found their way into print have been mentioned above. Two of the 'Fragments,' dealing with Aristotle, were taken up into the second edition (1880) of his unfinished work on the philosopher; the others, of uncertain date—probably early—are of interest in connection with the development of Bentham's utilitarian theory, especial stress being laid by Grote upon the essentially reciprocal character of the moral tie. The 'Plato' was twice reprinted (1867, 1874) in 3 vols. 8vo before being thrown (by Professor Bain), with slight rearrangement, definitively into 4 vols. post 8vo. The 'History,' besides reissues of particular volumes before the work was completed, has appeared in five editions: 12 vols. 8vo 1846–1856, 8 vols. 8vo 1862, 12 vols. post 8vo 1870, 10 vols. 8vo 1872, 10 vols. post 8vo 1888 (this last to stand); it was translated into German 1850–7, into French 1864–7.

[Mrs. Grote's Personal Life of George Grote (corrected above at various points); Professor Bain on his Intellectual Character and Writings in Minor Works, pp. 1–170; information from the family; personal knowledge.] G. C. R.

GROTE, HARRIET (1792–1878), biographer, wife of the historian George Grote [q. v.], was born at The Ridgeway, near Southampton, on 1 July 1792. Her father, Thomas Lewin, after spending some years in the Madras civil service, came back in the same ship with the divorced Madame Grand (from Pondicherry) who afterwards married Talleyrand, and remained with her for a time at Paris in the years preceding the revolution. Settling then in England, and marrying a Miss Hale (daughter of General Hale and a Miss Chaloner, descended from Thomas Chaloner, regicide [q. v.]), who brought him a large family, he lived in good style, keeping a house in town as well as in the country. Harriet Lewin grew up a high-spirited, brilliant girl, and at the age of twenty-two, her father then residing at The Hollies, near Bexley in Kent, attracted the passionate devotion of George Grote, her junior by two years, who lived with his parents not far off. When, after much trouble and long delays [see GROTE, GEORGE], they were at last united in 1820, Mrs. Grote, who had been preparing herself by serious studies, under his written direction, to share Grote's intellectual interests, proved to be exactly the helpmate that he needed in life. Possessed of great vivacity and remarkable conversational powers, she sought from the first to draw him from the studious retirement to which he was inclined. Even in the more straitened circumstances of their first years she began to cultivate that intimacy with foreigners, especially French public men, that took them later so often abroad and ended by making herself one of the chief intermediaries of her time between France and England. During Grote's parliamentary period she gave no small support to his public efforts by holding together in social bonds the party of radical reformers; and, when the time of disappointment came, she was forward to strengthen his resolve to devote himself to the scholarly work which had been his first ambition. His 'History' was carefully read through by her before publication of almost every volume, but she helped him most effectually in providing favourable conditions for his labour. Having a genius for the management of landed property as well as of a household, she relieved him of all trouble on this side. After their circumstances became easy in 1830, their various places of residence, chosen by her for the promotion of Grote's public or private work but not without regard also to her own likings, deserve mention for the social use to which she was constant in turning them. From 1832 till 1837 they lived chiefly at Dulwich Wood, then, for greater convenience of parliamentary attendance, at 3 Eccleston Street, which they did not give up till 1848 for the well-known 12 Savile Row, associated with the literary fame and administrative activity of all Grote's later years. From 1838 a country-house was also established, at East Burnham (near Burnham Beeches) in Buckinghamshire, and this they maintained till 1850; replacing it by a small domicile, which they proceeded to build in the neighbourhood and occupied, under the name of 'History Hut,' from the beginning of 1853 till the end of 1857, when, for reasons detailed by Mrs. Grote in an interesting 'Account of the Hamlet of East Burnham' (privately circulated at the time), they decided to leave the region. Being then desirous of making their life in the country a more settled one, they took from 1859 the spacious Barrow Green House in Surrey, which once had been occupied by Bentham; but, this proving inconveniently situated for Grote's necessary visits to London, it was given up in 1863. In 1864 they settled finally at Shiere, Surrey, in 'The Ridgeway' as it was called by Mrs. Grote, after the place of her birth. At all these houses she exercised a hospitality which was of great benefit to Grote, distracting him from too close application to work and developing the exquisite courtesy of his nature. Herself an accomplished musician (while

Grote also had trained musical tastes), she cultivated friendly relations with Mendelssohn and others whether composers or performers, and undertook a certain charge of Jenny Lind in the early days of that great singer. Her first acknowledged work was a 'Memoir of the Life of Ary Scheffer,' the painter, a graphic sketch that reached a second edition in 1860, the year of its publication. Two years later she issued a volume of 'Collected Papers' (only some of which had before seen the light), partly of literary interest, partly of political, and partly of economic; these last in a sense agreeing with Grote's views from the old radical period on questions of poor-law, population, and the like. She had always been a diligent keeper of diaries and notebooks, as well as a sprightly letter-writer, and having thus an abundance of materials began to write a biographical account of her husband while he was still alive. The work was rapidly pushed forward on his death in 1871, though she had already reached her eightieth year, and was published in 1873 as 'The Personal Life of George Grote:' more lively and piquant as a composition than always quite accurate in its statements of fact. She had previously (in 1866) printed for private circulation a sketch entitled 'The Philosophical Radicals of 1832, comprising the Life of Sir William Molesworth and some Incidents connected with the Reform Movement from 1832 to 1842;' this sketch has special interest and value as regards Molesworth. Other pieces, having a bearing on Grote's life or her own, printed for private distribution in her last years, have all been referred to under GEORGE GROTE, except one small pamphlet (1878), 'A brief Retrospect of the Political Events of 1831–1832, as illustrated by the Greville and Althorp Memoirs.' Though her health suffered from an almost fatal fever following upon premature delivery in 1821 of an only child (a boy), who lived but a week, she had an excellent constitution, which procured her an old age of uncommon animation and vigour; her intellectual faculties, not less remarkable than her social gifts, remaining active to the last. She died at Shiere on 29 Dec. 1878, in her eighty-seventh year, and was buried there.

[Her own Personal Life of George Grote; Mrs. Grote, a sketch by Lady Eastlake, 1880; personal knowledge.] G. C. R.

GROTE, JOHN (1813-1866), philosopher, younger brother of George Grote [q. v.], was born at Beckenham in Kent on 5 May 1813. Educated privately, first with a view to Haileybury and the Indian civil service, afterwards (on his father's death in 1830) to the university, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in October 1831, and, taking a high place in classics at graduation in 1835, was elected fellow of his college in 1837. Till 1845 he continued to reside in college, at first with interludes of foreign travel. The wish of his devout mother [see GROTE, GEORGE] may have helped to direct him to the clerical profession, but there is evidence that he had early an independent religious bias. Ordained deacon in 1842 and priest in 1844, he gave occasional help in their parishes to college friends, till, at the beginning of 1847, he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Wareside, near Ware. In the summer of the same year he succeeded to the college living of Trumpington, close to Cambridge, where he lived ever afterwards. His parochial preaching aimed chiefly at edification, and was simple and direct in expression. The native bent towards reflective thought which, alone in a large family, he shared with his famous elder brother, declared itself from his undergraduate days. In philosophy he never was a very wide reader, as he was in general literature; but he showed great independence of view, especially on all matters pertaining to human conduct. His most potent philosophical stimulus came from Robert Leslie Ellis [q. v.], with whom he consorted much at Cambridge from about 1842; most closely in Ellis's last years (1852–1859) spent at Trumpington. The intellectual debt was warmly acknowledged in the introduction to his 'Exploratio Philosophica' (1865), and was repaid in a remarkable study of his friend's character left among his papers and printed in the 'Contemporary Review' (1872). He published a 'Commemoration Sermon' in 1849, and 'A Few Remarks on a Pamphlet by Mr. Shilleto, entitled "Thucydides or Grote?"' in 1851, forcibly repelling an unworthy attack upon his brother. Otherwise he had printed nothing except a classical article or two, though he had written much, when he was elected to succeed Whewell as Knightbridge professor of moral philosophy in 1855. Besides lecturing he now wrote copiously on philosophical subjects, but rather to clear his own mind than, for some time yet, with any definite view to publication. An essay on 'Old Studies and New' (in 'Cambridge Essays,' 1856) and a few pamphlets were his only productions until, in the spring of 1865, he hurried out his 'Exploratio Philosophica: Rough Notes on Modern Intellectual Science.' The book was announced as a first part, to be presently followed by a second, much of which was already written; but he died on 21 Aug. 1866, before anything

more was ready, though he worked till the last. His health had always been uncertain, and there was another reason for the fragmentary and unfinished state in which he left the results of his thought: with a highly nervous temperament that made him swift rather than persistent in work, he had none of his brother's ingrained methodical habit. Much has been done to make up for the shortcoming by his literary executor the Rev. J. B. Mayor, husband of his adopted niece. Besides a selection of his 'Sermons' (1872) and a number of detached essays, Mr. Mayor has carefully edited 'An Examination of the Utilitarian Philosophy' (1870) and 'A Treatise on Moral Ideals' (1876). The 'Examination' is an elaborate criticism of J. S. Mill's 'Utilitarianism,' written down for his own satisfaction on the appearance of Mill's essay in 'Fraser's Magazine' (1861), and partly prepared for publication on its separate appearance as a book in 1862. The 'Moral Ideals' (left by himself without title) is an uncontroversial exposition of the results of his own ethical thought, which he had resolved to publish first after partly printing the 'Examination' in 1863; till he turned aside to bring out the 'intellectual views' of the 'Exploratio,' originally to have been appended to the controversial 'Examination.' In all these works, as in his lectures, he resorted on principle to a free (but always scholarly) invention of new terms. That he had deeply meditated on the philosophy of language was proved by a remarkable series of papers 'On Glossology,' printed some years after his death in the 'Journal of Philology' (1872, 1874, conclusion unfortunately not given). He had no desire to impose his new words on others, being only anxious to convey his own ideas with perfect accuracy; yet some of his formations—'felicific,' 'hedonics,' 'relativism,' and others—have begun to find their way into current philosophical use. As a thinker he combined a singular openness of mind with steadfast adherence to carefully grounded convictions of his own. When he first appeared as a philosophical writer, he made a definite advance beyond his English predecessors of all schools in the clearness with which he apprehended the distinction between psychology and philosophy. This enabled him, while making due allowance for the part to be accorded to positive inquiry in ethical thought, to claim, with a novel emphasis, the character of philosophical doctrine for ethics. In private his moral sensitiveness and fervour, joined with dialectic subtlety, gave him great influence over the minds of others; he was especially consulted by friends in cases of conscience. He did not marry.

He had studied history so much in earlier years that he was urged by his eldest brother to apply for the chair of modern history at Cambridge in 1849, when it fell to Sir James Stephen. The width of his intellectual range is shown by his writings. Besides those already mentioned there appeared in his lifetime: 1. 'Dating of Ancient History' and 'Origin and Meaning of Roman Names' ('Journ. of Class. and Sac. Philology,' 1854–1855). 2. 'A Few Words on Criticism,' 1861 (an exposure of a 'Saturday Review' attack on Whewell's 'Platonic Dialogues'). 3. 'An Examination of some Portions of Dr. Lushington's Judgment' in cases arising out of 'Essays and Reviews,' 1862. 4. 'A Few Words on the New Education Code, 1862. Mr. Mayor has published since his death: 5. 'What is Materialism?' ('Macmillan's Mag.,' 1867). 6. 'On a Future State' and 'Montaigne and Pascal' ('Contemp. Review,' 1871, 1877). 7. 'Thought *v.* Learning' ('Good Words,' 1871). 8. 'Discussion on the Utilitarian Basis of Plato's Republic' ('Classical Review,' 1889). Other writings may still see the light.

[Biographical particulars in introductions or prefaces to the philosophical volumes; manuscript notes; information from relatives.]

G. C. R.

GROVE, HENRY (1684–1738), dissenting tutor, was born at Taunton, Somersetshire, on 4 Jan. 1684. His grandfather was the ejected vicar of Pinhoe, Devonshire, whose son, a Taunton upholsterer, married a sister of John Rowe, ejected from a lectureship at Westminster Abbey; Henry was the youngest of fourteen children, most of whom died early. His constitution was naturally delicate. Grounded in classics at the Taunton grammar school, he proceeded at the age of fourteen (1698) to the Taunton Academy, 'which sent out men of the best sense and figure among the ministers of this county in the dissenting way' (Fox). Here he went through a course of philosophy and divinity under Matthew Warren, a presbyterian divine, included (perhaps erroneously) among the ejected of 1662. Warren was a moderate Calvinist, who lectured on old lines, but encouraged a broad course of reading. The text-books were Derodon, Burgersdyck, and Eustache; Grove devoted himself to Le Clerc, Cumberland, and Locke. In 1703 he removed to London to study under his cousin, Thomas Rowe, in whose academy he remained two years. Rowe was 'a zealous Cartesian;' Grove became an equally zealous disciple of Newton. He studied Hebrew, and formed his style of preaching on Richard Lucas, D.D.

[q. v.] and John Howe (1630–1705) [q. v.] With Isaac Watts he began a close friendship, unbroken by many differences of opinion.

In 1705 Grove returned to Somersetshire, where his preaching attracted attention. He married, and probably settled for a short time at Ilchester. On 14 June 1706 Warren died. The Somersetshire presbyterians met to arrange for carrying on the Taunton Academy, and appointed Grove, in his twenty-third year, tutor in ethics and 'pneumatology.' He lived at Taunton, and took charge of the neighbouring congregations of Hull Bishop's and West Hatch, in conjunction with James Strong. His stipend from these two charges was under 20*l.* a year, and the income from his tutorship was small, but he had some patrimony. He gave great care to his sermons, and systematised his prelections on metaphysics and ethics; his ethical system (published posthumously in an unfinished state) was his favourite work. In 1708 he corresponded with Samuel Clarke (1675–1729) [q. v.] on the defects of his argument for the existence of God. For Clarke, as a Newtonian, he had a great respect, but thought him inferior as a metaphysician to Andrew Baxter [q. v.] In 1714 he contributed four papers to the revived issue (eighth volume) of the 'Spectator.' His first and second papers (1 Sept. and 1 Oct.) are pleas for disinterested benevolence; the third (29 Nov.) makes an ingenious use of the love of novelty as levelling the distinctions of position; the fourth (20 Dec.), on a future state, closes the 'Spectator.'

Grove published (1718) an essay on the immateriality of the soul. The resignation of Darch, his colleague at the academy, now threw on him the conduct of the departments of mathematics and physics. Early in 1725 Stephen James, the divinity tutor, died, and Grove, without relinquishing his other work, took his place, with the assistance of his nephew, Thomas Amory, afterwards D.D. [q. v.] He resigned his congregations to succeed James as minister at Fullwood (or Pitminster), near Taunton. He declined invitations to Exeter and London. He refused to take any share in the doctrinal disputes which spread from Exeter to London in 1719, and produced the rupture at Salters' Hall. His orthodoxy was called in question by John Ball (1665 ?–1745) [q. v.], especially in consequence of his discourse on saving faith (1736); but though he laid great stress on the 'reasonableness' of Christianity, and on the moral argument for a future state, he seems to have avoided the speculations on the doctrine of the Trinity, which were rife among the dissenters of his age. Strong reports him as saying, 'The older I grow the less inclined I am to quarrel with men for difference of opinions.'

The Taunton Academy more than maintained its repute during his tutorship. A list of ninety-three of his students is given by James Manning (*Monthly Repository*, 1818, p. 89 sq.); twenty-two additional names are given in Dr. Toulmin's manuscript list. In discipline, as well as in teaching, his methods were suasive rather than authoritative; his first publication, on the 'regulation of diversions' (1708), was designed to produce in his pupils the love of a high morale. There are points of resemblance between Grove and Doddridge. Grove 'had the reputation of some wit,' but he lacked Doddridge's constitutional vivacity and his missionary spirit. Like Doddridge he wrote hymns; his poetical flights were stimulated by the friendship of Elizabeth Singer, afterwards the wife of Thomas Rowe, the tutor's nephew. One or two of his hymns still survive in dissenting collections. He remonstrated with Watts on the overdrawn theology of some of his hymns.

Grove sought distinction as an ethical writer, but the impression of his personal character has outlasted his painstaking theory of morals. His system is a mild Christian stoicism; the function of morality is to meet the universal demand for happiness; and it was Grove's experience that 'the happiness of the present state consists more in repose than in pleasure.' He treats conscience as an intellectual process which ascertains what actions are lawful, and then prudence decides 'which are to take place in the present juncture.' The lists of subscribers to his various posthumous works include the names of Archbishop Herring, with Hoadly, Secker, and Hutton among the bishops.

Grove preached on 19 Feb. 1738, and was seized the same night with a violent fever, of which he died on 27 Feb. He was buried at Taunton, where there is a tablet to his memory in Paul's Meeting, bearing a Latin inscription from the pen of John Ward, LL.D., professor of rhetoric at Gresham College. James Strong of Ilminster and William May of London preached funeral sermons; the latter's was not published. His portrait, by J. Woolaston, was engraved by Vertue in 1740. His wife died insane in 1736; he had thirteen children, of whom five survived him.

Of Grove's publications during his lifetime Amory enumerates twenty-six, most of them being single sermons. The following may be specially mentioned: 1. 'An Essay towards a Demonstration of the Soul's Immateriality,' &c., 1718, 8vo (has preface on the reality of an external world against Arthur Collier

[q. v.]). 2. 'The Evidence for our Saviour's Resurrection,' &c., 1730, 8vo (greatly commended by Lardner). 3. 'Some Thoughts concerning the Proofs of a Future State from Reason,' &c., 1730, 8vo (against Joseph Hallet, tertius). 4. 'Queries proposed to . . . all such as think it an injury to Religion to show the Reasonableness of it,' &c., 1732, 8vo (anon.) Posthumous were: 5. 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, most of them formerly published,' &c., 1739, 8vo. 6. 'Sermons and Tracts,' &c., 1740, 8vo, 4 vols.; second series, 1741–2, 8vo, 6 vols.; the two series reissued as 'Posthumous Works,' 1745, 8vo, 10 vols. 7. 'A System of Moral Philosophy,' &c., 1749, 8vo, 2 vols. (edited, and the last eight chapters written, by Amory, who edited the other posthumous works). Some of his verses were included in the continuation of Dryden's 'Miscellany Poems,' 1706, vol. vi., and in similar collections. His letters on free will and immortality and in defence of the presbyterians (against Trenchard) appeared in the 'St. James's Journal,' 1722. His last 'Spectator' was included by Bishop Gibson in his edition (1731) of Addison's 'Evidences of the Christian Religion.' At the time of his death Grove was writing the life of Elizabeth Rowe.

[Funeral Sermon by Strong, 1738; Amory's Biographical Preface to Sermons, 1740; this is reproduced in Biog. Brit. 1757, iv. 2444 (article by H., i.e. Henry Brougham), and abridged in Protestant Dissenter's Magazine, 1796, p. 81 sq., 206 sq.; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, ii. 747 sq.; Palmer's Nonconf. Memorial, 1802, ii. 56; Toulmin's Hist. View of Prot. Diss., 1814, p. 230 sq., 567; Monthly Repository, 1813, p. 771; John Fox in Monthly Repository, 1821, p. 258 sq.; Murch's Hist. Presb. and Gen. Bapt. Churches in West of Engl. 1835, p. 194; Hunt's Religious Thought in Engl. 1873, iii. 237, 245; Evan's MS. List of Dissenting Congregations, 1715 (cf. James's Hist. Litig. Presb. Chapels, 1867, p. 676 sq., and James's Lists and Classifications, 1866, p. 34).] A. G.

GROVE, JOSEPH (*d.* 1764), biographer, says in his account of William, third duke of Devonshire (p. 21), that his parents lived in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, where the family had resided above a century and a half, and that his mother, who had been married to his father above fifty-three years, died on 22 Jan. 1739, aged 73, and his father on 22 March 1740, aged 83. He may therefore have been the son of John Grove, yeoman, of Rotherfield Grays, Oxfordshire, whose will, dated 17 Jan. 1737, was proved at London on 14 May 1740 (P. C. C. 140, Browne). Margaret, his wife, who is mentioned as living in the will, had died before the date of probate, but no son Joseph is named therein. Rotherfield Grays is near Wargrave, Berkshire, where Joseph Grove had lands. Joseph practised as an attorney (Baker, *Biographia Dramatica*, ed. 1812, i. 303), and amassed considerable wealth. Besides property in various counties, he possessed a 'pleasant little seat in Richmond, Surrey, called the Belvidere.' When in town he lodged in the parish of St. Clement Danes, at the house of a Mrs. Mary Parr, to whom he left an annuity of 14*l.* and all his effects in her possession. There he died on 27 March 1764 (affidavit appended to will; *Gent. Mag.* 1764, p. 147), and was buried in Richmond Church on 2 April following (Lysons, *Environs*, iv. 611). He married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Willmott, citizen and haberdasher of London (cf. his will dated 1709, P. C. C. 183, Lane). She was buried at Banstead, Surrey, on 1 Oct. 1745 (will, P. C. C. 207, Edmonds), leaving no surviving issue. Administration of his estate, with will annexed, was granted at London on 30 March 1764 to Groves Wheeler, his nephew and residuary legatee (registered in P. C. C. 94, Simpson). After his retirement from the practice of the law Grove unfortunately betook himself to bookmaking. His contributions to learning are of small value. He had a passion for 'adorning' his books with copper-plates, which from their unintentional comicality serve to relieve the heaviness of the text. His writings are: 1. 'The History of the Life and Times of Cardinal Wolsey . . . in which are interspersed the lives and memorable actions of the most eminent Persons . . . Collected from antient records, manuscripts, and historians,' 4 vols. 8vo, London, 1742–4. 2. 'A Reply to the famous Jew Question. In which . . . is fully demonstrated, in opposition to that performance, that the Jews born here before the late act were never entitled to purchase and hold lands . . . In a letter to the Gentleman of Lincoln's Inn [Philip Carteret Webb]. By a Freeholder of the County of Surrey,' 4to, London [1754]. 3. 'The Life of Henry VIII. By Mr. William Shakespear. In which are interspersed historical notes, moral reflections . . . in respect to . . . Cardinal Wolsey . . . By the Author of the History of the Life and Time of Cardinal Wolsey,' &c., 8vo, London, 1758. He proposes, if kindly received, to add the like notes to Shakespeare's other historical plays. 4. 'Two Dialogues in the Elysian Fields between Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Ximenes. To which are added historical Accounts of Wolsey's two Colleges and the Town of Ipswich,' 8vo, London, 1761. 5. 'The Lives of all the [Cavendish] Earls and Dukes of Devonshire,' &c., 8vo, London, 1764.

Two other works were likewise contemplated by him: (1) 'The History of the Life of King Henry VIII,' and (2) 'Detached Pieces concerning Cardinal Wolsey, &c.,' with a preface 'shewing the want of a Complete History of England,' the whole to be embellished with above thirty copper-plates.

[Authorities quoted; notes kindly supplied by J. Challenor Smith, esq.; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual (Bohn), ii. 951.] G. G.

GROVE, MATHEW (*fl.* 1587), poet, is known only as the author of the very rare volume entitled 'The most famous and tragicall historie of Pelops and Hippodamia. Whereunto are adioyned sundrie pleasant deuises, epigrams, songes, and sonnettes. Written by Mathewe Groue. Imprinted at London by Abel Ieffs . . . 1587.' There are dedications in verse by Richard Smith, the publisher, who confesses to knowing nothing of the author, and in prose by the author, both addressed to Sir Henry Compton (*d.* 1589), father of William Compton, first earl of Northampton. The story of Pelops and Hippodamia is told in ballad metre. There follow many short pieces, chiefly dealing with a lover's joys and pains, and a few epigrams on moral subjects. There are some jesting verses entitled 'A perfect tricke to kill little blacke flees in one's chamber.' Only one copy of the volume is known; it is in the library of the Earl of Ellesmere. Dr. Grosart reprinted it in his 'Occasional Issues' in 1878.

In 1638 Henry Gosson published a work by one Mathew Grove, entitled 'Witty Proverbs, Pithy Sentences, and wise similes collected out of the Golden volumes of divers learned and grave philosophers,' London, 8vo (Hazlitt, *Handbook*, p. 246). No copy is in the British Museum or Bodleian Libraries. Mr. Hazlitt is of opinion that this author is to be distinguished from the writer of 'Pelops.'

[Dr. Grosart's reprint, 1878; Collier's Bibliographical Catalogue] S. L. L.

GROVE, ROBERT (1634–1696), bishop of Chichester, born in London in 1634 or 1635, was the son of William Grove of Morden, Dorsetshire (Burke, *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1868, p. 608). In 1645 he was sent to Winchester College, and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, on 18 Oct. 1652 (Kirby, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 182; Mayor, *Admissions to St. John's College*, pt. i. p. 108). He was elected a scholar in 1653, graduated B.A. in 1657, and became a fellow on 23 March 1658. For several years he lived in college as tutor, proceeding M.A. in 1660, B.D. in 1667, and D.D. in 1681. The elegance of his scholarship is evinced by his verses in 'Academiæ Cantabrigiensis *σάστρα*,' 1660, and his 'Carmen de Sanguinis Circuitu a Gulielmo Harvæo primum invento,' published with some miscellaneous poems in 1685. Grove, on becoming chaplain to Henchman, bishop of London, was presented by him to the rectory of Wennington, Essex, on 21 Feb. 1667, which he left before 27 Jan. 1669. On 2 Sept. 1669 he received from the crown the rectory of Langham, Essex (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, ii. 366), and on 5 Oct. following the rectory of Aldham, in the same county, from the bishop (*ib.* ii. 7). These livings he resigned upon obtaining from Henchman the wealthy rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, on 18 Feb. 1670 (*ib.* i. 83, 230, 268). From 1676 to 1689 he maintained a sharp controversy with William Jenkyn [q. v.] and other nonconformist divines. On 6 Oct. 1679 he was made prebendary of Willesden in St. Paul's Cathedral (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 452). He took part in drawing up the famous petition against the king's declaration for liberty of conscience in May 1688. On 8 Sept. 1690 he was appointed archdeacon of Middlesex (*ib.* ii. 331), being also chaplain in ordinary to the king and queen. He was consecrated bishop of Chichester on 30 Aug. 1691 (*ib.* i. 252–3). He died from the effects of a carriage accident on 25 Sept. 1696, aged 62, leaving his family poorly provided for (*Life of H. Prideaux*, pp. 109, 112). He married Elizabeth Cole of Dover. He was buried in Chichester Cathedral (Dallaway, *City of Chichester*, p. 137).

His other writings, excluding sermons published separately, are: 1. 'A Vindication of the Conforming Clergy from the Unjust Aspersions of Heresie, &c., in answer to some part of M. Jenkyn's Funeral Sermon upon Dr. Seaman. With Short Reflexions on some Passages in a Sermon preached by Mr. J. S. upon 2 Cor. v. 20. In a Letter to a Friend' (anon.), 4to, London, 1676 (2nd edit. 1680). 2. 'Responsio ad nuperum libellum qui inscribitur Celeusma' [by W. Jenkyn], 4to, London, 1680. 3. 'A Short Defence of the Church and Clergy of England, wherein some of the common objections against both are answered, and the means of union briefly considered' (anon.), 4to, London, 1681. 4. 'Defensio suæ Responsionis ad nuperum libellum' [i.e. W. Jenkyn's 'Celeusma'], 4to, London, 1682. 5. 'A Perswasive to Communion with the Church of England' (anon.), 4to, London, 1683 (2nd edit. same year). 6. 'An Answer to Mr. Lowth's Letter to Dr. Stillingfleet,' 4to, London,

1687. 7. 'The Fifteenth Note of the Church Examined, viz. Temporal Felicity' (anon.), pages 365–99 of the confutation of Cardinal Bellarmine's 'Notes of the Church,' published anonymously by W. Sherlock, 4to, London, 1688. 8. 'The Protestant and Popish Way of interpreting Scripture, impartially compared in answer to Pax Vobis [by E. G., preacher of the Word],' &c. (anon.), 4to, London, 1689. Grove also translated into Latin Bishop Thomas Barlow's 'Popery,' 8vo, London, 1682.

[Authorities quoted: Baker's Hist. of St. John's College, Cambridge (Mayor), pt. i. pp. 277–8, pt. ii. p. 703.] G. G.

GROVER, HENRY MONTAGUE (1791–1866), miscellaneous writer, born at Watford, Hertfordshire, in 1791, was the eldest son of Harry Grover, solicitor, of Hemel Hempstead, by Sybilla, daughter of George Phillip Ehret. He was educated at St. Albans grammar school. By 1816 he had established himself in practice as a solicitor in London. He retired from business in 1824, and proceeded to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1830. Having taken holy orders he was presented in 1833 to the rectory of Hitcham, Buckinghamshire. Owing to great bodily infirmity he lived in much seclusion. He died at Hitcham on 20 Aug. 1866.

His works are: 1. 'Anne Boleyn, a tragedy' (in five acts and in verse), 8vo, London, 1826. 2. 'Socrates, a dramatic poem' (in five acts, with notes), 8vo, London, 1828. 3. 'The History of the Resurrection authenticated. A Review of the Four Gospels on the Resurrection,' 8vo, London, 1841. 4. 'Analogy and Prophecy, Keys of the Church. Shewing the progress of the Dispensation and the Interpretation of the Prophecies by analogies derived from the Mosaic Creation,' 8vo, London, 1846. 5. 'A Voice from Stonehenge,' pt. i., 8vo, London, 1847. 6. 'Changes of the Poles and the Equator, considered as a source of error in the present construction of the maps and charts of the globe,' 8vo, London, 1848. 7. 'A Catechism for Sophs' (being a 'summary of scriptural doctrine'), 16mo, London, 1848. 8. 'Soundings of Antiquity: a new method of applying the astronomical evidences to the events of history, and an assignment of true dates to the epochs of the Church,' 8vo, London, 1862. Grover wrote also a political pamphlet entitled 'Corn and Cattle against Cotton and Calico,' articles in the 'Journal of Sacred Literature,' and papers on the 'Theory of the Sun's Orbit' and on 'Tides.'

[Gent. Mag. 1866, pt. ii. p. 553; Law Lists; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

GROVES, ANTHONY NORRIS (1795–1853), missionary, was born at Newton, Hampshire, in 1795. His father was originally in a prosperous business in Lymington, but engaging in speculations lost his savings. One of his undertakings was the cultivation under a new system of drainage of an estate near the sea called Normandy. Previously he had a share in the Royal George, a ship which went down, and latterly he was the owner of a factory for refining sugar. His mother died on 24 July 1823. The son was educated at a school at Lymington, and then under Dr. Ray at Fulham. He learnt chemistry in London under Savory & Moore; availed himself of the offer of his uncle, James Thompson, a well-known dentist practising at 22 George Street, Hanover Square, to study that profession, and at the same time walked the hospitals and acquired a knowledge of surgery. He became so skilful a dentist that at the age of nineteen he was able to support himself, and took up his residence at Plymouth on 1 Feb. 1813, where he also devoted himself to many scientific objects, and was a leading member of the Athenæum. He was the early friend of John Kitto [q. v.] of Plymouth, whose advancement he forwarded at considerable pecuniary cost to himself. In 1816 he married his cousin, Mary Berthia Thompson, and soon after removed from Plymouth to Exeter. He had for some time been deeply impressed with a sense of his religious duties, and in 1825 was instrumental in the conversion to christianity of Michael Solomon Alexander [q. v.], who was afterwards bishop of Jerusalem. In 1828 he stated his views respecting christians meeting together in brotherhood with no other tenets than faith in Christ. This circumstance gives him a claim to have been one of the founders of the sect afterwards known as the Plymouth Brethren (James Grant, *The Plymouth Brethren*, 1875, pp. 5–7). While studying at Trinity College, Dublin, with the intention of seeking ordination in the church of England, in 1828 he associated with John Nelson Darby [q. v.] and other early founders of the Plymouth Brethren. Already in 1825 he had taken charge of a small congregation at Poltimore, near Exeter; and in 1829, having from the exercise of his profession saved a considerable sum of money, and his wife at the same period inheriting 10,000*l.* on the death of her father, they determined to devote themselves and their wealth to missionary work. On 12 June 1829, accompanied by his wife and family, John Kitto, and others, he sailed with Lord Congleton in his yacht the Osprey, and in the following month arrived at St. Petersburg (Henry

Groves, *Memoirs of Lord Congleton*, 1884, pp. 12–18, 38–46, 61). After a land journey, on 6 Dec. he entered Bagdad, where he took up his residence as a teacher of christianity unconnected with any sect or denomination. He helped the poor with his surgical knowledge, established an Arabic school, and made attempts at the conversion of the Jewish residents. In 1831, his second year in Bagdad, the plague appeared, and in two months half the population were swept away, including his own wife, who died on 14 May. In June Bagdad was besieged by the pasha of Mosul acting for the pasha of Aleppo, and Groves, then ill with typhus fever, was in danger of his life from the soldiers. In April 1833 he left Bagdad for Bombay, and made a voyage along the western coast of India, visiting the missionary stations. In November he journeyed inland to Pallamacottah, and after inspecting the Tinnevelly mission, in December found himself at Ootacamund in the Neilgherry hills. In 1834 he went to Trichinopoly and Jaffna, and returning to the continent of India, journeyed along the eastern coast to Madras. He landed in England in December 1834, and on 25 April 1835 was married at Malvern to Harriet, third daughter of General Edward Baynes of Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth. The object of Groves's visit to England was to persuade persons to proceed to India as missionaries, and having secured the services of several, he quickly followed them and landed in India on 7 July 1836. He then spent a year in Madras, practising his profession as a dentist, and was afterwards for many years steadily employed in carrying out his great work of christianising the native population. He again came to England, 20 March 1848, and in the following year returned to India for the last time. By 1852 his health had failed, and going on board ship he landed at Southampton on 25 Sept. He died at 21 Paul Street, Bristol, the residence of his friend George Müller, on 20 May 1853, and was buried in Arno's Vale cemetery. His conversational powers were of a high order, and his preaching was very successful, while his conduct under trying circumstances was brave and consistent. His sons, Henry and Edward Groves, conducted a sugar factory at Seringapatam.

His 'Journal of a Journey from London to Bagdad' and 'Journal of a Residence at Bagdad during 1830–1,' were edited by A. J. Scott and appeared in 1831 and 1837 respectively.

[Memoir of A. N. Groves, compiled by his widow (1856); Missionary Reporter, London, November 1853, pp. 63–4; Contemporary Review, October 1885, pp. 542–3.] G. C. B.

GROVES, JOHN THOMAS (*d.* 1811), architect, first appears as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy in 1778 and 1780, as 'John Groves, jun.,' of Millbank Street, Westminster, sending in each case views of Westminster Abbey and surrounding buildings. A view of Westminster Abbey by Groves, drawn in 1779, was subsequently engraved by J. Collyer. He resided in Italy for about ten years between 1780 and 1790. After returning to Westminster, he sent some Italian subjects to the Royal Academy in 1791 and 1792. On 17 June 1794 he was appointed clerk of the works at St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster, under the board of works, succeeding Sir John Soane [q. v.] In this capacity he made the arrangements in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, for the christening of Princess Charlotte in 1796. In 1807 Groves was appointed architect to the General Post Office, and was also surveyor to the first commissioners for the improvements at Westminster round St. Margaret's Church. Groves had considerable private practice as an architect. Among other works executed by him may be mentioned the baths at Tunbridge Wells and the Nelson monument on Portsdown Hill. He died of a paralytic stroke, 24 Aug. 1811, at his house in Great Scotland Yard, leaving a son and three daughters. He owned some freehold property at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

[Dict. of Architecture; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880.] L. C.

GROZER, JOSEPH (*fl.* 1784–1798), mezzotint engraver, is stated to have been born about 1755. He was an able engraver in mezzotint, and executed many plates after Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, and others, which are much esteemed. Among his earliest known engravings are 'The Young Shepherdess,' published in 1784, and 'The Theory of Design,' 1785, both after Reynolds. Grozer resided at 8 Castle Street, Leicester Square, and published some of his prints himself. About 1798 most of his plates appear in other hands, so that he probably died about that date. Among his mezzotint engravings may be noted 'Master Braddyll,' 'Frederick, Viscount Duncannon,' 'Henrietta, Viscountess Duncannon,' 'Hon. Frances Harris (with a dog),' 'Lord Loughborough,' and others, after Reynolds; 'James, Earl of Cardigan,' 'Abraham Newland,' after Romney; 'Morning, or the Benevolent Sportsman,' 'Evening, or the Sportsman's Return,' and others after G. Morland; 'The Duke and Duchess of York,' after Singleton; 'Euhun Sang Lum Akao,' a Chinese, after H. Danloux, and many others.

Grozer worked occasionally in stipple, among these engravings being 'The Age of Innocence' and 'Sophia, Lady St. Asaph,' after Reynolds; 'Sergeant Daniel McLeod,' after W. R. Bigg, and others.

[Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotint Portraits; Dodd's Memoirs of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33401); Hamilton's engraved works of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Grozer's own engravings.] L. C.

GRUBB, THOMAS (1800–1878), optician, was born at Kilkenny in Ireland in 1800. Having a strong bent towards mechanical engineering, he early abandoned mercantile pursuits, and his workshops in Dublin quickly acquired a high reputation. The originality characteristic of his designs was prominent in an ingenious machine for engraving, printing, and numbering the notes of the Bank of Ireland. He meanwhile acquired great skill in practical optics. One of the first reflectors equatorially mounted was the Armagh fifteen-inch erected by him in 1835. For the support of the mirror he devised a system of triangular levers, afterwards adopted by Lord Rosse, Mr. Lassell, and others. Among his other notable works were the Markree and Dunsink refractors, of thirteen and twelve inches aperture respectively; a twenty-inch reflector for the Glasgow observatory, and the equipment of nearly forty British magnetic stations under Provost Lloyd of Trinity College, Dublin. Lord Rosse frequently had recourse to his advice and assistance during the construction of his great specula. Grubb's latest was his most important performance. The Melbourne reflector, four feet in aperture, when completed by him in 1867, was surpassed in size only by the Parsonstown speculum, and still holds the primacy in the southern hemisphere. It is of the Cassegrainian form, equatorially mounted, and was declared, in the report of the committee to the Royal Society, to be a 'masterpiece of engineering' (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* xvi. 313). The metallic speculum suffered severely on the voyage to Australia. Some admirable lunar photographs have, nevertheless, been taken with it, and it has done good work in the observation of nebulæ.

Grubb retired from business in 1868, and was succeeded by his son, the present Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S. He died at his residence at Rathmines, Dublin, on 19 Sept. 1878. The genial interest of his conversation had attracted to him many friends. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1864, and of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1870. His membership of the Royal Irish Academy dated from 14 Jan. 1839. He made interesting communications to the Irish Academy in 1852 and 1854 regarding the improvement of microscopes (*Proc. R. Irish Acad.* v. 296, vii. 59); and read papers before the Royal Dublin Society in 1855 and 1858 'On Decimal Systems of Money,' 'On a New Patent View Lens for Photographic Cameras,' and on a 'New Table Microscope' (*Journal Roy. Dublin Soc.* i. 21, ii. 27, iii. 85). An account of his experiments on the adaptability of various kinds of reflectors to micrometrical use was laid before the Royal Astronomical Society on 11 March 1836 (*Monthly Notices*, iii. 177). He reported to the British Association, at its Dublin meeting in 1857, 'On the Improvement of Telescope and Equatorial Mountings,' and described advances made by himself in the optical details of both reflectors and refractors (*Report*, 1857, i. 195, ii. 8). The 'Journal' of the Photographic Society of London included essays by him 'On Lunar Photography,' and 'On Some of the Optical Principles involved in the Construction of Photographic Lenses' (iii. 279, iv. 108). A joint description by him and Dr. Robinson of the great Melbourne telescope was read before the Royal Society on 11 June 1868 (*Phil. Trans.* clix. 127).

[Nature, xviii. 570; Observatory, ii. 203; Athenæum, 5 Oct. 1878; Proceedings Roy. Irish Academy, 2nd ser. iii. 70; Roy. Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers.] A. M. C.

GRUFFYDD AB CYNAN (1055?–1137), king of Gwynedd or North Wales, was, through his father Cynan, son of Iago, a descendant of Rhodri Mawr and of the ancient royal line of Gwynedd. When a series of vigorous usurpers had occupied the North Welsh throne, Cynan took refuge among the Norsemen of Dublin, and, if we may trust the Welsh biographer of Gruffydd, married 'Raguell, daughter of Auloed, king of the city of Dublin and of a fifth part of Ireland, and of Man and many other islands.' It is plain, however, that after the battle of Cluantarbh no Danish king ruled over much of Ireland outside the Danish cities. Auloed, says Gruffydd's biographer, to whose rather doubtful testimony our knowledge of Gruffydd's early life is due, was the son of King Sihtric and a descendant of Harald Haarfagr. His wife was a daughter of King Brian. So that Gruffydd sprang from the noblest royal lines of Wales, Norway, and Ireland. He was born about 1055 at Dublin, and was nursed at a place called by the Welsh the 'Cymmwd of Columcille,' three miles from his parents' house. After Cynan's death his mother inspired him with the desire to emulate his father's exploits and save Gwynedd from

the usurpers. With the help of his friends and kinsfolk, he collected a fleet of Irish Danes and appeared off Abermenai.

Gruffydd's name now first appears in the chronicles. In 1075 (*Brut y Tywysogion*, s. a. 1073) he attacked Anglesey, and was welcomed by the men of Lleyn and Arvon (*Life*). With the help of the Norman marcher, Robert of Rhuddlan, he defeated and slew Cynwric, and drove into flight Trahaiarn, son of Caradog. Trahaiarn, however, soon defeated his troops at the battle of Bron yr Erw and drove him back to Ireland. Another attempt was equally a failure, and Gruffydd remained several years longer in Ireland.

About 1081 (*Ann. Cambr.*; *Brut y Tywysogion*, s. a. 1079; *Gwentian Brut*, s. a. 1080), Gruffydd ab Cynan again came to Wales with his Norse allies, and was joined by Rhys ab Tewdwr [q. v.], who two or three years before had made himself king of Deheubarth. At the battle of Mynydd Carno, Gruffydd and Rhys defeated and slew Trahaiarn (*Ann. Cambr.*; *Gwentian Brut*). His death gave Gruffydd a foothold in Gwynedd, where he now ruled for some years in peace. Gruffydd's biographer, who denies Rhys any share in the victory, adds that war between the two allies at once broke out, in which Gruffydd terribly ravaged Rhys's territory.

The older Welsh chronicles make no further mention of Gruffydd until 1099. His biographer tells, however, how he was betrayed by his 'barwn,' Meiryawn Goch (i.e. the Red), into the hands of Earl Hugh of Chester, who kept him in close confinement in Chester Castle for either twelve or sixteen years. During this period Hugh built four castles in Gwynedd which gave him command of all the country. These details can hardly be correct, but the fact of Gruffydd's imprisonment, if not by the earl, by the earl's chief follower, is confirmed by the epitaph which Ordericus Vitalis composed on Robert of Rhuddlan (*Historia Ecclesiastica*, iii. 288, ed. Le Prévost, 'cepit Grithfridum regem'). This must, however, have been before 1087, in which year Ordericus throws a new light on Gruffydd's movements. Again in alliance with Rhys, son of Tewdwr, and again supported by a fleet of Irish Norsemen, Gruffydd took advantage of the Norman revolt against Rufus and retaliated on Robert of Rhuddlan for his frequent devastations of Snowdon by a predatory expedition. He was compelled to retire when Robert hurried from the siege of Rochester to defend his dominions. By July Robert had reached his border stronghold of Dwyganwy. On 3 July Gruffydd entered the Conway with three ships and plundered the neighbourhood. He had the good fortune to slay Robert, who had rashly rushed down from the castle with but one companion to protect his lands. But Gruffydd was not strong enough to resist his followers. He cut off Robert's head with his own sword and retreated hastily by sea (Ord. Vit. iii. 280–9). The Normans still dominated Anglesey by Earl Hugh's castle of Aberlleiniog. He was not without rivals or partners in the rule of Gwynedd. In 1094, when the North Welsh rose in revolt, it is Cadwgan ab Bleddyn [q. v.], rather than Gruffydd, who takes the foremost place among the Cymry (*Brut y Tywysogion*, sub an. 1092; *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* sub an. 1097). Only the doubtful authority of the 'Gwentian Brut' connects Gruffydd by name with this movement, and he seems to have lived the life of a wandering viking, constantly taking refuge in Ireland or Man (*Life*). A curious tale of his viking days comes from the life of St. Gwenlliw (*Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, p. 151, Welsh MSS. Soc.) But the rising, whoever led it, was successful, and the destruction of the castle in Anglesey secured for the Welsh the special patrimony of Gruffydd (Flor. Wig. sub an. 1094). In 1095 William Rufus himself led an expedition into Snowdon with little result (*Ann. Cambr.* sub an. 1095, and *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* sub an. both agree in this). His expeditions in 1097 were equally unsuccessful. If Gruffydd had attacked him, boasts his biographer, none of his army would have remained alive. Yet in 1098 the two Earls Hugh of Chester and Shrewsbury again appeared in Mona and built or rebuilt the castle of Aberlleiniog. 'The Britons agreed in council to save Mona and invited to their defence a fleet that was at sea from Ireland.' But the pirates were bribed by the French, and Gruffydd and Cadwgan were compelled to retreat to Ireland. In 1099, however, a new revolt followed close after King Magnus's invasion of Anglesey and the death of Hugh of Shrewsbury, which brought the two Welsh kings back again. At last terms were arranged with the English and Gruffydd was left in possession of Mona, which he now governed quietly for several years. While his ally Cadwgan became vassal of Robert of Bellême for Ceredigion, Gruffydd seems to have held Anglesey as an independent prince (Freeman, *William Rufus*, ii. 424). He had, according to his biographer, visited the court of Henry I, and obtained from him the possession of Lleyn, Eivionydd, Ardudwy, and Arllechwedd. As he got these districts by the mediation of Hervey, the Breton bishop of Bangor, it must have been before 1109, the date of Hervey's translation to Ely.

In 1114 a new war between Gruffydd and the Earl of Chester led to an invasion of Gwynedd by Henry I in person. After Owain ab Cadwgan had been tricked into making peace, Gruffydd also sought peace and was pardoned in return for a large tribute (*Brut y Tywysogion*, sub an. 1111; *Ann. Cambr.* sub an. 1114). In 1115 Gruffydd ab Rhys (*d.* 1136) [q. v.] of South Wales took refuge with Gruffydd ab Cynan. According to the 'Brut y Tywysogion,' Henry I sent for the northern Gruffydd and persuaded him to give up his fugitive namesake. When Gruffydd ab Rhys took sanctuary at Aberdaron, Gruffydd ab Cynan was only prevented by the remonstrances of the clergy from violating the sanctuary. Gruffydd ab Cynan remained for several years at peace with Henry. In 1120 he ended the long vacancy of the see of Bangor by procuring the election of Bishop David (*d.* 1139?) [q. v.], and wrote a letter to Archbishop Ralph which procured the consecration of his nominee (Eadmer, *Hist. Nov.* p. 259, gives the letter). In 1121 he supported Henry when that king invaded Powys, and entirely deserted the sons and grandsons of Cadwgan (*Brut y Tywysogion*, sub an. 1118). During his old age he put his sons over the remoter cantreds of his dominions, and they ravaged Powys and Ceredigion in many a bloody foray. Towards the end of his life Gruffydd became again on good terms with Gruffydd ab Rhys.

The latter part of Gruffydd's reign is celebrated as a period of peace and prosperity by his biographer. Between 1130 and 1135 were 'four successive years without any story to be found' (*ib.*), so quiet were the times. Gruffydd was especially praised 'for collecting together into Gwynedd those who had been before scattered into various countries by the Normans.' He thus made Mon and Gwynedd the centres of the national life.

His fame rose above that of the other petty Welsh rulers, and Ordericus (*Hist. Eccl.* iv. 493) couples him as 'princeps Brittonum' with Henry I himself the 'princeps Anglorum.' He prepared the way for the great resistance to Norman aggression which, under his son Owain, preserved the independence of Gwynedd. He was a good friend to the clergy, and built so many churches that, says his biographer, 'Gwynedd became splendid with white churches like the firmament with stars.' In his will he left donations to many Welsh, Irish, and English churches. Gruffydd's reign marks an epoch in the growth of Welsh literature. He gave the same impulse to the poets of the north that Rhys ab Tewdwr's return from Brittany and the curiosity of the Norman conquerors gave to the prose writers of South Wales. Meiler, the oldest of the Welsh bards, who had lamented in his youth the fall of Trahaiarn at the hands of Gruffydd, wrote in his extreme old age an elegy on Gruffydd himself, which is almost the first Welsh poem of literary value whose date can be precisely fixed. A long series of bards, of whom Gwalchmai, Meiler's son, was one of the most distinguished, now flourished in North Wales. The loss of Gruffydd's pencerdd (chief bard) at the fight at Aberlleiniog (*Life*, p. 118) was worthy of special mention by his biographer.

Dr. Powel in his 'History of Cambria,' 1584, says that Gruffydd 'reformed the disordered behaviour of the Welsh minstrels by a very good statute which is extant to this day.' In 1592 Dr. John David Rhys published these laws in his 'Cambro-Brytannicæ Linguæ Institutiones.' They were said to have been promulgated at a great gathering of bards and minstrels at Caerwys, though the Earl of Chester rather than Gruffydd must always have borne rule in the region that is now Flintshire. There is no reference to such an assembly in the best manuscript of the biography of Gruffydd, but in a manuscript of inferior authenticity, 'The Book of Richard Davies of Bangor,' is a passage describing the Caerwys meeting, and telling how the chief prize at the Eisteddfod was gained by a 'Scot' (Irishman), who was presented by Gruffydd with a golden pipe (*Myvyrian Archæology*, ii. 604, note, translated in Stephens, *Literature of the Kymry*, p. 57). Gruffydd's Irish education is thought to have led him to introduce bagpipes into Wales, somewhat to the disparagement of the harp. His musical laws are also said to have been largely derived from Irish sources. It has been debated with much animation among Welsh antiquaries, whether these Irish innovations in any way impaired the originality of the national music (T. Price (Carnhuanawc) *Hanes Cymru*; but cf. the more moderate comments of Stephens, *Literature of the Kymry*, p. 58). The 'Gwentian Brut' (p. 112) says that Gruffydd was present at a great South Welsh gathering of minstrels held by Gruffydd ab Rhys in 1135.

In his old age Gruffydd is said to have become blind. He died in 1137 (*Annales Cambriæ*), having assumed the monastic habit and having received extreme unction from Bishop David of Bangor. He was eighty-two years old. He was buried in a splendid tomb at Bangor on the left of the high altar (*Life*).

Gruffydd is described by his biographer as of low stature, with yellow hair, a round face, fine colour, large eyes and very beautiful

eyebrows. He had a fine beard, a fair skin, and strong limbs. He was able to speak several languages. His wife was Angharad, daughter of Owain, son of Edwin (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 153). Her beauties are minutely described by the biographer. By her Gruffydd had three sons: Cadwallon (who in 1124 slew his mother's three brothers, and in 1132 was slain by his cousins), Cadwaladr [q. v.], and Owain, afterwards famous as Owain Gwynedd [q. v.] He also had by her many daughters (*ib.*; the *Life* says five, and gives their names), one of whom, Gwenllian, was the wife, first of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, and then of Gruffydd ab Rhys. Gruffydd was also the father of several illegitimate children.

[The Brut y Tywysogion (Rolls Ser.) is very full for this period, but as it deals mainly with South Wales its notices of Gruffydd are comparatively scanty; the Annales Cambriæ (Rolls Ser.) is shorter but sometimes more precise; the 'Gwentian' Brut y Tywysogion, published by the Cambrian Archæological Association, adds some details that can hardly be accepted; the English chroniclers, especially Ordericus Vitalis, Historia Ecclesiastica, vols. iii. and iv. ed. Le Prévost (Soc. de l'Histoire de France), add a little; the chief source, however, is the detailed biography 'Historia Hen Gruffud vab Kenan vab Yago,' commonly called Hanes Gruffydd ab Cynan, published in the Myvyrian Archæology of Wales, ii. 583–605, and, apparently more precisely, in the Archæologia Cambrensis, 3rd ser. Nos. xlv. and xlvi. 1866, by the Rev. Robert Williams; appended to the latter edition is a Latin translation by Bishop Robinson of Bangor (1566–1585), preserved in the library at Peniarth, and there published for the first time; the biography is worked up in elaborate literary form, with classical parallels and quotations, and, though wanting in chronology and almost too minute not to excite some suspicion, its outline corresponds fairly with that derived from the other sources; the Myvyrian Archæology of Wales. i, 189–191 (ed. 1801) for Meiler's elegy; Stephens's Literature of the Kymry, 2nd edit.; Freeman's William Rufus works up in detail Gruffydd's relations with England; Powel's History of Cambria; Walter's Das alte Wales (Bonn, 1859); J. D. Rhys, Cambro-Brytannicæ Cymræcæve Linguæ Institutiones (1592) for the Musical Laws, translated in the Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Soc. i. 283–293.] T. F. T.

GRUFFYDD AB GWENWYNWYN (*d.* 1286?), lord of Cyveiliog, Upper Powys, or, as it was called from his father, Powys Gwenwynwyn, was the son of Gwenwynwyn [q. v.], the son of Owain Cyveiliog, by his wife, Margaret Corbet. The expulsion of his father from his dominions by Llewelyn, son of Iorwerth, led to Gruffydd's being brought up in England, where in 1218 his father died. He was supported by a charge on the revenues of his estates, which remained in Llewelyn's hands, by the dower of his mother's English estates, and by occasional grants from the exchequer, as for example in 1224, when he received half a mark because he was sick (*Rot. Lit. Claus.* i. 583). Llewelyn kept Cyveiliog in his hands until his death in 1240, though after 1233 Gruffydd and his followers seem to have frequented the king's border castles. In 1241 Gruffydd paid a fine of three hundred marks to the king and obtained the seisin of all his father's estates, doing homage for them to Henry alone, so that he held as a baron of the king, and was independent of the princes of Gwynedd (*Excerpta e Rot. Finium*, i. 350; *Annales Cambriæ*, s. a. 1241). In the same year he acted as a surety for Senena, wife of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, in her agreement with Henry III (Matt. Paris, *Hist. Major*, iv. 318, ed. Luard).

In 1244 Gruffydd was one of the three Welsh magnates who alone remained faithful to the king when Davydd ab Llewelyn [see Davydd II, 1208–1246] revolted. He was besieged in his castle of Walwar, and though steadfast himself was much afraid that his followers would desert to Prince Davydd (Shirley, *Royal Letters*, ii. 38). In 1247, after Davydd's death, Gruffydd led a South Welsh army over the Dyvi to ravage Gwynedd (*Ann. Cambriæ*, s. a. 1247).

Gruffydd's fidelity to the English king involved him similarly in conflicts with Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, and brought him more privileges and grants from the crown. After Prince Edward's officers had enraged the Welsh princes by their attempt to introduce the English system of administration, Llewelyn marched against Gruffydd, and in 1256 deprived him of nearly all his lands (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 343). In 1257 he lost his territories altogether (*ib.* p. 345), and took refuge in England, where in 1260 he was summoned, doubtless for his English estates, to serve against Llewelyn (*Fœdera*, i. 399). But the English connection had done Gruffydd very little good, and he was also involved in a long and troublesome suit with his kinsman Thomas Corbet of Caus, for the possession of Gorddwr. In 1263 he revolted from the king and on bended knee did homage to Llewelyn as prince of Wales (*Annales Cambriæ* s. a.), receiving in return some additional grants of territory. He at once besieged Mold, in the interest of his new lord. In 1267, when the mediation of the legate Ottobon put an end to the war, Gruffydd was recognised by Henry III as a vassal of Llewelyn, but was

not required to restore any land which he had held when with the king (*Fœdera*, i. 474).

Gruffydd was not long contented as a vassal of the prince of Wales. In 1274 Llewelyn upbraided him for his deceit and disloyalty, took from him part of his land, and kept his eldest son Owain at his court (*Brut y Tywysogion*, s. a.) In 1276 Gruffydd and Owain joined with Davydd, Llewelyn's brother [see DAVYDD III, *d.* 1283], in a conspiracy against Llewelyn (*Fœdera*, i. 532). But the prince found out the plot, and Owain was forced to confess before the Bishop of Bangor. Llewelyn sent five of his nobles to Gruffydd, who at first received them well at Pool Castle, his chief residence. But he soon treacherously shut them up in prison and prepared his castle for a siege. Llewelyn now overran Powys; but the king's campaign in 1277 compelled him to relinquish his conquests, and Gruffydd was again restored. Henceforth Gruffydd remained faithful to King Edward. Fresh lawsuits broke out between him and Llewelyn, which were soon referred to the sword. The fall of Llewelyn left him no longer any temptation to do more than play the part of an English baron. He secured a royal charter in 1282 for a weekly market at his town of Welshpool, which had been previously suppressed as likely to injure the king's town of Montgomery. In 1283 he was summoned to the council which tried his former ally, Davydd, at Shrewsbury (*Fœdera*, i. 630).

He died some time after 27 Feb. 1286. His career as well as that of his father illustrates very remarkably the process of transition by which Welsh princes became English barons.

Gruffydd had married Hawise, daughter of John L'Estrange of Knockin, some time before 1242. He left by her a numerous family, among whom he distributed his estates by a deed or will, preserved in the Welsh Roll of 6 Edward I ('Rotuli Walliæ,' privately printed by Sir T. Phillips). Owain the eldest had Cyveiliog and Arwystli. Lesser portions were provided for his other sons, Llewelyn, Sion, Gwilym, Davydd, and Gruffydd. He also left a daughter Margaret, who married Fulk Fitzwarren of Whittington (*Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 258). Hawise, his wife, died in 1310. His heir, Owain of Pool, as he was generally called, died in 1293, leaving his son and heir, Gruffydd, only two years old. On the latter's death, before he came of age, Powys went to his sister, Hawise Gadarn, who in 1309 married John Charlton [q. v.], first lord Charlton of Powys.

[Brut y Tywysogion; Annales Cambriæ; Matthew Paris, Hist. Major; Shirley's Royal Letters, all in Rolls Ser.; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i. Record ed.; Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum et Patentium, Rotuli Chartarum, Rotuli de Liberate, Record editions. The facts are all collected in Bridgeman's Princes of Upper Powys in the Montgomeryshire Collections of the Powysland Club, i. 22–50, 112–68; Eyton's Shropshire, especially vol. vii.] T. F. T.

GRUFFYDD AB LLEWELYN (*d.* 1063), king of the Welsh, was the son of Llewelyn, the son of Seisyll. His father, who, according to a late authority, had married Angharad, daughter of Maredudd, son of Owain, a descendant of Hywel Dda (*Gwentian Brut*, sub an. 994), had been a vigorous ruler over Gwynedd. On Llewelyn's death in 1023 the old line of North Welsh kings had been restored in the person of Iago, son of Idwal. In 1039 Gruffydd defeated and slew Iago, and made himself king over Gwynedd. In the same year he led a destructive foray against England, and won a battle at Crossford (Rhyd y Groes) on the Severn, in which Eadwine, brother of the great Mercian earl Leofric, and many other good men were slain. But his main energies were directed towards the subjection of the rival Welsh princes. In 1039 he drove out Hywel, son of Edwin, from the throne of Deheubarth after a battle at Llanbadarn in northern Ceredigion. Howel sought the support of the Irish Norsemen, and made a long series of attempts to win back his territories. In 1041 Gruffydd won another victory over him at Pencader, halfway between Carmarthen and Lampeter. Here he captured Hywel's wife, and took her as his concubine; 'this was the only one of Gruffydd's actions,' says the Gwentian chronicler, 'which displeased the wise.' Next year Hywel's Danish allies triumphed at Pwll Dyvach. Gruffydd was now for a time the prisoner of the 'black pagans' of Dublin, who, if the 'Gwentian Brut' could be trusted, endeavoured to restore Cynan, son of Idwal, to the North Welsh throne. But Gruffydd soon regained his power. In 1044 Howel again appeared with a fleet from Ireland, and entered the mouth of the Towy. Gruffydd defeated him with vast slaughter at Abertowy (not Aberteivi as Freeman, 'Norman Conquest,' ii. 56, says), and the death of Hywel in the battle secured for Gruffydd the permanent possession of Deheubarth.

In 1045 Gruffydd and Rhys, sons of Rhydderch, whom the sons of Edwin had expelled from the throne of Deheubarth, stirred up sedition against Gruffydd [see GRUFFYDD AB RHYDDERCH]. Gruffydd, who had prudently

abstained from attacking England since 1039, and had been rewarded for his fidelity by the grant of all the English land which lay to the west of the Dee (*Domesday*, p. 263; cf. *Norm. Conq.* ii. 399), now seems to have joined his forces with Swegen, son of Godwine, the earl of the southern border lands, in an expedition against the sons of Rhydderch (*A.-S. Chron.* sub an. 1046; cf. *Ann. Cambr.* sub an.) But in 1047 the nobles of Ystrad Towy and Dyved rose against their northern master and treacherously cut off 140 men of his household. In revenge Gruffydd laid waste all Ystrad Towy and Dyved. Two years later occurred a cruel ravaging of Deheubarth by the Irish allies of Gruffydd ab Rhydderch (*Brut y Tywys.* sub an. 1049; *A.-S. Chron.*; Flor. Wig.) At last in 1055 Gruffydd slew his southern namesake, and thus became 'king of the Britons' and master of north and south alike.

In 1052 Gruffydd ravaged Herefordshire 'until he came nigh unto Leominster,' and 'on the same day on which thirteen years before Eadwine had been slain he slew many of the English as well as Frenchmen of the castle.' Soon after the death of the southern Gruffydd chance gave him an opportunity of inflicting a severe blow on the English. Ælfgar, son of Leofric, and brother of the Eadwine slain by Gruffydd in 1039, was now outlawed, and, having collected eighteen ships of northmen from Ireland, requested Gruffydd's co-operation in his war against King Edward and Harold. Gruffydd raised a great army from every part of Wales, and in combination with Ælfgar ravaged Archenfield, a district of Herefordshire, with a severity that was remembered so long afterwards as the time of the Domesday inquest. On 24 Oct., two miles from Hereford, the timid French Earl Ralph, King Edward's nephew, was driven into a disgraceful retreat before the motley army of the allies. The town was burnt, the minster plundered, and the castle razed. Gruffydd returned with a great booty (*Brut y Tywys.* sub an. 1054). Harold, son of Godwine, was now sent out to revenge the capture of Hereford, and Gruffydd did not venture on a pitched battle. He retreated into South Wales, and Harold did not venture beyond the district of Straddele in Herefordshire. Negotiations were now begun, and Gruffydd and Ælfgar met Harold at Billingsley in Shropshire, where peace was made and Ælfgar restored. As the result of Gruffydd's rebellion he lost the lands beyond the Dee, which Edward had previously given him.

Gruffydd had no intention of keeping peace, and now allied himself with a northman strangely described as 'Magnus, son of Harold king of Germany,' possibly a son of Harold Hardrada (Freeman, *Norm. Conq.* ii. 396). In the spring of 1056 the borders were again ravaged. Again the storm burst round Hereford, which Harold had restored, and where his chaplain, Leofgar, its newly made bishop, headed the resistance. But on 17 June Gruffydd won another great victory, and slew the warlike bishop, and Ælfnoth the sheriff besides. The English army was reduced to terrible straits, when Bishop Ealdred united with Leofric, Ælfgar's father, and Harold himself to pacify the victorious Welshman. Gruffydd 'swore oaths that he would be to King Edward a faithful and unbetraying underking.' An important result of Gruffydd's Mercian alliance was his marriage with Ealdgyth [see Aldgyth], the beautiful daughter of Ælfgar, who, if a later French writer can be trusted, was devotedly attached to him (Benoit de Sainte More, in *Chroniques Anglo-Norm.* i. 178.) In 1058, when Ælfgar, now earl of the Mercians, was a second time outlawed, Gruffydd and a Norse fleet again succeeded in effecting his restoration by violence. Gruffydd now remained quiet until his father-in-law's death broke his last tie to England.

In 1062 Gruffydd again invaded the borders, and pushed his forces even beyond the Severn (*Lives of Edward the Confessor*, p. 425). At Christmas Harold was sent with a small force of Norsemen to repel him. Again Gruffydd shirked an encounter, and Harold penetrated to his castle of Rhuddlan in the vale of Clwyd. Gruffydd escaped with difficulty by sea, and Harold burnt his palace, ships, and stores. On 26 May 1063 Harold again invaded Wales, sailing with a fleet from Bristol, and circumnavigating a large part of the Welsh coast. Tostig joined his brother with a land force, which completed the subjection of the Welsh. Gruffydd's old tactics were no longer of avail against Harold's superior forces and strategy. For the whole summer Wales was harried and plundered, until the Welsh grew tired of Gruffydd, and denounced him as the author of their misfortunes. They drove him from his throne and declared him an exile. On 5 Aug. Gruffydd was slain by the treachery of his own men, 'by reason of the war which he waged with Harold the Earl' (*A.-S. Chron.*). 'His head was brought to Harold, and Harold brought it to the king, and his ship's head and the ornaments therewith.' His widow soon became the wife of Harold. His lands, shorn of considerable portions now incorporated with England, were given to his half-brothers, Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, sons of Cynvyn, his

mother's second husband, who became vassals both of Edward and Harold.

The memory of Gruffydd lived long in the songs and affections of his people. His defeat made possible the Norman conquest of South Wales. He is described as 'king of the Britons' by the native writers, and the English chronicler recognises that 'he was king over all the Welsh race.' 'He was,' says the 'Brut y Tywysogion,' 'the head and shield and defender of the Britons.' 'He and his father,' says the Gwentian chronicler, 'were the noblest princes that had been, until their time, in Wales; and the best for bravery and war, and for peace and for government, and for generosity and justice.'

Ordericus Vitalis (*Hist. Eccl.* iii. 119–20, ed. Le Prévost, whose note here is very wrong) says that Gruffydd left two children by Ealdgyth, Bleddyn, his successor, and a daughter named Nest. But Bleddyn was in all probability the son of Cynvyn, and Gruffydd's uterine brother, and was certainly not his son. Giraldus, however, agrees that he had a daughter Nest, who was the mother of Nest, the wife of Bernard [q. v.] of Neufmarché, the conqueror of Brecheiniog (*Itinerarium Kambriæ* in Op. vi. 28, Rolls Ser.; cf. Freeman, *Norm. Conq.* ii. 660, and *William Rufus* ii. 90). Gruffydd also left two other sons, Maredudd and Ithel, who perished in 1070, after an unsuccessful attempt to dethrone Bleddyn.

[Annales Cambriæ; Brut y Tywysogion (Rolls Ser.); Gwentian Brut y Tywysogion (Cambrian Archæological Association); Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; Florence of Worcester; Lives of Edward the Confessor (Rolls Ser.); Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Eccl. ii. 119, 183, ed. Le Prévost (Société de l'Histoire de France); Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. ii.] T. F. T.

GRUFFYDD AB LLEWELYN (*d.* 1244), Welsh prince, was the eldest son of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, it is said, by Tangwstyl, daughter of Llywarch Goch (Williams, *History of Wales*, p. 303). As early as 1221 he was acting as lord of the cantrev of Meirionydd and the cymmwd of Ardudwy. He was disloyal to his father Llewelyn, who thereupon invaded his country and was persuaded with difficulty to accept his submission (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 309). In 1223 Gruffydd was entrusted by Llewelyn with a numerous army to oppose William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, who had returned from Ireland to South Wales, and had taken Aberteivi and Carmarthen from Llewelyn. A battle was fought by Carmarthen with doubtful result, but lack of provisions immediately afterwards obliged Gruffydd to retire to the north. A little later Gruffydd again took arms and intercepted the earl at Carnwyllon (*ib.*) Afterwards, however, he seems to have quarrelled with his father again, and underwent six years' imprisonment. He was released in 1234 (*ib.*), and before long obtained the government of extensive regions in central Wales, including Arwystli, Kerry, Cyveiliog, Mawddwy, Mochnant, and Caereinion, as well as the cantrev of Lleyn (*ib.*; but cf. *Annales Cambriæ*). His father was now old and paralysed, and Gruffydd attacked him with such vigour that Llewelyn was compelled to submit himself to the English (Matthew Paris, *Hist. Major*, iii. 385). Davydd [q. v.], Llewelyn ab Iorwerth's son, by Joan, King John's bastard daughter, received early in 1238 the homage of the Welsh barons, and took all Gruffydd's dominions away from him except Lleyn. In 1239 Gruffydd was entrapped into a conference with his brother by the mediation of Richard, bishop of Bangor. Davydd seized and imprisoned him at Criciceth (*Brut y Tywysogion*, sub an. 1139; *Annales Cambriæ*; Matt. Paris, iv. 8, wrongly makes Gruffydd's imprisonment to begin after Llewelyn's death).

The Bishop of Bangor excommunicated Davydd and went to England, where he persuaded King Henry to take up the cause of Gruffydd, whose friends promised a heavy tribute. On 12 Aug. 1241 Senena, Gruffydd's wife, made a convention with Henry at Shrewsbury (Matt. Paris, iv. 316–18). Many of the Welsh magnates favoured his cause. Henry invaded Wales and Davydd was compelled to submit. He now handed over Gruffydd to Henry's custody, warning him that if he were released there would be more troubles in Wales. The question as to Gruffydd's claims was to be submitted to the king's judgment (*Fœdera*, i. 242–3).

Gruffydd was now sent to London (about 29 Sept. 1241) under the care of John of Lexington, and confined in the Tower, along with his son Owain and some other Welsh captives. He was, however, honourably treated. The government allowed half a mark a day for his support, and his wife Senena was allowed to visit him. He tried, however, to escape on the night of 1 March 1244, having made a rope from his linen, and broke his neck in the attempt, as he was a very tall and heavy man (Matt. Paris, iv. 295–6). Of Gruffydd's sons Owain Goch (i.e. the Red) and Llewelyn [q. v.] became in 1246, on Davydd's death, joint princes of Wales. Davydd [q. v.], his youngest son, tried to maintain the principality after the death of Llewelyn.

Gruffydd's arms are emblazoned on the margin of the manuscript of the 'Historia

Major' of Matthew Paris. They were 'quarterly or and gules with four lions passant counterchanged' (Matt. Paris, vi. 473).

[Brut y Tywysogion; Annales Cambriæ; Matthew Paris's Historia Major; Annales Monastici, all in Rolls Series; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i., Record edition.] T. F. T.

GRUFFYDD ab MADOG (*d.* 1269) generally called Gruffydd of Bromfield, Lord of Lower Powys, Powys Vadog, or Bromfield, was the son of Madog (*d.* 1236), who was the son of Gruffydd Maelor (*d.* 1191), perhaps the last Welsh chieftain, who is called a king by the Welsh chroniclers (*Brut y Tywysogion*, s. a. 1191). Gruffydd Maelor was himself the son of Madog (*d.* 1159), from whom Lower Powys derived the title of Powys Vadog, and Madog was the son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, and brother of Cadwgan (*d.* 1112) [q. v.] Gruffydd's lands were so hemmed in by those of English marchers, that he had to be generally faithful to Henry III. He was one of the three Welsh princes who in 1244 refused to follow Davydd ab Llewelyn when he went to war against the English (*ib.* s. a.; cf. *Annales Cambriæ*, s. a.) Yet in 1241 his brothers had formed a conspiracy with Davydd.

Gruffydd found a stronger foe in Llewelyn ab Gruffydd [q. v.] In 1256 he was driven out of his territories, and his lands were ravaged (Matt. Paris, *Hist. Major*, v. 597, ed. Luard). 'He was,' says Matthew Paris, 'a thorough Welshman in race and tongue, a powerful and generous man whose lands were of large extent and great richness' (*ib.* v. 613). At last in 1257 Gruffydd, who had got little help from his English allies, went over to Llewelyn, who rejoiced greatly at winning over so powerful a confederate (*ib.* v. 646). Next year he was one of the Welsh magnates who made a confederacy with the Scottish nobles to make peace with the English by common consent (*Fœdera*, i. 370). In the peace concluded in 1267, through the mediation of Ottobon the legate, Gruffydd was appointed one of the referees to decide whether Llewelyn's provision for Davydd his brother was adequate (*ib.* i. 474). He died on 7 Dec. 1269, on which day his brother, Madog Vychan, also died. Both were buried in the abbey of Llanegwast, or Valle Crucis, in Yale, the favourite foundation of the house of Bromfield, whose rights Gruffydd had defended in 1247 against the sons of Jeuav, son of Maredudd. He married Emma, daughter of Henry of Audley, whom he endowed liberally from the revenues of his manors of Maelor Saesneg and Overton. After his death his sons confirmed these grants. Their names were Madog, Llewelyn, Owain, and Gruffydd. Of these Madog, the eldest, died in 1278, and in 1284 Edward II granted Gruffydd the lands of Yale. His son Madog was the great-grandfather of Owain of Glyndyvrdwy [see Glendower, Owen].

[Brut y Tywysogion; Annales Cambriæ, Matthew Paris, Hist. Major, vol. v., all in Rolls Ser.; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i., Record edit.; Calendarium Genealogicum, i. 260; Bridgeman's Princes of South Wales, pp. 250–2; Archæologia Cambrensis, 1st ser. iii. 228; Lloyd's Hist. of Powys Fadog, i. 168–72.] T. F. T.

GRUFFYDD ab RHYDDERCH (*d.* 1055), king of the South Welsh, was the son of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, who in 1023 had assumed the government of the south after the death of Llewelyn ab Seisyll, and was killed by the Irish in 1033. The sons of Edwin, Hywel and Maredudd, then acquired the rule of South Wales, but Gruffydd and his brothers contested it with them, fighting in 1034 the battle of Hiraethwy. Caradog [q. v.], one of Gruffydd's brothers, was slain in 1035 in some contest with the English. In 1044 the death of Howel made Gruffydd and the other sons of Rhydderch the leaders of the South Welsh opposition to Gruffydd ab Llewelyn. In 1045 the Welsh chronicler complains of the deceit which the South Welsh Gruffydd and his brother Rhys perpetrated against Gruffydd ab Llewelyn. A great struggle now broke out between them, in the course of which nearly all Deheubarth was laid waste. Gruffydd ab Rhydderch was also much engaged in attacks on the English. In 1046 Earl Swegen seems to have joined the North Welsh Gruffydd in his attacks on him. In 1049 Gruffydd joined with thirty-six Irish pirate ships in an attack on the coasts of the lower Severn, and inflicted great loss on the English, at the head of whom was Bishop Ealdred (Flor. Wig. sub an. 1049; *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* sub an. 1050; cf. Freeman, *Norm. Conq.* ii. 110, and 571–3, note i.) In 1053 his brother Rhys became so troublesome that the witan decreed that he should be slain, 'and his head was brought to Gloucester on Twelfth-day eve.' At last in 1055 Gruffydd ab Rhydderch was slain by Gruffydd ab Llewelyn. He must have possessed unusual vigour of character to struggle so long both against the English and the North Welsh king. He left a son named Caradog, who in 1065 attacked the hunting-seat which Earl Harold was building at Portskewet in Gwent, slew the workmen, and ravaged the neighbourhood. He afterwards obtained for a short time some share in the sovereignty of Deheubarth.

[Annales Cambriæ (Rolls Ser.); Brut y Tywysogion (Rolls Ser.); Brut y Tywysogion (Cambrian Archæological Association); Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; Florence of Worcester; Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. ii.] T. F. T.

GRUFFYDD AB RHYS (*d.* 1137), king or prince of South Wales (Deheubarth), was brought up in Ireland, where in his childhood he had fled with his kinsfolk after the defeat and death of his father, Rhys ab Tewdwr [q. v.], at the hands of Bernard of Neufmarché in 1093. On that fatal day 'fell the kingdom of the Britons,' and nearly all Rhys's old kingdom was seized by Norman adventurers. Nest, Rhys's daughter, became the bride of Gerald of Windsor, steward of Pembroke. When Gruffydd had grown up to manhood he became weary of exile and inactivity, and about 1113 he returned to Dyved. For two years he wandered about the country. His return seems to have inspired the conquered Welsh with the hope of regaining their liberty under his rule. It was 'represented that the minds of all the Britons were with him in contempt of the royal title of King Henry,' and after two years he was 'accused to the king' (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 119). His request for a part of his father's lands was refused (Flor. Wig. ii. 69).

Gruffydd now escaped to North Wales and sought refuge with Gruffydd ab Cynan [q. v.], the king of Gwynedd. His brother Hywel, who had escaped maimed from the prison of Arnulf of Montgomery, went with him. Gruffydd ab Cynan treated them well at first, but was persuaded by Henry I to give up the fugitives. Gruffydd ab Rhys discovered his treachery, and managed to escape to the sanctuary of the church of Aberdaron in Lleyn, whence he returned to the south, where 'many foolish young men from every part joined him, being deceived by the desire of spoils or seeking to restore the British kingdom' (*Brut y Tywysogion*). He began a vigorous predatory warfare on the French and Flemish settlers in his father's realm. At first he was unsuccessful, but in the spring of 1116 his devastations became so great that they were recorded in the English chronicles (Flor. Wig. ii. 68). He burnt Narberth Castle, which protected the Flemish district of Dyved from Welsh assaults, and soon after attacked the castle of Llandovery in the vale of Towy, but he only succeeded in burning the outworks. Soon afterwards he failed equally at 'a castle that was near Abertawe' (Swansea). But the smaller Welsh chieftains joined the French, and one of them, Owain ab Caradog, saved the tower of Carmarthen Castle from falling into his hands. Gruffydd then destroyed a castle in Gower, and became so formidable that 'William of London for fear of him left his castle (Kidwelly) and his riches.' Gruffydd was thence invited into Ceredigion, and after defeating the Flemings at Blaenporth Hodnant, marched northwards, destroyed the castle of Ralph, the steward of Earl Gilbert, at Peithyll, and marched against Aberystwith. Owain ab Cadwgan was now inspired by Henry I to put down 'the thief Gruffydd,' but he was slain by the Flemings. This failure seems to have secured Gruffydd a position in South Wales.

The chroniclers make no further mention of Gruffydd for several years, and when he reappears he is in possession of a portion of land which the king had given him (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 153). The weak authority of the 'Gwentian Brut' (p. 106) says that in 1121 (probably 1124) he was made by Henry free lord of 'the vale of Towy, the cantrev of Penwedig in Ceredigion, the cantrevs of Caerwedros, Cantrevbychan, Caethinog, Caeo, Myvesnydd, and other lands,' but that 'the king saw the boundaries were undefined, which furnished him with a pretext to complain of Gruffydd's acts.' But the statement of Giraldus Cambrensis, who was the grandson of Gruffydd's sister, is more probable that in the days of Henry I Gruffydd was only 'lord of a single cymmwd, that of Kaoc in Cantrevmawr.' This seems to be the district of Caio in the modern Carmarthenshire, among the hills dividing the valleys of the Towy and the Teivi (*Itin. Kambr.* in Op. vi. 34, with the editor's note). Gruffydd abated nothing of his claims, and Giraldus tells how the very wild fowl of Llangorse Lake testified that he was the rightful prince of South Wales (*ib.* pp. 34–5). In 1122 Gruffydd killed Gruffydd the son of Trahaiarn (*Brut y Tywysogion*, sub an. 1120). In 1127 Gruffydd was expelled from his modest lordship 'after he had been undeservedly accused by the French' (*ib.* sub an. 1124; *Ann. Cambr.* sub an. 1127). He again sought refuge in Ireland (*Ann. Cambr.*), but seems soon to have returned, and was probably lurking amidst the dense forests of Cantrevmawr, the great hiding-place of the South Welsh (Giraldus, *Op.* vi. 80), when the death of Henry I and the weak rule of King Stephen inspired the Welsh to make a great attempt to recover their freedom. Gruffydd was now again in close alliance with Gruffydd ab Cynan and his warlike sons, and had married Gwenllian, eldest daughter of the North Welsh king. In January 1136 a great Welsh host poured into Gower, and on 15 April Richard Fitzgislebert was slain by them. Gruffydd hurried

into North Wales to obtain the assistance of his brothers-in-law, while his wife Gwenllian, 'like an Amazon and a second Penthesilea,' commanded his followers in the south. She was slain in battle by Maurice of London, lord of Kidwelly; Morgan, one of her youthful sons by Gruffydd, perished with her, and a second, Maelgwn, was taken prisoner (*ib.* 78–9). But Owain and Cadwaladr, sons of Gruffydd ab Cynan, now came down from the north, destroyed Aberystwith Castle, and in the second week of October they fought along with Gruffydd ab Rhys a great battle near Aberteivi (Cardigan), in which they won a decided victory over Stephen, constable of Aberteivi, 'all the Flemings, all the marchers, and all the French from Abernedd to Aberteivi' (*Brut y Tywysogion*, sub an. 1135; *Ann. Cambr.* sub an. 1136; Flor. Wig. ii. 97; Giraldus, vi. 118). No help came to the vanquished from England (cf. *Gesta Stephani*, p. 13, Engl. Hist. Soc.), and Gruffydd ab Rhys seems to have been restored to considerable portions of his ancient inheritance. 'After the recovery of his lands,' says the 'Gwentian Brut' (p. 111), 'Gruffydd son of Rhys made a noble feast in the vale of Towy, and provided every dainty, every disputation in wisdom, and every amusement of vocal and instrumental music, and welcomed the bards and minstrels. And Gruffydd ab Cynan and his sons came to the feast. And after the feast Gruffydd son of Rhys convoked the wise men and scholars and took counsel and established courts in every cantrev and cymmwd. And the French and English were sorry and complained to King Stephen; but as Stephen did not know what to do he gave no answer.'

In 1137 Gruffydd was slain through the treachery of the new wife that had replaced Gwenllian (Flor. Wig. ii. 98). 'He was,' says the 'Brut y Tywysogion,' 'the light, the strength, and the gentleness of the men of the south.' In recording his death the monks of the Glamorgan abbey of Margam describe him as king of the men of Dyved (*Annales Monastici*, i. 14). His sons Cadell (*d.* 1175) [q. v.], Anarawd, Maredudd, and the Lord Rhys [q. v.], succeeded to his precarious and doubtful power.

[Annales Cambriæ and Brut y Tywysogion (Rolls Ser.); Gwentian Brut y Tywysogion (Cambrian Archæological Association); Giraldus Cambrensis, Itinerarium Kambriæ, in Opera, vol. vi. (Rolls Ser.); Florence of Worcester, vol. ii. (Engl. Hist. Soc.)] T. F. T.

GRUFFYDD ab RHYS (*d.* 1201), South Welsh prince, was the son of the Lord Rhys ab Gruffydd [q. v.], and was grandson of Gruffydd ab Rhys (*d.* 1137) [q. v.] His mother seems to have been Gwenllian, daughter of Madog, son of Maredudd, prince of Powys (Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itinerarium Kambriæ*, in Opera vi. 15, Rolls Ser.) In 1188 he was already grown up, and was with his father when he received Archbishop Baldwin at Aberteivi (*ib.* p. 113). He accompanied the crusading party as far as Strata Florida (*ib.* p. 119). The family of the Lord Rhys was broken up by fierce domestic quarrels. Maelgwn, his eldest son, was in 1189 imprisoned by his father. Gruffydd now without his father's knowledge handed him over to the custody of his father-in-law William de Braose [q. v.] (*Annales Cambriæ*, sub an.) Deadly hostility henceforth reigned between the two brothers. In 1191 Gruffydd got possession of the castle of Llanhyver or Nevern in northern Dyved, which his father, on his instigation, had treacherously taken away from his brother-in-law, William Fitz-Martin (Giraldus, vi. 111; *Annales Cambriæ*, sub an.) In 1192 his quarrel with Maelgwn, now again reconciled to his father, caused Rhys to fail in his siege of Swansea. A little later Nevern fell into the hands 'of the man he hated most in the world, his brother Maelgwn.' Two years later Maelgwn put his father into prison.

Rhys died on 28 April 1197. Gruffydd now paid a hasty visit to the English court, and obtained the recognition of his title. He won Peter de Leia, bishop of St. David's, to his side by submitting to be scourged as a penance for an outrage of his father on the bishop, for which Rhys had died excommunicated ('Ann. de Winton' in *Ann Mon.* ii. 66). But the exiled Maelgwn soon came back, captured Aberystwith, and conquered all Ceredigion. Gruffydd at last fell into his brother's hands, and was handed over to the custody of his ally Gwenwynwyn ab Owain [q. v.], prince of Powys, who sold him to the king, who imprisoned him in Corfe Castle (*ib.* p. 68). In 1198, however, Gruffydd was released when Gwenwynwyn deserted the English. Gruffydd now managed to wrest from Maelgwn 'his share of his territory, excepting the two castles of Aberteivi and Ystradmeurig,' which Maelgwn, despite the most solemn oaths, persisted in retaining. The war of the brothers still continued. In 1199 Maelgwn got hold of Gruffydd's new castle of Dineirth, but Gruffydd possessed himself through treachery of Cilgerran, and in 1200 pressed Maelgwn so hard that he sold Aberteivi to the English rather than let his brother have it. On 22 Nov. 1200 he was at Lincoln witnessing the homage of William, king of Scots, and the funeral of St. Hugh (Hoveden, iv. 142). In 1201 Gruffydd ex-

tended his possessions into the vale of Towy by occupying Cantrevbychan with the town of Llandovery (29 June) after his brother Maredudd's death. On 25 July Gruffydd died at the Cistercian abbey of Strata Florida, of which he was a benefactor, where he had already taken upon himself the monastic habit. He was there buried. He had married Maud, or Mahalt, de Braose, who died in 1209. His sons, Rhys and Owain, were driven out by Maelgwn, but in 1207 the great Llewelyn ab Iorwerth appeared in the south, and gave them all Ceredigion save Penwedig, which he reserved for himself. Giraldus describes Gruffydd as 'vir versipellis et versutus' (Op. vi. 111).

[Annales Cambriæ; Brut y Tywysogion; Giraldus Cambrensis, Opera, vol. vi., all in Rolls Series.] T. F. T.

GRUFFYDD, THOMAS (1815–1887), harper, was born at Llangynidr in Breconshire in 1815. His maternal grandfather was the rector of the parish, in which his ancestors were yeomen. When three years old he lost one eye through falling on a hatchet, and when a schoolboy almost lost the other by a blow. He was already musical, and after these accidents devoted all his energies to music and to harp-playing. He was placed under one Jones, harper to Mr. Gwynne of Glanbran, near Llandovery, with whom he remained for some years. His countrymen followed him in large crowds wherever he played in public. He had a good voice and sang well. When he lost his sight his hearing became preternaturally keen and his memory strong. In course of time he married, and became successor to his old teacher as harper to the family of Llanover. In 1843 he accompanied Jones to Buckingham Palace to play Welsh airs before the queen and Prince Albert. Carnhuanawc (Thomas Price [q. v.]) was present at the time, and was asked by the prince to explain the peculiarities of the Welsh triple harp. Gruffydd was invited alone to Marlborough House to play. He won numerous prizes for harp-playing at the Eisteddfodau. In 1867 he visited Brittany, accompanied by his daughter, spending most of the time as guest of Comte de la Villemarqué, who presented him on leaving with a valuable gold ring bearing the inscription, 'Keltied Bro C'hall da Gruffydd, Llanover.' He was made harper to the Prince of Wales, before whom he played when the prince visited Raglan and Chepstow Castles. He was for many years recognised as the greatest Welsh harper of his age. A song of his, music and words, was published recently, under the name 'Gwlad y Bardd,' i.e. 'The Land of the Bard.' He died 30 Aug. 1887, and was buried in Llanover churchyard by the side of his parents.

[Memoir by Gwynionydd in Geninen, 1888.] R. J. J.

GRUNDY, JOHN (1782–1843), unitarian minister, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Grundy, was born in 1782 at Hinckley, Leicestershire, where his father was a hosier. He was baptised on 12 May 1783 by Thomas Belsham [q. v.] He was educated at Bristol by his uncle, John Prior Estlin [q. v.] In September 1797 he entered Manchester College under Thomas Barnes, D.D. (1747–1810) [q. v.], with an exhibition from the presbyterian fund, but returned to Bristol in the following year and completed his studies for the ministry under Estlin's direction. His first settlement was at Churchgate Street Chapel, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, to which charge he was invited on 19 Feb. 1804. At the end of 1806 he removed to Nottingham as colleague to James Tayler at the High Pavement Chapel, where he was active as a controversialist and as an advocate of unitarian views. Grundy was elected co-pastor at Cross Street Chapel, Manchester, on 14 Sept. 1818. His controversial preaching alienated some older members of the congregation, who 'had much of primitive puritanism' among them. But in this place many were attracted to doctrinal lectures, which 'created in the town such a religious ferment as it had never before witnessed.' 'Grundy and no devil for ever' was chalked on the walls of his meeting-house. In 1811 he published a sermon, 'Christianity an Intellectual and Individual Religion,' which he had preached on 20 Oct. at the opening of a new chapel in Renshaw Street, Liverpool. A note on the growth of unitarian opinion in Boston, U.S., was added; this led to a correspondence with a Boston minister, Francis Parkman (afterwards D.D.)

In 1824 he accepted an invitation to succeed John Yates and Pendlebury Houghton [q. v.] at Paradise Street Chapel, Liverpool. Before leaving Manchester (September 1824) he was presented with a service of plate (cf. 'Manchester Gazette,' 14 Aug.) A speech at a public farewell dinner by George Harris (1794–1859) [q. v.] produced a long and acrimonious discussion in the public press (in which Grundy took no part), known as the Manchester Socinian controversy, and was followed by the Hewley suit [see HEWLEY, SARAH]. In 1832 Mr. James Martineau (now D.D.) became Grundy's colleague in Liverpool. Failing health led to Grundy's resignation in 1835. He retired to Chideock, near

Bridport, Dorsetshire, where he died on 9 May 1843. He was buried in the graveyard of the Unitarian Chapel, Bridport; a memorial sermon by Martineau speaks of their connection as unmarred 'by any ungentle word or thought.' His portrait (in the possession of the present writer) has been more than once engraved. In 1810 he married Anne (*d.* at Kenilworth, 10 Nov. 1855, aged 76), daughter of John Hancock of Nottingham, and had four sons and four daughters. His son Francis Henry (*d.* 6 Dec. 1889, aged 67) was the author of 'Pictures of the Past,' 1879, in which are some reminiscences of Branwell Brontë. His eldest daughter, Maria Anne (*d.* 17 Aug. 1871, aged 61), married Swinton Boult [q. v.]

Besides some sermons, he published: 1. 'Outline of Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion,' Manchester, 1812, 12mo. 2. 'Evangelical Christianity,' &c., 1814, 8vo, 2 vols. 3. 'A Statement,' &c., Manchester, 1823, 8vo (anon.; reply to strictures in the 'Blackburn Mail'). 4. 'The Reciprocal Duties of Ministers and Congregations,' &c., Liverpool, 1824, 8vo. Martineau describes his polemical writings as 'clear, mild, judicious;' he resisted many temptations to engage in personal controversy.

[Monthly Repository, 1812, pp. 198, 264, 498, 1813, p. 478; Belsham's Memoirs of Lindsey, 1812, p. 274; Manchester Socinian Controversy (Hadfield), 1825; Christian Reformer, 1843; Thom's Liverpool Churches and Chapels, 1854, p. 63; Bunting's Life of Jabez Bunting, 1859, i. 44; Carpenter's Presbyterianism in Nottingham [1860], p. 178; Roll of Students, Manchester New College, 1868; Inquirer, 1869, p. 276; Halley's Lancashire Nonconformity, 1869, ii. 435; Browne's Hist. Congr. Norf. and Suff. 1877, p. 421; Wade's Rise of Nonconformity in Manchester, 1880, p. 49; Baker's Memorials of a Diss. Chapel [Cross Street, Manchester], 1884, pp. 50, 147; extract from baptismal register of Great Meeting, Hinckley, at Somerset House; tombstones at Bridport and Kenilworth; private information.] A. G.

GRUNDY, JOHN CLOWES (1806–1867), printseller and art patron, born at Bolton, Lancashire, on 3 Aug. 1806, was eldest son of John Grundy, cotton-spinner in that town, and Elizabeth Leeming, his wife. He was first apprenticed in a Manchester warehouse. Having a great taste for art he transferred himself to a printseller named Zanetti, after whose death he became partner in a similar business, at first with a Mr. Fox, and in 1835 with Charles Goadsby. In 1838 he carried on the business on his own account. Grundy was regarded as one of the best judges of engravings in the country. As a patron of art, he was the staunch friend of local artists, like Henry Liverseege and William Bradley, and one of the first to appreciate the genius of David Cox, Samuel Prout, and others. In conjunction with his brother, Robert Hindmarsh Grundy of Liverpool, he had a share in founding the Printsellers' Association in London. Through his co-operation with Sir F. Moon, the large volumes of David Roberts's 'Sketches in the Holy Land, Egypt, &c.,' were published. Grundy died on 19 May 1867, while on a visit in London, and his extensive collections were then dispersed. Two of his sons have since carried on the business.

GRUNDY, THOMAS LEEMING (1808–1841), engraver, younger brother of the above, born at Bolton on 6 Jan. 1808, was first apprenticed to a mercantile engraver at Manchester, but, having higher aspirations in his profession, came to London, where he found employment on the annuals then in vogue, engraving the pictures of Clarkson Stanfield, Liverseege, and others. He was employed for some time by G. T. Doo and E. Goodall, the engravers, and also engraved many portraits. The best of his own engravings was 'The Lancashire Witch,' after W. Bradley, executed in a curious but effective mixed style of engraving. He died prematurely in Brecknock Terrace, Camden Town, on 10 March 1841, leaving a wife and one child.

[Gent. Mag. 1867, ii. 116; Manchester Guardian, 24 May 1867; Art Union, 1841; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; information from A. Nicholson, esq.] L. C.

GRUNEISEN, CHARLES LEWIS (1806–1879), journalist and musical critic, was born in Bloomsbury, London, 2 Nov. 1806. His father, Charles Gruneisen, a native of Stuttgart, was naturalised as an English subject by act of parliament 23 Dec. 1796. The son was educated by a private tutor and at Pentonville academy, his studies being completed in Holland. He commenced the pursuit of literature at an early period of his career, and in 1832, at the age of twenty-six, was appointed sub-editor of the conservative 'Guardian;' became editor of the 'British Traveller and Commercial and Law Gazette,' a London evening paper, in 1833, and in the same year managed the foreign department of the 'Morning Post,' and was also sub-editor of that paper. In March 1837 he was sent as special correspondent of the 'Morning Post' to the Carlist army in Spain, where he was attached to the headquarters of Don Carlos. Passing with the army through various smaller actions he was present at the victory of Villar de los Navarros, 24 Aug. 1837, and received the cross of a special order

instituted by the king for those who were engaged in the battle. His position enabled him to be the means of saving the lives of many prisoners who would have been massacred by the Carlist generals, contrary to the orders of Don Carlos. He remained with the army when it advanced to Madrid in September 1837, and in the retreat from that city suffered great hardships, and several times ran risks of being killed. After the battle of Retuerta, 5 Oct. 1837, finding that his services were no longer of any use in Spain, he prepared to leave the country, but was almost immediately, 19 Oct., taken prisoner by some Christino soldiers. He was on the point of being shot as a Carlist and a spy, and it was only by the intervention of Lord Palmerston that his release was at last effected, and he returned to England in January 1838. Previously to his departure from Spain Don Carlos had conferred on him the cross of the order of Charles III. From 1839 to 1844 he was the Paris correspondent of the 'Morning Post;' editor of the 'Great Gun,' a weekly illustrated paper, from 16 Nov. 1844 to 28 June 1845, and special correspondent of the 'Morning Herald' during the tour of the queen and Prince Albert in Germany in 1845. While in Paris he organised an express system to convey correspondence to the London journals, and during the five winter months he carried out a complete communication with London from Paris by despatches conveyed by pigeons. On his return to England he acted as musical critic to the 'Britannia,' the 'Illustrated London News,' and the 'Morning Chronicle,' up to 1853. On 21 Aug. 1846 an Italian opera company was established at Covent Garden, with Costa as conductor, and a company which included Grisi, Mario, and many other celebrities. The idea and organisation of this enterprise was mainly due to Gruneisen, and to it he gave disinterested support by his advice and his pen during a long period. In 1869 he publicly expressed dissatisfaction with the management of Frederick Gye (*Standard*, 25 Feb. 1869). Gye, in disgust, entered into partnership with Mr. J. H. Mapleson in 1869, and from this period, as Gruneisen had foretold, the decline of the opera in England commenced. In the meantime he had become intimate with Meyerbeer, who entrusted him with the sole charge of the score of 'Le Prophète,' which was brought out with great success at Covent Garden 24 July 1849. He was one of the chief founders and a director of the Conservative Land Society 7 Sept. 1852, and acted as secretary of it from 1853 to December 1872 (Diprose, *St. Clement Danes*, 1868, pp. 184–185). He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Society of Arts, of the Royal Literary Fund, and one of the trustees of the Newspaper Press Fund. He was, however, perhaps better known as a musical critic than in any other capacity. He entered with the keenest interest into the study of all new musical works, and pronounced very decided opinions as to some of the productions of the modern school. He was one of the first to draw attention to the merits and demerits of Wagner, while his knowledge of Spanish music, acquired during his residences in Spain, was remarkable. His sincerity, earnestness, and high principle gave much weight to his opinions on musical art. He succeeded H. F. Chorley [q. v.] in 1868 as musical critic of the 'Athenæum,' a post which he held till his death. He died at his residence, 16 Surrey Street, Strand, London, 1 Nov. 1879, and was buried at Highgate 7 Nov.

He was the author of 'The Opera and the Press,' 1869; of 'Sketches of Spain and the Spaniards during the Carlist Civil War,' 1874; and of a little book entitled 'Memoir of Meyerbeer,' and contributed notes to W. A. Lampadius's 'Life of Mendelssohn,' 1876.

[Men of the Time, 1879, pp. 468–9; Era, 9 Nov. 1879, p. 11; Times, 4 Dec. 1879, p. 8; Athenæum, 8 Nov. 1879, p. 603.] G. C. B.

GRYG, GRUFFYDD (*fl.* 1330-1370), Welsh poet, was a contemporary of David ab Gwilym [see David]. According to Williams (*Eminent Welshmen*) he resided at Penmynydd in Anglesea. Angharad Llwyd, in his 'History of the Island of Mona,' says he resided at Aberffraw in Anglesea. Gweirydd ab Rhys, in his recently published prize essay on Welsh literature, thinks that the last opinion is confirmed by the words:

Y mae saith o gymdeithion
Ym yn Aberffraw ym Mon.

Gruffydd Gryg is chiefly noted for his poetical contention with David ab Gwilym. His skill in the construction of his verse, his nervous power of expression, and his fertility of thought made him a worthy rival. There are four contributions on each side given in the published works of David ab Gwilym. Gruffydd began the quarrel by an ironical poem upon David's 'Morfudd.' David retorted, accusing Gruffydd of plagiarism. Finally David challenged Gruffydd to a duel with the sword, and Gruffydd accepted the challenge. Whereupon the monks of Gwynlliw Priory, near Monmouth, sent a messenger to Anglesea to tell Gruffydd that David was dead, and another messenger to tell David that Gruffydd was dead. Both funerals were announced to take place at

Ystrad Fflur in Cardiganshire on the same day. Each came there with an elegy on his rival. They were equally rejoiced to discover the hoax practised on them, and formed a lasting friendship. It is probable that Gruffydd's elegy on this occasion gave rise to the erroneous impression that David was buried at Ystrad Fflur. Wilkins's statement that 'twenty-seven poems were written between them' appears to be groundless. There is one ode bearing Gruffydd Gryg's name in the 'Myvyrian Archæology,' p. 346 (ed. 1870), and three more on p. 365, if he is, as some have thought, identical with the Mab Cryg. According to Dr. W. O. Pughe, there are fifteen odes of his among the Myfyr MSS.

[Williams's Eminent Welshmen; Wilkins's Literature of Wales; Myvyrian Archæology; Barddoniaeth Dafydd ab Gwilym; Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig, gan Gweirydd ab Rhys.]

R. J. J.

GRYMESTON, ELIZABETH (*d.* 1603). [See GRIMSTON.]

GUADER or **WADER, RALPH,** EARL OF NORFOLK (*fl.* 1070), was son of Ralph the Staller (*d.* 1066). This Ralph is frequently referred to in Domesday Book as having held various estates, and is twice mentioned as 'Radulfus comes vetus' (ii. 128 *b*, 129), and on one other occasion as 'Radulfus Stalra' and father of Ralph Guader (*ib.* 409 *b*). It is evident, therefore, that Ralph the Staller was himself an earl, probably in East Anglia, perhaps as a subordinate of Gyrth [q. v.] He signs a number of charters, which are printed in the 'Codex Diplomaticus,' as 'minister' (*Codex Dipl.* iv. 121, 151), as 'regis dapifer' (*ib.* iv. 143), as 'regis aulicus' (*ib.* iv. 159), and as 'steallere' (*ib.* ii. 347); these charters are dated between 1055 and 1062. He was alive at the time of King Edward's death (*Domesday*, ii. 409 *b*), but apparently died soon after, during the reign of Harold. The name of Ralph is rather strange for an Englishman; perhaps, as Mr. Freeman suggests, he was a son of some French follower of Queen Emma, but he was almost undoubtedly of English birth, for his brother was called Godwine (*ib.* 131), a name which would hardly belong to any but an Englishman. William of Malmesbury, however, says that he was a Breton; but this is due probably to the fact that his wife was a native of Brittany, and heiress of the castles of Wader and Montfort in that country.

After his father's death Guader seems to have been outlawed by Harold, perhaps for some act of treason, and to have retired to his mother's estate in Brittany. At any rate he appears at the battle of Hastings in the train of Count Alan, and at the head of a band of Bretons (*Roman de Rou*, 13625), being the only English traitor in William's host. Guader was made Earl of Norfolk, or East Anglia, by the Conqueror, probably previous to 1069, in which year he defeated, with great loss, a band of Danes who were threatening Norwich (ORD. VIT. 513 C). In 1075 he married, against the king's wish, Emma, daughter of William Fitzosbern [q. v.], and sister of Roger, earl of Hereford [see FITZWILLIAM, ROGER]. The wedding feast was held at Exning in Cambridgeshire:

> There was that bride-ale
> To many men's bale.—(*Engl. Chron.*)

A great number of bishops, abbots, and others were assembled, and among them Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon. 'They took rede how they might drive their lord the king out of his kingdom' (*Engl. Chron.* Worc.), and Earls Ralph and Roger proposed to Waltheof that they should divide England between them, one of them to be king and the other two earls (ORD. VIT. 534 C). Waltheof, however, at once gave information to Lanfranc and William. The other two earls went to their own lands, and Ralph gathered his Bretons and 'sent eke to Denmark for ships' (*Engl. Chron.*) But Wulfstan, bishop of Worcester, prevented Roger from crossing the Severn, while Odo of Bayeux and Geoffrey of Coutances marched against Ralph with a combined force of English and Normans. Ralph fled in alarm to Norwich, and, after leaving his wife and a garrison in the castle there, went over sea to Denmark (ORD. VIT.), perhaps to hasten the coming of the fleet; Henry of Huntingdon (p. 206) expressly says that he returned soon after with Cnut, the son of King Swegen, and Earl Hakon in a fleet of two hundred ships; the 'English Chronicle' does not, however, mention Ralph in connection with this fleet, nor say whither he fled after leaving Norwich; Florence of Worcester says that he went to Brittany; Ordericus that he went to Brittany after the failure of the Danish attempt; the latter account is probably correct. Guader was shortly joined by his wife, who, after holding Norwich Castle for three months, had been compelled to come to terms, and to leave the country. At the midwinter gemot held at Westminster in 1075–6 Guader was banished, and all his wide estates in East Anglia forfeited. The 'Gesta Herewardi' (ap. GAIMAR, *Lestorie des Engles*, i. 390) confuse Guader's rising with the defence of Ely, and say that he plundered all the country from Norwich to Sudbury.

Ralph subsequently lived at his castles of

Wader and Montfort in Brittany. Many years later he took the cross, and together with his wife went on the crusade in the company of Robert of Normandy (Ord. Vit. 724 C). They started in September 1096, and, after wintering in Italy, crossed over to Epirus, where they joined Bohemond, and reached Nicæa early in June 1097, in time to take part in the siege (*ib.* 727 B, 728 D). Guader is again mentioned as fighting at Dorylæum with his son Alan on 1 July 1097 (*ib.* 729 D). He must have died some time before July 1098, the date of the capture of Jerusalem, for Ordericus says that he died 'in via Dei.' He is sometimes spoken of as Ralph Gaël, and also as Waer or Waher.

By his wife he had two sons: Ralph, whom William of Breteuil, his uncle, wished to make his heir (William of Jumièges, viii. 15), and Alan, who went on the crusade; and one daughter, Amicia (Ord. Vit. 875 D), or Itta as she is called by William of Jumièges (viii. 15); she married Robert de Beaumont, earl of Leicester (1104–1168) [q. v.] Mr. Planché (*The Conqueror and his Companions*, ii. 15) makes her the granddaughter of Guader.

[Domesday Book; Ordericus Vitalis's Hist. Eccl. in Duchesne's Hist. Norm. Script. Ant.; William of Jumièges, vii. 25, viii. 15, in Duchesne's Hist. Norm.; Anglo-Saxon Chron., Chron. Pet. 1075, Chron. Worc. 1076, Thorpe's edition in Rolls Series, i. 348–9; William of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, iii. § 255; Florence of Worcester, ii. 10, 11 (English Hist. Soc.); Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus; Henry of Huntingdon; Gaimar's Lestorie des Engles, 5722, in Rolls Series; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 68; Freeman's Norman Conquest, iii. 459, 751 (giving a full discussion), iv. 253, 574, 589, 591, v. 771, 795, 800; Planché's The Conqueror and his Companions, ii. 1–15, where it is argued that Guader was not the son of Ralph the Staller, but of Earl Ralph of Hereford.] C. L. K.

GUBBINS, MARTIN RICHARD (1812–1863), Anglo-Indian official, born in 1812, went out to India as writer in 1830, and became assistant under the chief commissioner and resident at Delhi 26 April 1831. He subsequently held posts at Allahabad, Muttra, and other places, and went to Oudh on its annexation by Lord Dalhousie in 1856 as a member of the British commission. During the cold season of 1856–7 he made a tour as financial commissioner through the whole of Oudh to test the summary settlement of the land revenue, which had just then been completed. In this revision he did much to redress the grievances of the landowners; but at the same time his disputes with the chief commissioner, Coverley Jackson, retarded the improvement of the country.

During the mutiny Gubbins took a prominent part in affairs at Lucknow, and from the beginning managed the intelligence department until the British position was beleaguered. By his advice the residency was garrisoned with European troops in place of the native guard. He urged Sir Henry Lawrence to send a reinforcement to aid Sir Hugh Wheeler, and when this was refused he tried in vain to dissuade Wheeler from entrusting to the Nana Sahib of Cawnpore the protection of the treasury. From the beginning of the mutiny Gubbins urged on Lawrence the disarmament of the native troops at Lucknow. His advice was not taken, and on 30 May 1857 most of the troops rose in revolt. On the following morning the 7th native cavalry also revolted, and in the pursuit which took place Gubbins, with his servant and two followers, took six prisoners. On 9 June Gubbins was appointed head of a provisional council during the absence of Sir Henry Lawrence through ill-health, and proceeded to carry out his scheme of disarmament with the remaining native troops. His orders were, however, countermanded by Lawrence on his return a few days later.

Gubbins strongly advised an attack on the rebel troops in the neighbourhood of Lucknow; but when Lawrence consented, the attack was made without proper preparation. The result was the disaster at Chinhut on 30 June, which led to the siege of Lucknow. After the relief of Lucknow, Gubbins accompanied the army of Sir Colin Campbell to Cawnpore, and was forced by ill-health to proceed thence to England round the Cape.

Gubbins returned to India at the end of 1858, and became judge of the supreme court of Agra. He resigned through ill-health, and returned to England in January 1863. After his return he suffered from mental depression, and committed suicide at Leamington on 6 May in that year.

An account of the mutinies in Oudh which Gubbins prepared during the siege of Lucknow he sent in two parts to England for publication. The steamer conveying one of these parts, which contained an account of Havelock's campaign written by his son, was wrecked, and that part was rewritten by Gubbins on his arrival in England in 1857. 'The Mutinies in Oudh' was published in June 1858, and reached a third edition in October of the same year.

[Gubbins's Mutinies in Oudh; Holmes's Indian Mutiny; Kaye's Sepoy War; Malleson's Indian Mutiny; Allen's Indian Mail, 8 May 1863.] E. J. R.

GUDWAL, SAINT (*fl.* 650), bishop and confessor, is said to have been of noble parentage and a native of Wales. At an early age he entered the priesthood, and became a bishop. Afterwards he led a party of 188 monks across the sea to Cornuvia (Cornwall), where they were hospitably received by Mevor, a prince of the country, and Gudwal founded a monastery not far off (according to the Bollandists, in Devonshire). After his death his monks carried his body to Monstreuil in Picardy, and it eventually, in 955 or 959, found a resting-place in the monastery of Blandinberg at Ghent, where his festival was kept on 6 June. Relics of Gudwal were also preserved at Yevre-le-Chastel and Pluviers in the Gatinois. Such is briefly the legend as given by the Bollandists, but Surius and Malebrancq make Mevor a native of Picardy, reading Corminia (Cormon) for Cornuvia, and say that it was there that Gudwal established his monastery. The parish of Gulval, near Penzance, is dedicated to him, and there is a celebrated holy well there, but the old oratory has been destroyed. Gudwal's life and miracles were written by a monk of Blandinberg in the twelfth century (the writer refers to Abbot Gislebert, who died in 1138), but there seems to have been an older life which has perished. The full life is printed in the 'Acta Sanctorum,' and abbreviations of it are given by Capgrave and Surius.

Gudwal must be distinguished from ST. GUDWAL OR GURVAL, an Irish monk and disciple of St. Brendan (484–577) [q. v.], who became second bishop of St. Malo in the seventh century. This saint's festival was also kept on 6 June, though the day is sometimes given as 6 Jan.

[Acta Sanctorum, 6 June, i. 715 sqq.; Surius Vitæ Sanctorum, vi. 108; Capgrave's Nova Legenda Anglie, p. 167; Malbrancq, De Morinis, lib. ii. c. xv.; Hardy's Cat. Brit. Hist. i. 371–3 (for a description of the various manuscripts of the Vita S. Gudwali); Haddan and Stubbs, i. 28, 31, 36, 161, ii. 82, 85; Dict. Christ. Biog. ii. 807, 823.] C. L. K.

GUERIN, THOMAS. [See GEERAN,]

GUERSYE, BALTHASAR, M.D. (*d.* 1557), physician, an Italian, rose to high favour at the court of Henry VIII. On 7 Nov. 1519 'Thomas Roos of London, surgeon, was bound over in 100*l.* not to molest Baltazar de Guerciis, or pursue an information late put into the king's Exchequer, till he prove that surgery is an handicraft' (*Letters and Papers of Reign of Henry VIII*, ed. Brewer, iii. pt. ii. 1562, where Roos's very curious 'proof' is given). As surgeon to Queen Catherine of Arragon, Guersye was naturalised on 16 March 1521–2 (*ib.* iii. pt. ii. 902). About 1530 he took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge. On 9 Nov. 1532 his services were rewarded by a grant of lands (*ib.*, ed. Gairdner, v. 668). On 20 Aug. 1534 he obtained license to depart into Italy with three servants, five horses or geldings, and twenty crowns of the sun, baggage, &c. (*ib.* vii. 443). He was also surgeon to Henry VIII (*ib.* xi. 567), and in 1543 was engaged in collecting accusations against Archbishop Cranmer. He was by special grace admitted M.D. at Cambridge in 1546. He was excepted out of the act of general pardon 7 Edward VI, being therein described as 'Balthaser Guarsy, surgenn.' On 22 Dec. 1556 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. Guersye, who had long resided in the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, was buried there on 10 Jan. 1556–7. His will, in which he describes himself as 'being aged and weake of body and diseased,' was dated on 7 Jan. 1556–1557, and proved with a codicil at London on the following 18 Jan. (registered in P. C. C. 2, Wrastley). He left issue two sons, Benedick, admitted B.C.L. on 17 Feb. 1537–8 at Oxford (*Reg. of Univ. of Oxford*, Oxford Hist. Soc. i. 190), and Richard, and two daughters, Frances, widow of Thomas Polsted, and Mary Polley. He left a sum of money to be distributed among the poor of Tadmarton, Oxfordshire, and St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. His wife died before him.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 173; Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, i. 57.] G. G.

GUEST, GHEAST, or GESTE, EDMUND, D.D. (1518–1577), bishop of Salisbury, was born in 1517–18 at Northallerton, Yorkshire. His father, Thomas, belonged to a Worcestershire family, the Gestes of Row Heath in the parish of King's Norton. Edmund was educated at the York grammar school and afterwards at Eton, whence in 1536 he was elected a scholar of King's College, Cambridge. Here he took the degrees in arts (B.A. 1541, and M.A. 1544), and became fellow and ultimately vice-provost of his college. While vice-provost he took his B.D. (1551) and received a license to preach in March of the same year. In 1548 he took the side of the reformers in 'A Treatise against the Privy Mass in the behalf and furtherance of the most Holy Communion,' London, 1548, dedicated to Cheke, then provost of King's College (reprinted in H. G. Dugdale's 'Life of Bishop Geste,' Append. i.) In the following summer (June 1549) disputations on transubstantiation were held before the commissioners at Cambridge, in which Guest spoke on the protestant side; and early in 1552

he had a controversy with Christopher Carlile [q. v.] about the descent of Christ into hell. Guest remained in England throughout Mary's reign, only escaping arrest by a constant change of hiding-place. On Elizabeth's accession he entered Parker's household as domestic chaplain early in 1559 (*Cole MS.* 5815, f. 5). His moderate opinions recommended him to Cecil in settling the affairs of the reformed church. He was chosen one of its defenders in the famous disputation in Westminster Abbey (begun 30 March 1559), but it ended before his paper could be read. He was also made one of the revisers of the liturgy before it was submitted to Elizabeth's first parliament, and himself took the new service book, when finished, to Cecil, with a letter explaining his reasons for the alterations (see No. 6 of his works below). In August 1559 he vainly solicited the deanery of Worcester; but the queen, to whom he was known through Cecil and Parker, appointed him archdeacon of Canterbury in October 1559. His first official act was the installation of his patron Parker as archbishop, 17 Dec. 1559. He remained celibate, and so retained the queen's favour. On 24 Jan. 1559–60 he was consecrated bishop of Rochester by Parker at Lambeth (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii. 571). Guest was licensed to keep the rectory of Cliffe in Kent and his archdeaconry. On 16 Oct. 1560 Parker (*Correspondence*, p. 123) solicited the vacant see of Durham for him, but Elizabeth refused to send him so far north. He was her chief almoner from 1560 to 1572, and was made chancellor of the order of the Garter about this time (1560). He attended the queen on her visit to Cambridge (5 Aug. 1564), walking bareheaded in the procession with Cox, bishop of Ely, to whose care Watson, the deprived bishop of Lincoln, then living with Guest at Rochester, was afterwards transferred. In 1564 also he signed the book of advertisements, and took a prominent part in the dispute now raging about the real presence, in favour of which he preached a sermon at Rochester. In 1565–6 Elizabeth made him one of her Lent preachers. As a final proof of her favour she also promoted him on Jewel's death (September 1571) to the bishopric of Salisbury. In the same year Guest took his D.D. at Cambridge. He died, aged about 61, 28 Feb. 1577, and was buried in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, under a brass put there by his executor, George Estcourt, and since removed to the north-east transept. The effigy represents him with his 'hair short, moustachios on his lip.' Guest was a considerable benefactor to Salisbury. He left all his books to the cathedral library, for which his predecessor Jewel [q. v.] had erected a beautiful building, and 20*l.* to the poor of the city. He was a man of learning and of mild but firm character. While taking part with ardour in the theological disputes of his time, he never displayed the acrimonious spirit of his fellow-reformers. Among his numerous friends at court he was most intimate with Cecil, Hatton, and Bacon, to each of whom he left a mourning ring and 40*s.* in his will.

Guest's works were: 1. 'De Christi Præsentia in Cœna.' 2. 'De Libero Hominis Arbitrio.' 3. 'Disputation at Cambridge on the Sacraments,' 1549. 4. 'Arguments . . . against . . . [using] a Tongue unknown to the People in Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments,' printed in Dugdale's 'Life,' Append. v. 5. 'The Protestants' Discourse; prepared to have been read in the Public Conference at Westminster,' printed in Dugdale's 'Life,' Append. vi. 6. 'A long Letter (to Sir William Cecil) concerning Ceremonies, the Cross, the Creed, &c.,' written by Dr. Guest before his promotion to the see of Rochester (*C. C. C. MS.* cvi. 137; see Nasmith's *Catalogue*, p. 91), printed in Dugdale's 'Life,' Append. iv., and Strype's 'Annals,' vol. i. Append. xiv. 7. 'A Sermon on Mark i. 15: Repent and believe the Gospel,' preached (probably at court) 1560 (*C. C. C. MS.* civ. 66; Nasmith's *Catalogue*, p. 77), printed in Dugdale's 'Life,' Append. vii. 8. 'Proof that the Apparel of Priests may be Worn, in answer to former Objections' (*Lansd. MS.* vii. art. 92), printed in Dugdale's 'Life,' Append. viii., and Strype's 'Parker,' Append. xxxi. 9. 'A Question demanded upon the matter of Scotland, resolved by Bishop Guest, pro defensione religionis,' September 1565 (*Lansd. MS.* viii. art. 19). 10. 'Translation of the Psalms in the Bishop's Bible.' The translation of the Epistle to the Romans in this Bible, ascribed to Guest, seems to have been by Richard Cox, bishop of Ely. 11. Letter to Parker, that he had sent the archbishop the part of the new translation of the Bible which had been assigned him (*C. C. C. MS.* cix. 162; Nasmith's *Catalogue*, p. 152).

[Life by Henry Gheast Dugdale, London 1840, 8vo; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 361; Cooper's Annals, ii. 31, 188; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 787, 808, 836; Kennett MS. xlvii. 157; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 43, ii. 571, 606; Rymer's Fœdera; Lemon's Calendar of State Papers, 1547–1580, pp. 137, 284; Hasted's Kent, ii. 42, iv. 786; Alumni Eton. p. 155; Parker's Corresp. pp. 123, 240, 250; Bale, pt. ii. p. 107; Dorman against Nowell, f. 52 and 103; Goodwin's Catalogue, p. 355; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 315; Strype's Annals (ed. 1824), vol. i. pt. i. pp. 120, 129, 199, 214,

230, 487, 499, pt. ii. 46, 195, 540, 549, &c.; Strype's Life of Parker (ed. 1824), i. 114, 127, 173, 240, 257, ii. 21, 80, 282, 297, 459, iii. 98, 135, &c.; Strype's Life of Grindal (ed. 1821), pp. 7, 146; Strype's Memorials (ed. 1822), vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 260; Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, p. 262; Burnet's Hist. of Reformation, ii. pt. ii. 220, 473, 509, 776, 806, iii. pt. ii. 356, 399, 564; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Dibdin), iii. 567.] E. T. B.

GUEST, EDWIN (1800–1880), historical writer, belonged to an old family long settled at Row Heath, in the parish of King's Norton, Worcestershire, and of which Edmund Guest [q. v.], bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1578, was a member. His father was a merchant, who retired from business with a considerable fortune at the close of the Napoleonic wars. His mother, who died when he was a child, belonged to the Scotch family of Rio. He received his early education at King Edward VI's grammar school, Birmingham, under Dr. Cook, then head-master. In deference to his father's wishes he gave up an early desire to enter the army, although to his latest years he took a great interest in military matters. He matriculated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in 1819, was eleventh wrangler and B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827, LL.D. 1853, *ad eundem* D.C.L. Oxford 1853. He was elected fellow of Caius in 1824, and afterwards travelled on the continent, and remained for a year at Weimar, where he made the acquaintance of Goethe. Goethe paid him considerable attention, having been much gratified by receiving from Guest Shelley's translations from 'Faust,' previously unknown to him. Returning to England, where he had been entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1822, he became a pupil in the chambers of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Campbell, and was called to the bar in 1828. He joined the midland circuit, and practised his profession for some years, finally abandoning it to follow literary pursuits. His first published work was the 'History of English Rhythms,' in 1838, a book the compilation of which entailed immense labour, many of the poems having to be consulted in manuscript. Guest was practically the founder of the Philological Society, and was secretary at the inaugural meeting in 1842. Among his coadjutors in this work were Bishop Thirlwall, Professor Key, Mr. Wedgwood, and Dr. Arnold. From time to time he read papers before this society, which his genuine enthusiasm for his subject as well as the severely conscientious accuracy of his work rendered noticeable. He was indefatigable in his study of ancient remains in England, and in tracing the course of historical geography; and for this purpose he was in the habit of walking for miles across country. Before writing his paper on Julius Cæsar's invasion of Britain he carefully surveyed the coast on both sides of the Channel. This brought him under the notice of Napoleon III, at that time engaged upon his 'Life of Cæsar,' who consulted him on several points through M. Alfred Maury. Guest explained his views and opinions very carefully, but Maury received his remarks with the observation, 'It won't suit the emperor.' He was elected F.R.S. in 1839, honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries 1852, and master of Caius College, Cambridge, 1852. He was vice-chancellor 1854–5, during which time Lord John Russell's university commission was sitting. He bought an estate in the parish of Sandford St. Martin, Oxfordshire, and his principal recreation from literary and academic pursuits was found in the careful improvement of his estate, and in the provision of suitable dwelling-houses for his tenants. At Cambridge he was always anxious to promote in every way the interests of his college. Guest was a man of great kindness of heart, unaffected piety, benevolence, and urbanity. At the same time he had considerable firmness and readiness in defending any position he took up. He was an unvacillating conservative and an evangelical churchman. He resigned the mastership of Caius College shortly before his death, which took place at Sandford Park, 23 Nov. 1880. He married, in 1859, Anne, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ferguson, at one time M.P. for Carlisle, and widow of Major Banner, of the 93rd highlanders.

Guest's writings are of exceptional value in the study of Roman-British history, which he may almost be said to have created. Besides 'A History of English Rhythms,' published in 2 vols. in 1838 (2nd edition, 1882, ed. Professor Skeat), he wrote the following papers:—In the 'Transactions of the Philological Society,' vol. i.: 'On Certain Welsh Names of Places preserved in English Compounds;' 'On certain Inflexions of the Old English Adjective;' 'On English Gentile Nouns, and more particularly on their Secondary Uses as Names of Districts;' 'On English Pronouns Indeterminate;' 'On the Ellipsis and on the Pleonastic Use of the Pronoun Personal in English Syntax;' 'On English Pronouns Personal;' vol. ii.: 'On the Ellipsis of the Verb in English Syntax;' 'On the Anomalous Verbs of the English Language;' 'On the Anomalies of the English Verb arising from the Letter Changes;' 'On the English Verb Substantive;' 'On the Ordinary Inflexions of the English Verb;' vol. iii.: 'On Orthographical Expedients;' 'On the Elements of Language, their Ar-

rangement and their Accidents—the Labials,' three papers; vol. iv.: 'On the Elements of Language, their Arrangements and their Accidents;' vol. v.: 'On the Roots of Language, their Arrangement and their Accidents;' 'On the Origin of certain Anglo-Saxon Idioms;' 'On certain Foreign Terms adopted by our Ancestors prior to their Settlement in the British Islands;' vol. vi.: 'On the Etymology of the Word Stonehenge.' In the 'Archæological Proceedings' (1842): 'On the Early English Settlements in South Britain.' In the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. viii.: 'On the Belgic Districts, and the Probable Date of Stonehenge;' vol. xiv.: 'The Four Roman Ways;' vol. xvi.: 'On the Boundaries which separated the Welsh and English Races, &c.;' vol. xxi.: 'On Julius Cæsar's Invasion of Britain;' vol. xxiii.: 'The Campaign of Aulus Plautius in Britain.' He also wrote 'University Tests,' Cambridge, 1871. Two volumes, the first of reprinted papers, and the second of hitherto unprinted materials for a history of early Britain, edited by Dr. Stubbs (now bishop of Oxford) and the Rev. C. Deedes, were published after Guest's death, under the title of 'Origines Celticæ,' in 1883.

[Memoir prefixed to Origines Celticæ; Marshall's Account of Sandford; private information.] E. H. M.

GUEST, GEORGE (1771–1831), organist, was son of Ralph Guest (1742–1830), who was born at Broseley in Shropshire, settled at Bury St. Edmunds in 1768, was organist of St. Mary's church there from 1805 to 1822, and he is said to have published some glees and songs. George Guest was born in 1771 at Bury St. Edmunds. He was chorister of the Chapels Royal, and may have been the Master Guest who was one of the principal singers (in the 'Messiah' and miscellaneous concerts) for the Hereford musical festival of 1783. Guest was organist at Eye, Suffolk, in 1787, and at St. Peter's, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, from 1789 to 1831. He died at Wisbech on 11 Sept. 1831, after a long and severe illness, aged 60. He was the composer of four fugues and sixteen voluntaries for the organ; the cantatas, the 'Afflicted African' and the 'Dying Christian;' three quartets for flute and strings; three duets for two violoncellos; pieces for military bands; hymns, glees, and songs. It is probable that John Guest (*fl.* 1795), music master of Bury, and Jane Mary Guest (*fl.* 1780), afterwards Mrs. Miles, pianist, composer, and instructress of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, were relatives.

[Grove's Dict. i. 638; Brown's Dict. of Musicians, p. 212; Bury and Norwich Post, June 1830, September 1831; Lyson's Annals of the Three Choirs, p. 60; Georgian Era, iv. 54; Pohl's Haydn in London, pp. 15, 275; D'Arblay's Diary, i. 342.] L. M. M.

GUEST, JOSHUA (1660–1747), lieutenant-general, was a Yorkshireman of obscure origin. Local antiquaries have discovered no trace of his father. His mother was Mary Guest, afterwards Smith, who was baptised at Halifax, Yorkshire, in April 1640, her parents, Samuel Guest and Mary Greenwood of North Owren, having been married in the preceding February. Her tombstone in Lightcliffe churchyard, near Halifax, describes her as 'Mary Smith, mother of Colonel Guest of Lydgate in Lightcliffe, who departed this life 10 Sept. 1729, aged 88 years.' The parish register describes her as Mary Smith, widow, and her tombstone also records the deaths of her son, Joshua Smith, in 1750, aged 63, his wife, and their son Sammy, who died in July 1777, aged 42. These Smiths succeeded to General Guest's Yorkshire freeholds on the death of his widow (Chester, *Westm. Reg. n.* at p. 380). Guest was evidently the son of Mary Guest, afterwards Smith, by a former marriage, or before she was married at all. His epitaph in Westminster Abbey shows that he was born in 1660, and began his military service in 1685. Local tradition records that he was a servant at the Angel at Halifax, and afterwards an ostler at Boroughbridge, and that he enlisted in the dragoons in that year. The first entry of his name in existing war office records is 24 Feb. 1704, when he was appointed cornet in Captain Henry Hunt's troop of Colonel George Carpenter's dragoons (*Home Off. Mil. Entry Book*, vi. 234). In Carpenter's, afterwards Honeywood's, afterwards Bland's dragoons (now 3rd hussars), the whole of Guest's service as a commissioned regimental officer, and most likely his previous service in the ranks, was passed. The regiment was raised in 1685, and was in the camp on Hounslow Heath. It fought with distinction under King William in the Irish and Flanders campaigns; part of it was in the Cadiz expedition in 1702; and it also served in Spain in 1707–8, and suffered heavily at the battle of Almanza, after which it was sent home to be reformed. It is probable that he was the Captain 'Joseph' Guest whose claim for extraordinary expenses incurred in bringing home letters to the queen from Spain through Italy, and having to return at once to Spain, is noted under date 5 July 1708, in 'Calendar of Treasury Papers,' 1708–14, c. viii. par. 9. On 5 June 1713 a brevet of colonel of dragoons was issued to 'Lieutenant-colonel' Joshua Guest (*Home Off. Mil. Entry Book*, viii. 304). Guest appears

to have commanded Carpenter's dragoons in England and Scotland after 1745 for many years. He was in Scotland in 1715–16, and commanded a party of dragoons which pursued and overthrew the fugitives at Perth 21 Jan. 1716 (Campbell, *Life of Argyle*, p. 250). The 'Lockhart Papers' furnish 'a pretty odd story, which I had from Colonel Guest, a very discreet gentleman and well disposed to the king,' relating to the Spanish invasion of Scotland in 1719. At the time Guest was with two or three troops of dragoons quartered in Staffordshire or Warwickshire. There he is said to have received letters, signed by George I, directing him in case of disorder 'to burn, shoot, or destroy without asking questions, for which and all that he should do contrary to the law in execution of these orders he thereby previously indemnified him.' The story continues that the temper of the district was thoroughly Jacobite, and that Guest communicated the orders to 'the leading gentry of the place,' with an appeal to them to keep the peace. The district remained undisturbed (*Lockhart Papers*, ii. 24). Guest, with much native shrewdness, was a kindly old soldier, who, it is told, always sent a plate from his own table to the sentry at his door, saying: 'I remember when I stood sentinel I often had abundant cause to envy those at dinner inside.' He was one of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the Glasgow riots in 1725; he became a brigadier-general 24 Nov. 1735, and major-general 2 July 1739 (*Home Off. Mil. Entry Book*, xviii. 144, 208). He appears also to have been barrack-master for North Britain. His regiment went to Flanders in 1742, but he apparently did not accompany it. In 1745 he was retired on half-pay of a regimental lieutenant-colonel, the new lieutenant-colonel and major undertaking to serve on the pay respectively of a major and captain during the term of Guest's natural life to allow of the payment (*ib.* xx. 5). He became a lieutenant-general the same year, and was sent from London to replace Lieutenant-general Preston as deputy-governor of Edinburgh Castle. Varying accounts are given of his conduct when Edinburgh was in the hands of the rebels. According to some he was offered and indignantly spurned a bribe of 200,000*l.* to surrender the castle, which, his epitaph sets forth, he 'closed a service of sixty years by faithfully defending.' Others, including Chambers in his 'Memorials of Edinburgh,' who bases his assertions on 'information received from a member of the Preston family,' declare that Guest was a true Jacobite at heart, and that at the council of war held on the arrival of the fugitives from Prestonpans he proposed to surrender, as the garrison was too weak to defend the place if attacked, a proposal vehemently and successfully opposed by Preston, who remained in the castle as a volunteer, and according to this version was the real defender of the place. Be this as it may, the place was successfully held during the time Edinburgh was occupied by the rebels, the last act of the defenders being to cannonade Prince Charles's followers at the review preceding their march into England. Preston, a veteran of eighty-seven, who, it is said, was wheeled round the guards and sentries in a chair every two hours during the hottest part of the blockade, went to his Scottish home unrewarded. Guest, who was but two years his junior and equally infirm, returned to London in a horse-litter, after the overthrow at Culloden (16 April 1746), to receive the gratitude of the king and people.

Guest died at his lodgings, Brook Street, London, 14 Oct. 1747, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to him by his widow. In his will, dated 22 May 1746, and proved 26 Oct. 1747, his wife Sarah is the only person mentioned. She died 17 July 1751, and is buried in the abbey near her husband. By her will she left lands and tenements to her husband's connections the Smiths, and considerable legacies to her own relatives of the names of Leigh, Blacklidge, and Winstanley.

[Home Office Military Entry Books; Cannon's Hist. Record of the 3rd Light Dragoons (in which Guest's name is not mentioned); J. L. Chester's Westminster Register, p. 318. At p. 380 *n.* will be found particulars of Mrs. Sarah Guest and of the testamentary dispositions under her will. Chambers's Memorials of Edinburgh; Colburn's United Service Mag. January 1868, pp. 20–6, and September 1868, pp. 73–9, the latter a good example of the imaginative biography above alluded to.] H. M. C.

GUEST, Sir JOSIAH JOHN (1785–1852), ironmaster, elder son of Thomas Guest, manager and part owner of the Dowlais Ironworks, who died 28 Feb. 1807, by Jemima, daughter of Thomas Phillips of Shifnal, Shropshire, was born at Dowlais, near Merthyr Tydvil, 2 Feb. 1785, and was educated at Bridgnorth and Monmouth grammar schools. He early devoted himself to the direction of the Dowlais Ironworks, and becoming thoroughly conversant with the details of the manufacture of iron, he was fully alive to the improvement to be introduced by a proper application of chemical and engineering knowledge. He tried improved blowing engines, the substitution of raw coal for coke in the furnaces, and the use of hot blast, with many minor

alterations. He was one of the first ironmasters who undertook to roll the present heavy rails, the manipulation of which was for some time deemed nearly impracticable. In 1815 he succeeded to the sole management, and the works, which in 1806 were considered of importance because they produced about five thousand tons of iron, were by his commercial enterprise raised in their annual power of production to a hundred thousand tons of pig iron. In 1849 they sent into the market seventy-five thousand tons of iron in the form of bars and rails. Although strictly enforcing subordination among the multitude of men in his employment, he studied their interest by founding places of worship and schools, while during periods of mercantile depression and the visitation of disease his charity was unbounded. His character for good sense and business habits caused his election for Honiton 16 June 1826, for which place he sat till 23 April 1831. After the dissolution, however, he did not succeed in again representing that constituency. On 7 Aug. 1837 he unsuccessfully contested Glamorganshire. Chiefly through his exertions the borough of Merthyr obtained the privilege of returning a member, and he was himself the first to occupy the seat, 11 Dec. 1832, which he held till his death. He was a mediator in the Merthyr riots in 1831, when but for his influence with the ironmasters and the men a much greater loss of life would have taken place. He acted as chairman of the Taff Valley railway, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 10 June 1830, became a fellow of the Geological Society, and in 1834 became an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in which and in other scientific societies he took a considerable interest. On 14 Aug. 1838 he was created a baronet. On the renewal of the Dowlais lease Guest stated that he would have willingly relinquished the management of so large a concern in his declining years; but his regard for a population of twelve thousand families whom he had drawn around him did not permit him to divest himself of his responsibilities. In July 1848 Sir John and his wife were received with an enthusiastic welcome in Dowlais. In the following year he became sole proprietor of the entire works and establishment, the management of which he kept in his own hands till his death. For the benefit of his health he latterly resided at Canford Manor, Dorsetshire, which he had adorned with many specimens and curiosities brought from Nineveh by Lady Charlotte's relative, Sir Austen Henry Layard. He, however, had a desire to die amidst the scenes of his childhood, and removing to Dowlais died there 26 Nov. 1852. He married, first, 11 March 1817, Maria Elizabeth, third daughter of William Ranken—she died without issue in January 1818; and secondly, 29 July 1833, Charlotte Elizabeth Bertie, only daughter of Albemarle Bertie, ninth earl of Lindsey, by whom he had ten children; the eldest son, Ivor Bertie, was created lord Wimborne in 1880. Lady Charlotte Guest married as her second husband, on 10 April 1855, the late Charles Schreiber, formerly M.P. for Cheltenham and Poole. She is well known as the editress of the 'Mabinogion.'

[Gent. Mag. January 1853, pt. i. pp. 91–2; Minutes of Proc. of Inst. of Civil Engineers, 1853, xii. 163–5; Sermon preached in Dowlais Church upon the death of Sir J. J. Guest, by the Rev. E. Jenkins, 1853; Illustrated London News, 20 Oct. 1855, p. 476, with view of monument in Dowlais Church; Times, 9 Dec. 1852, p. 8.] G. C. B.

GUEST, THOMAS DOUGLAS (*fl.* 1803–1839), historical and portrait painter, studied in the schools of the Royal Academy, and in 1803 sent his first contribution to its exhibitions, a portrait of Joseph Wilton, R.A., the sculptor. Next year he was represented by a 'Madonna and Child,' and in 1805 gained the gold medal for historical painting, the subject being 'Bearing the Dead Body of Patroclus to the Camp, Achilles's Grief.' This work was exhibited at the British Institution in 1807. In 1806 he sent to the Royal Academy 'Penelope unravelling the Web;' in 1808 'Cupid wrestling with Pan: an allegory;' in 1809 'Venus recumbent, and Cupids;' and in 1811 'Clorinda' and 'Cupid and Psyche.' In 1812 and 1817 he sent similar mythological subjects and a few portraits. In 1834 he sent 'The Second Appearance of the Messiah' and 'The Judgment of Hercules.' These were followed in 1838 by 'The Prism' and 'Phaeton driving the Chariot of the Sun,' which were his last contributions to the Royal Academy. Besides these he exhibited several pictures at the British Institution and a few at the Society of British Artists. He also painted in 1809 a large picture of 'The Transfiguration,' which he presented as an altar-piece to St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury; remains of it still exist in the vestry. Guest published in 1829 'An Inquiry into the Causes of the Decline of Historical Painting.' In 1839 he sent two small works to the exhibition of the British Institution, and there is no further notice of him.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1803–38; British Institution Exhibition Catalogues (Living Artists), 1807–39.] R. E. G.

GUIDOTT, THOMAS (*fl.* 1698), physician, born at Lymington, Hampshire, in September 1638, was the eldest son of Francis Guidott, and a great-great-grandson of Sir Anthony Guidotti. He was sent to school at Dorchester, and became a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, at the end of October 1656. He graduated B.A. on 16 Jan. 1659, and M.A. on 16 Oct. 1662 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 218, 262; Gardiner, *Reg. Wadham College*, 216). He took to medical studies, and about 1664 declined an offer to go to Copenhagen to study anatomy under Thomas Bartholine. After being admitted M.B. on 14 July 1666 he practised about Oxford (*ib.* ii. 290). In the following year he removed to Bath, where Dr. John Maplet, 'a noted physician of that place,' helped him to attain extensive practice, most of which he had lost in 1679 by his 'impudence, lampooning, and libelling.' He therefore retired to London, in the summer visiting Bath. In 1671 he performed his exercise at Oxford for the degree of M.D., but does not appear to have taken it. On 21 Nov. 1690 he was offered by Berencloa, the chief professor at Venice, the professorship of medicine at either Venice or Leyden. He preferred, however, to remain in England. Wood, who seems to have known Guidott well, describes him as a 'person of good parts, well vers'd in Greek and Latin learning, and intelligent in his profession; but so much overwhelm'd with self-conceit and pride as to be in a manner sometimes crazed, especially when his blood was heated by too much bibbing' (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iv. 733–5). Hearne calls him 'an ingenious, but vain, conceited, whimsical physician' (*Collections*, i. 123, Oxf. Hist. Soc.)

He edited the third edition of Dr. Edward Jorden's 'Discourse of Natural Bathes and Mineral Waters,' to which he added 'some particulars of the Authors Life,' and an 'Appendix concerning Bathe . . . with a Brief Account of the Nature and the Virtues of the Hot Waters there,' 8vo, London, 1669, dedicated to John Maplet. He saw through the press Maplet's posthumous 'Epistolarum Medicarum Specimen de Thermarum Bathoniensium Effectis,' 4to, London, 1694.

He also published an edition, with prolegomena, later translation, and notes, of 'Θεοφίλου περὶ οὔρων βιβλίον . . . cui accessit ejusdem Theophili de Excrementis Tractatus,' 8vo, Leyden, 1703, having collated the text with manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. Besides some lampoons, circulated probably as broadsheets, Guidott was author of: 1. 'A Quære concerning drinking Bathawter at Bathe, resolved,' 8vo, London, 1673, by 'Eugenius Philander.' 2. 'A Letter concerning some Observations lately made at Bathe. Written to his much honoured Friend Sir E[dward] G[reaves], Knight and Baronet, M.D., in London,' 4to, London, 1674 (reprinted in both quarto editions of the 'Harleian Miscellany'). 3. 'A Discourse of Bathe, and the Hot Waters there. Also some Enquiries into the nature of the Water of St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol, and that of Castle Cary. To which is added, A Century of Observations, more fully declaring the nature, property, and distinction of the Baths. With an Account of the Lives and Character of the Physicians of Bathe,' 8vo, London, 1676–7. The 'Century of Observations' had been published separately in 1676. 4. 'A True and Exact Account of Sadlers Well; or the new Mineral-Waters lately found out at Islington; treating of its nature and virtues. . . . Published for publick good by T. G., Doctor of Physick,' 4to, London, 1684. 5. 'Gideon's Fleece; or the Sieur de Frisk. An Heroick Poem. Written on the cursory perusal of a late Book [by Gideon Harvey], call'd The Conclave of Physicians. By (Philo-Musus), a Friend to the Muses,' 4to, London, 1684. 6. 'The New-Year's Gift; being a Paraphrase on a Fable in Æsop,' s. sh. fol., London, 1690. 7. 'Thomæ Guidotti . . . de Thermis Britannicis Tractatus . . .' 2 pts. 4to, London, 1691 (chiefly from the English tracts). 8. 'The Register of Bath, or Two Hundred Observations. Containing an Account of Cures performed and Benefit received by the use of the famous Hot Waters of Bath,' &c., 8vo, London, 1694. A translation of part of the foregoing. It was reprinted in vol. ii. of John Quinton's 'Treatise of Warm Bath Water,' 4to, Oxford, 1733–4. 9. 'An Apology for the Bath. Being an Answer to a late Enquiry into the Right Use and Abuses of the Baths in England . . . With some Reflections on Fresh Cold-Bathing, Bathing in Sea-Water, and Dipping in Baptism. In a Letter to a Friend. By the Author of the Latin Tract, "De Thermis Britannicis,"' 8vo, London, 1705; another edition, 8vo, London, 1708. Many of Guidott's Bath tracts were published in 'A Collection of Treatises relating to the City and Waters of Bath,' &c., 8vo, London, 1725. He left in manuscript: (1) 'Historia Æsculapii cum Figuris,' 4to, now in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 2038; (2) 'De Balneis Bathoniensibus Tractatus amplus,' 4to; (3) 'Exercitationum Medico-physicarum Decas,' 4to; (4) 'Tabulæ Medicæ XXIV,' 8vo; (5) 'Annotata in Loca difficiliora utriusque Fœderis;' (6) 'Virgilius Theocriticωn, Hesiodicωn, Homericωn,'

8vo; (7) 'Consilia, Epistolæ & Observationes medicinal. rariores,' 8vo; (8) 'Historia Medica' (affecta solum), 4to; (9) 'Apparatus ad Tractatum de omni Poculentorum Genere, excepto Uvarum succo,' 8vo; (10) 'Adversaria;' (11) 'Poemata varia Anglica;' (12) 'Catechismus Heraldicus,' in English; (13) 'Votum pium; Vita sua in Nominis sui Gloriam,' 8vo, described by Wood as being 'bound in russia leather, gilt;' it was also entitled 'Thomæ Guidotti de Vita & Scriptis Commentariolus.'

Some notes upon biblical criticism, sent by Guidott to Matthew Poole, are acknowledged in vol. i. of Poole's 'Synopsis,' 1669. He was residing at Bath in 1698.

[Authorities as above.] G. G.

GUILD, WILLIAM (1586–1657), Scottish divine, son of Matthew Guild, a wealthy armourer of Aberdeen, who figures in the burgh records as a stout and rather troublesome defender of the ancient sports suppressed at the Reformation, was born at Aberdeen in 1586, and was educated at Marischal College. He received license to preach in 1605, and in 1608 was ordained minister of the parish of King Edward in his native county. Two years later his wealth was increased by his marriage with Katherine Rolland or Rowen of Disblair, Aberdeenshire. In 1617, during the visit of James I to his ancestral kingdom, Guild was in Edinburgh, and was a member of the 'mutinous assemblie' which met in the music school of that city, and protested for the liberties of the kirk. Although the temper of the king was thought to make it dangerous to sign the protestation, Guild was one of the fifty-five who subscribed the 'roll' warranting its signature by their scribe. While in Edinburgh he made the acquaintance of Bishop Lancelot Andrewes [q. v.], then with the king, and to him (in 1620) he gratefully dedicated his best-known work, 'Moses Unvailed.' Through the influence of a countryman of his own, Peter Young, dean of Winchester, he was made a chaplain to Charles I. Soon afterwards he received the degree of D.D., then almost unknown in Scotland. He was translated to the second charge at Aberdeen in 1631, where he joined the clergy in supporting episcopacy, and in 1635 he was one of the preachers at the funeral of Bishop Patrick Forbes, his diocesan. The covenant was viewed at Aberdeen with disfavour, and the commissioners sent to press its acceptance on the city were met by the doctors of the university and the town ministers with a series of questions disputing its lawfulness. Guild signed these questions, but was soon persuaded or frightened by the covenanters, and subscribed the covenant, though with three limitations—he would not condemn the Articles of Perth, though agreeing for the peace of the church to forbear the practice of them; he would not condemn episcopal government absolutely; and he reserved his duty to the king. Guild went as commissioner to the Glasgow assembly of 1638, which deposed the Scottish bishops. In March 1640 an army approached Aberdeen to enforce unconditional subscription of the covenant. Guild for a time took refuge in Holland, but soon returned, and administered the communion according to the presbyterian form on 3 Nov. In August 1640 the covenanters expelled Dr. William Lesiie, and appointed Guild principal of King's College, Aberdeen, in preference to Robert Baillie, D.D. [q. v.] He now retired from his position as minister, preaching for the last time on 27 June 1641. With a zeal probably sharpened by his private disinclination he helped in the dismantling of the bishop's palace at Old Aberdeen and the purging of the cathedral and the college chapel of ornaments which had stood in them since the Reformation. Nevertheless Andrew Cant [q. v.], then all powerful at Aberdeen, thought him lukewarm, and at the visitation of King's College by Cromwell's military commissioners in 1651 he was deprived. A story that he received from Charles II in March 1652 a grant of a house in Aberdeen in return for a basin full of gold pieces is disproved by the fact that the house was already his property. Guild was a benevolent man; he purchased the convent of the Trinity Friars at Aberdeen and endowed it as a hospital, for which he received a royal charter in 1633. His widow left an endowment to maintain poor students, and for other charitable purposes. Guild died at Aberdeen in August 1657.

Guild wrote: 1. 'The New Sacrifice of Christian Incense, or the True Entrie to the Tree of Life, and Gracious Gate of Glorious Paradise,' London, 1608. 2. 'The Only Way to Salvation, or the Life and Soul of True Religion,' London, 1608. 3. 'Moses Vnuailed . . . whereunto is added the Harmony of All the Prophets' (the latter, with separate title-page dated 1619, dedicated to Dean Young), London, 1620, 1626, 1658, Glasgow 1701, and Edinburgh, 1755, 1839. 4. 'Issachar's Asse . . . or the Uniting of hurches,' Aberdeen, 1622. 5. 'Three Rare Monuments of Antiquitie, or Bertram, a Frenchman, Ælfricus, an Englishman, and Maurus, a Scotsman: all stronglie convincing that grosse errour of transubstantiation. Translated and compacted by W. Guild,' Aberdeen, 1624. 6. 'Ignis Fatuus, or the Elf-fire

of Purgatorie, with a latter Annex,' London, 1625. 7. 'Popish Glorying in Antiquity turned to their Shame,' Aberdeen, 1626. 8. 'A Compend of the Controversies of Religion,' Aberdeen, 1629. 9. 'Limbo's Battery, or an Answer to a Popish Pamphlet concerning Christ's Descent into Hell,' Aberdeen, 1630. 10. 'The Humble Addresse both of Church and Poore . . . for the Vniting of Churches and the Ruine of Hospitalls,' Aberdeen, 1633. The first part is a reprint of 'Issachar's Asse.' 11. 'Sermon at the Funeral of Bishop Forbes,' 1635. 12. 'Trueth Triumphant, or the conversion of . . . F. Cupif from Poperie. . . . Faithfully translated into English by W. Guild,' Aberdeen, 1637. 13. 'An Antidote against Poperie;' one of three treatises printed together at Aberdeen, 1639; its ascription to Guild is doubtful. 14. 'The Christian's Passover,' Aberdeen, 1639. 15. 'The Old . . . in opposition to the New Roman Catholik,' Aberdeen, 1649. 16. 'Antichrist . . . in his true Colours, or the Pope of Rome proven to bee that Man of Sinne,' &c., Aberdeen, 1655. 17. 'The Sealed Book opened, being an explication of the Revelations,' Aberdeen, 1656. 18. 'Answer to "The Touchstone of the Reformed Gospel,"' Aberdeen, 1656. 19. 'The Noveltie of Poperie discovered and chieflie proved by Romanists out of themselves,' Aberdeen, 1656. 20. 'Love's Entercours between the Lamb and his Bride, or A Clear Explication . . . of the Song of Solomon,' London, 1658. 21. 'The Throne of David, an Exposition of II Samuel,' published at Oxford, 1659, by John Owen, to whom it was to have been dedicated, and to whom the manuscript was sent by Guild's widow.

Guild was 'a weak, time-serving man' (Grub); his literary works are forgotten, but his memory is kept fresh in his native city by his large benefactions to its public institutions, many of which he gave during his lifetime. 'To this day at the annual gatherings the loving cup circulates in solemn silence to his grateful memory.' A fine portrait of Guild (a copy by Mossman of a lost original by Jamesone) and a portrait of his father (copied by Jamesone from an older picture) are in the Trinity Hall, Aberdeen.

[Spalding's 'Trubles;' tombstone; Burgh, University, Presbytery, and Session Records of Aberdeen; Calderwood's Hist.; Bishop Forbes's Funerals; Inquiry into the Life of Dr. Guild, by Dr. James Shirrefs, Aberdeen, 1799; Book of Bon-Accord (Joseph Robertson); Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 384; Grub's Eccl. Hist.; Scott's Fasti, vi. 466, 662; Bulloch's George Jamesone, &c.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] J. C.

GUILDFORD, Sir HENRY (1489–1532), master of the horse and controller of the royal household, was the son of Sir Richard Guildford [q. v.] by his second marriage. His mother was Joan, sister of Sir Nicholas Vaux. With the exception of an impossible story of his serving under Ferdinand and Isabella at the reduction of Granada, nothing is recorded of him before the accession of Henry VIII, when he was a young man of twenty, and evidently a favourite with the new king. On 18 Jan. 1510 he and his half-brother, Sir Edward, formed two of a company of twelve in a performance described by Hall, got up for the amusement of the queen. Eleven of them, arrayed 'in short coats of Kentish Kendal, with hoods on their heads and hosen of the same,' personated Robin Hood and his men, and with a woman representing Maid Marian surprised the queen in her chamber with their dancing and mummery. Next year, on Twelfth Night, he was the designer of the pageant with which the Christmas revelries concluded —a mountain which moved towards the king and opened, and out of which came morris-dancers. At the tournament next month, held in honour of the birth of a prince, he signed the articles of challenge on the second day. Immediately afterwards he went with Lord Darcy's expedition to Spain against the Moors, where the English generally met with such a cool reception; but he and Sir Wistan Browne remained a while after their countrymen had returned home, and were dubbed knights by Ferdinand at Burgos on 15 Sept. 1511 (*Cal. Spanish*, ii. No. 54). Early next year they had both returned, and received the same honour at the hands of their own king at the prorogation of the parliament on 30 March 1512. Hitherto he had been only squire of the body, a position he seems still to have retained along with the honour of knighthood. He was also a 'spear' in the king's service, and as such had an advance of 200*l.* wages in April 1511. And as early as 29 March 1510 he had a grant of the wardship of Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir John Langforde.

In May 1512 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Bryan. The king's sister, Mary, at that time called Princess of Castile, made an offering of six shillings and eightpence at his marriage. On 6 June the king granted to him and his wife the manors of Hampton-in-Arden in Warwickshire and Byker in Lincolnshire. On 3 Dec. he was appointed bailiff of Sutton Coldfield in Warwickshire, and keeper of Sutton Park; on the 24th constable and doorward of Leeds Castle, and keeper of the parks of Leeds and Langley in Kent. In March 1513, and at other times, he received advances of money

from the king to enable him to repay a loan of 2,000*l.* In that year he embarked at Southampton with the army that invaded France, and was one of the commanders of 'the middle ward,' having been appointed on 28 May the king's standard-bearer in the room of Sir Edward Howard, the admiral, who was drowned. His own standard is described heraldically as follows: 'Per fess White and Black. The device the trunk of a tree couped and ragulée Or, inflamed Proper. Motto, "Loyallté n'a peur."' (NICHOLS, *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, iii. 65). He commanded a hundred men when he passed out of Calais on 30 June. He and Sir Charles Brandon [q. v.], afterwards duke of Suffolk, had five shillings a day each as joint captains of the Sovereign, in which they crossed the Channel. At the winning of Tournay he was created a knight-banneret, and as master of the revels he celebrated the victory by an interlude, in which he himself played before the king.

On 1 Jan. 1515 his name appears for the first time on the commission of the peace for Kent. On 6 Nov. he was appointed master of the horse with a salary of 40*l.* a year, an appointment which he surrendered seven years later in favour of Sir Nicholas Carew [q. v.] On the same day he had an annuity of fifty marks granted to him as squire of the body. In the same year he became an executor of Sir Thomas Cheney of Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, and before Christmas we find him writing to a minstrel in the Low Countries named Hans Nagel, to allure him over to England, not, however, for the sake of his music, but as a spy who could make reports about the fugitive, Richard De la Pole. On 11 Aug. 1518, in anticipation of a splendid embassy from France, he and Sir Nicholas Carew had each some liveries of cloth of gold from the wardrobe to prepare for jousts at Greenwich. On 2 Oct. he signed the protocol of the treaty of London with the rest of the king's council, and two days later the treaty of marriage between the Princess Mary and the Dauphin. In 1519 he received two letters from Erasmus in praise of the court of Henry VIII. Next year he attended the king to the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and also to the meeting with the emperor at Gravelines. On 12 Feb. 1521 he had a grant of the custody of the manor of Leeds in Kent, and of the lordship of Langley, near Maidstone, for forty years, at the annual rent of 27*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* In May following he was one of the justices both in Kent and in Surrey before whom indictments were found against the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham. Next year, on 24 April, the duke's manor of Hadlow in Kent was granted to him. In the autumn of 1521 he accompanied Wolsey to the Calais conferences, but on 21 Sept. Pace wrote to the cardinal to send him and Francis Brian home, as the king had few to attend him in his privy chamber. In May 1522 he went again in Wolsey's train to meet the emperor at his landing at Dover. On 1 Sept. following he obtained from the crown a forty years' lease of the manor of Eltham, with a house called Corbyhall, and the stewardship of the manor of Lee, or Bankers, near Lewisham in Kent.

In 1523 he became, on the Earl of Kildare's return to Ireland, one of the earl's sureties that he would come again on reasonable warning and present himself before the king On 30 Aug. in that year he was named one of the commissioners for the subsidy in Kent; and on 1 Sept., on the death of his uncle, Nicholas, lord Vaux of Harrowden, he and three other executors received orders to deliver up Guisnes Castle to Lord Sandes. About the same time he had the duty of bringing into the Star-chamber the books of 'views and musters' for the districts of Maidstone, Calehill, and Eythorne in Kent. His rapidly advancing fortunes may be traced by the fact that he was assessed for the subsidy in February 1524 at 300*l.*, and in May 1526 at 520*l.* On 6 Feb. 1524 a license was granted to him and his half-brother, George Guildford, esquire of the body, to export yearly one thousand woollen cloths. On 15 July he had a grant in tail male of Northfrith Park, a further slice of the lands of Buckingham in Kent. In November his name was returned, as it had already been once before, as one of three persons competent to serve the office of sheriff for that county, but he was not selected. On 20 Dec. he had a license to export three hundred quarters of wheat, and about this time he is said to have surrendered his office of standard-bearer, which was conferred upon his brother, Sir Edward, in conjunction with Sir Ralph Egerton. In April 1525 Archbishop Warham wrote to him about the discontent created by the demand for a benevolence in addition to the subsidy. On 18 June he witnessed at Bridewell the grant of the earldom of Nottingham to the king's bastard son, Henry Fitzroy. On 15 Aug. he writes to Wolsey from Barnet, in answer to a request to send him the new book of statutes for the royal household signed by the king. This referred to a set of regulations which came into force in January following, under which Sir Henry was one of the select number who were assigned lodgings in the king's house, he being one of a council appointed to hear com-

plaints of grievances presented to the king personally as he passed from place to place. In the autumn he signed, with other councillors, a form of ratification of the treaty of the Moore, which it was agreed to demand from Louise of Savoy, regent of France. At this time also he seems to have been one of the officers called 'chamberlains of the receipt of the exchequer,' in which capacity he superintended the cutting of tallies, and also had the custody of original treaties and other diplomatic documents committed to him.

On 5 May 1526 he witnessed a charter at Westminster. About this time he and Sir Thomas Wyatt built a banqueting-house for the king at Greenwich, and accounts of banquets and revels audited by him as controller of the household are occasionally met with. In June 1527, just before Wolsey's great mission to France, he delivered to the cardinal's secretary, Stephen Gardiner [q. v.], out of the exchequer certain boxes containing a number of international treaties and other evidences. He received Wolsey at Rochester on his way, and the cardinal sent him on in advance of him to make arrangements at Calais. He accompanied him on his progress through France, and was saluted by Francis as an ambassador. He was actually receiving at this time a pension of 218¾ crowns from Francis under the treaty of the Moore. In the spring of 1528 there were seditious rumours in some parts of Kent about demanding repayment of the loan which the people had been forced to contribute to the king; and some even proposed to break into gentlemen's houses, among others that of Guildford's half-brother, Sir Edward, and steal their weapons. This gave Sir Henry much to do, and he ultimately sat on a commission at Rochester for the trial of the malcontents. It is needless to say that he had no sympathy with popular movements. His fortunes were built on court favour, and when Thomas Cromwell came as Wolsey's agent to suppress the small priories in Kent for his college at Oxford, Guildford asked him to visit him at Leeds Castle, with a view to obtain from him the farm of the suppressed house of Bilsington.

The ravages of the sweating sickness in 1528 caused the justices in Kent, among whom were Sir Henry Guildford and his brother, Sir Edward, to adjourn the sessions at Deptford, where they met 'in a croft nigh unto the street,' from June till October. At the end of June Sir William Compton died of it, and Guildford was his chief executor. On the arrival of Cardinal Campeggio in England at the end of September he was, as controller of the household, much occupied with the preparations for his reception. He met the legate on Barham Downs, and at Dartford informed him of the arrangements for his entering London. In the same year he made an exchange of lands with the priory of Leeds in Kent, and appointed Lord De la Warr and others trustees for the execution of his will. Next year (1529) he was one of the witnesses called to prove the consummation of the marriage between Prince Arthur and Catherine of Arragon, when he practically could prove nothing, because, as he said, he was not then twelve years old. This statement, together with the fact that he gave his age as forty at the time the deposition was taken, shows that he was born in 1489. In the parliament of 1529 he was knight of the shire for Kent, and it was he who gave point to the complaints of the commons against the spiritualty with regard to probates of wills by the statement that he had paid to Wolsey and Archbishop Warham a thousand marks as executor to Sir William Compton. On 1 Dec. he signed the articles brought against Wolsey in parliament. On the 8th he witnessed at Westminster the charter which created Anne Boleyn's father Earl of Wiltshire. He was one of those whose friendship Wolsey at his fall, by Thomas Cromwell's advice, secured by a pension of 40*l.* a year, and who probably spoke in his favour as far as they dared. On 20 May 1530 he was present at an assay of the silver coinage at Westminster. On 20 June he was named on a commission of gaol-delivery for Canterbury Castle. On 13 July he signed the celebrated letter of the lords and councillors of England to the pope, urging him to comply with the king's wishes as regards the divorce.

On 23 April 1531 he attended a chapter of the Garter at Greenwich. On the 26th he surrendered his patent of the offices of constable, doorward, and parker at Leeds and Langley, and had a new grant of them to him and Sir Edward Guildford in survivorship. He was still in high favour with the king, but he was strongly opposed in his own mind to the policy the king was now pursuing of casting off his wife without a papal sentence and fortifying himself against the pope and emperor by a French alliance. On this subject he spoke his thoughts freely to the imperial ambassador, Chapuys, and even in court he could not disguise his sympathies; so that Anne Boleyn, looking upon him as an enemy, warned him that when she was queen she would deprive him of his office of controller. He answered quickly she need take no trouble about that, for he would give it up himself, and he immediately went to the king to tender his resignation. The king remonstrated, telling him he should not trouble himself about

what women said, and twice insisted on his taking back his bâton of office; but for a time Guildford retired from court. He still remained one of the king's council, and on 1 Jan. 1532 he not only received a new year's gift from the king, but presented his majesty with a gold tablet. He died in May following.

Guildford was twice married, but he died without issue. It does not appear when his first wife, Margaret Bryan, died. His second was Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton of Boughton Malherbe, Kent. She survived him, and as his executrix obtained a release from all her obligations to the king on 25 March 1533, and she afterwards married Sir Gawen Carey, or Carew, of Devonshire.

[Cal. State Papers, Henry VIII, vols. i. to vii.; Anstis's History of the Garter; Pedigree in 'Pilgrimage of Sir Richard Guylforde,' Camden Soc.] J. G.

GUILDFORD, NICHOLAS DE (*fl.* 1250), poet, is the supposed author of an English poem, 'The Owl and the Nightingale,' which takes the form of a contest between the two birds as to their relative merits of voice and singing. Master Nicholas de Guildford is chosen as umpire, and we then learn that his home is at Porteshom (now Portisham) in Dorset. Master Nicholas has very commonly been supposed to be the author himself, but Professor Ten Brink argues that the manner in which his many virtues are dwelt on makes this improbable, and suggests that the author was a friend of Guildford's. In any case, however, the writer was clearly a clerk, and he speaks of himself as having once been dissolute but now grown staid, and complains that he had been passed over while others less worthy obtained preferment. As to the date of the poem there has been much discussion; allusion is made to a King Henry:

> That underwat the King Henri,
> Jesus his soule do merci!—(ll. 1091–2).

Whether Henry II or Henry III is meant is disputed. Sir F. Madden thought the latter, in which case the poem must have been written after 1272. More probably, however, it is Henry II, for the language belongs to the first half of the thirteenth century, and the bitter complaints of papal avarice tend to prove that the writer must have lived in the early part of the reign of Henry III; furthermore the handwriting of the Cottonian MS. of the poem is ascribed to the same period.

'The Owl and the Nightingale' is a poem of real merit, smoothly and melodiously written, and is an excellent specimen of the south-western dialect of the thirteenth century. It furnishes much incidental information on the manners and feelings of the time. The writer was one of the best lyrical poets of the age; whether he was the author of any of the other poems which occur in the same manuscripts is uncertain. Professor Ten Brink thinks that Guildford's style is not visible in any extant songs of the period. There are two manuscripts of 'The Owl and the Nightingale': (1) MS. Cotton Caligula A. ix., of the first half of the thirteenth century; (2) MS. Jesus Coll. Oxford, 29 (COXE, *Cat. MSS. Coll. Oxon.*), about fifty years later. Dr. Stratmann considers that the two copies are independent. The poem has been thrice edited: by Mr. Stevenson for the Roxburghe Club, 1838, by Mr. T. Wright for the Percy Society, 1842 (vol. xi.), and by Dr. F. H. Stratmann, Krefeld, 1868.

A poem, entitled 'La Passyun Jhu Crist, en Engleys,' immediately precedes 'The Owl and the Nightingale' in the Jesus College MS. A note (on f. 228 *a*) referring to 'La Passyun,' and in the handwriting of Thomas Wilkins, rector of St. Mary, Glamorganshire, who gave the manuscript to the college, states that the writer had found on a leaf (now missing) of the manuscript a quatrain, which alluded to one Master John of Guildford. Master John may have been the author of 'La Passyun,' and a relation of Nicholas, whom some have supposed to be the author of that poem, as well as of 'The Owl and Nightingale.' The 'Passyun' is printed in Morris's 'Old English Miscellany' (Early English Text Society).

[Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, ii. 38, 39 (Hazlitt's edition, 1871); Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit. Anglo-Norman Period, p. 438; Ten Brink's Early English Literature, translated by H. M. Kennedy, pp. 214–18; Hardy's Descriptive Cat. of British Hist. iii. 85–6; Stevenson and Wright's Prefaces to The Owl and the Nightingale; Morris's Pref. to Old English Miscellany.] C. L. K.

GUILDFORD, SIR RICHARD (1455?–1506), master of the ordnance, was the son of Sir John Guildford of Rolvenden in Kent, controller of the household to Edward IV. His ancestry had been settled in Kent and Sussex for at least eight generations. The date of his birth can only be conjectured approximately from the fact that his eldest son was over twenty-eight years old when he died in 1506; for, as men commonly married early in those days, we may presume that he was a father at about twenty-three. The first thing recorded in his life shows that he was relied on as a trusty councillor by Reginald Bray [q. v.], who chose him as one of the four persons to whom he first communicated the plot against Richard III in 1483. Both father and son raised forces that year for the Earl of Richmond in Kent, and were

attainted in consequence. The son, who thereby forfeited some lands in Cranbrook, fled to Richmond in Brittany, and returned with him two years later, landing along with him at Milford Haven, where he is said to have been knighted. It may be presumed he was with Henry at Bosworth. Little more than a month later, on 29 Sept. 1458, the new king appointed him one of the chamberlains of the receipt of exchequer, master of the ordnance and of the armoury, with houses on Tower Wharf, and keeper of the royal manor of Kennington, where the king took up his abode before his coronation. As a chamberlain of the receipt of the exchequer he had the appointment of an 'usher of the receipt,' and of other officers. What were his emoluments in that office does not appear; but as master of the ordnance he had two shillings a day with allowances for persons under him, and as master of the armoury a shilling a day with like allowances—the pay, as regards the latter office, to date from 8 Aug., a fortnight before the battle of Bosworth, when it appears that he received the appointment from Henry though he was not yet king (Campbell, *Materials*, i. 68, 369). When Henry's first parliament met his attainder was reversed (*Rolls of Parl.* vi. 2736). As master of the armoury he had to prepare the 'justes' for the king's coronation, for which a hundred marks were paid him in advance. For the like preparations at the queen's coronation two years later he also received a hundred marks; and on another occasion, shortly after the first, we meet with a payment to him of 16*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* for the repair of the 'justes' in question.

The king also made him a privy councillor and granted him various lands and some wardships which fell vacant. Among the former was the manor of Higham in Sussex, which was granted him in tail male with 'the increase of the land there by the retirement of the sea; to hold by fealty and the service of supporting a tower in his marsh near the port called the Camber in Sussex, to be built within two years from the date of these presents, for the protection of the inhabitants of Kent and Sussex from rebels and others navigating the sea there.' His genius evidently lay in the control of artillery and fortifications, engineering and shipbuilding, for which various payments to him are recorded. The lands he won from the sea are to this day called Guilford Level. In 1486 he received 'for the making of a ship within the county of Kent' 100*l.*; on 8 March 1487 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid him as master of a vessel called the Mary Gylford, named probably after a daughter, who, in Henry VIII's time, was married to one Christopher Kempe (Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, ii. 128); and on 12 April he had 40*l.* 'for the building and novel construction of a ship to be made *de novo* with ordnance and fittings.' This last, it is clear, was the same as the ship first mentioned, 'to be made within the county of Kent.' It was to be a vessel of seven hundred tons, 'like the Colombe of France.' In the spring of 1487, again, we find that he was commissioned to construct a ship called the Regent. Another curious entry relating to him is a warrant to pay him 17*l.* on 2 Oct. 1486 for a collar of gold of that value, which he had delivered to the king in order that it might be given to a 'gentilman estraungere comyng unto us out of the parties of Flaundres.'

In 1487 it appears that the treasurer and barons of the exchequer had for some reason seized the office of chamberlain of the receipt, which had been granted to him by the king for life; but he obtained a warrant under the privy seal to prevent them proceeding further until the king himself had examined the official arrangements, with a view apparently to greater efficiency. A little later he surrendered the office, which was then granted to Lord Daubeney [q. v.] On 14 July he was given the wardship and marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Mortymer, with the custody of her lands during her minority. In Michaelmas term 1488 a payment of 12*l.* to a London merchant is authorised 'for a table delivered by him to Richard Guldeford for the Sovereign.' On 11 March 1489 he had a warrant to the exchequer to reimburse him 30*l.* which he had laid out 'in harnessing' (i.e. arming) seven of the king's servants and seventeen of the queen's. In September following certain alterations were ordered to be made in the buildings of Westminster Palace under the direction of Guildford and the Earl of Ormonde.

In 1490 Guildford undertook to serve the king at sea with 550 marines and soldiers, in three ships, for two months from 12 July. On 13 May, apparently in the same year, he had a grant of three hundred marks out of the subsidies in the port of Chichester. On 20 Feb. 1492 Henry VII made his will in view of his proposed invasion of France, and appointed Guildford one of his trustees (*Rolls of Parl.* vi. 4443). Guildford also made great preparations for that expedition, and for his expenses in so doing the king on 30 March ordered an immediate advance to be made to him of 20*l.* out of an allowance of 40*l.* a year already granted to him over and above his fees as master of the ordnance and of the armoury. He accordingly accompanied the

king to Boulogne, and attended him at the meeting with the French commissioners for peace immediately after. On 1 Feb. 1493 he was given the wardship and marriage of Thomas, grandson and heir of Sir Thomas Delamere (*Patent*, 8 Hen. VII, p. 2, m. 10). On 19 July he lost his father, Sir John Guildford, a privy councillor like himself, who was buried in Canterbury Cathedral (Weever, *Funerall Monuments*, 1st ed. p. 235). In the 9th Henry VII, being then sheriff of Kent, 100*l.* was given him for his charges in that office, and in the same year (1 Dec.) he had a new grant of the office of master of the armoury to him and his son Edward. In November 1494 he was at Westminster at the creation of the king's second son Henry as Duke of York. About 1495 he was named one of six commissioners to arrange with the Spanish ambassador about the marriage of Arthur and Catherine (*Cal. State Papers*, Spanish, i. No. 118). In the summer of that year, after Perkin Warbeck's attempt to land at Deal, he was sent by the king into Kent to thank the inhabitants for their loyalty. In the parliament which assembled in October following he was one of those members who announced to the chancellor the election of the speaker (*Rolls of Parl.* vi. 4586). In that parliament he obtained an act for disgavelling his lands in Kent (*ib.* p. 4876). About this time we find him mentioned as controller of the royal household (*ib.* p. 461), an office which his father had held before him, and one of his sons held after him. On 21 April 1496 he was made steward of the lands which had belonged to the Duchess of York in Surrey and Sussex; and in 12 Henry VII he was again appointed one of a set of trustees for the king in a deed confirmed in parliament (*ib.* vi. 5106).

On 17 June 1497 he assisted in defeating the Cornish rebels at Blackheath, for which service he was created a banneret. About this time he seems to have made an exchange of lands with two abbots in Kent and Sussex; for on 5 June two royal licenses were granted, the first to the abbot of Faversham, to enable him to acquire lands from any one of the annual value of 20*l.*, and also to alienate twelve hundred acres in Cranbrook and Frittenden to Sir Richard Guildford; the second to the abbot of Robertsbridge, enabling him to acquire lands to the annual value of 40*l.*, and to alienate to Sir Richard three thousand acres of salt marsh in the parishes of Playden, Iden, Ivychurch, Fairlight, Pett, and Broomhill. On 4 July 1498 the custody of the lands of Catherine Whitehed, an idiot, was granted to him and others. In 1499 he and Richard Hatton were commissioned by the king to go in quest of Edmund De la Pole, earl of Suffolk, after his first flight to the continent, and persuade him to come back. He had a further charge to go to the Archduke Philip; but so important was the bringing back of De la Pole that he was instructed to forego that journey if the refugee would not return without him. In 1500 he went over with the king to the meeting with the archduke at Calais. In the same year he was elected a knight of the Garter. In 1501, as controller of the household, he had much to do with the arrangements for the reception of Catherine of Arragon at her first arrival in England.

On 7 May 1503 his absence was excused at St. George's feast, which he appears to have pretty generally attended in other years. In 19 Henry VII his name occurs among the collectors appointed by parliament to levy the aid granted to the king on account of the creation of the late Prince Arthur, and of the marriage and conveyance of the Princess Margaret to Scotland (*ib.* vi. 538). In the same year (1504) he obtained an exemplification under the great seal of the act for disgavelling his lands, and of a proviso in his favour in the act of resumption 1 Henry VII. On 4 April 1506 he had what was called a special pardon—really a discharge of liabilities in respect of his offices of master of the ordnance and of the armoury, and also as master of the horse (*Patent*, 21 Henry VII, pt. i. m. 30). About the same time, in 21 Henry VII, he had also some confirmations of former grants, and, according to Ellis, a grant of free warren in his manor of Cotmanton.

On 7 April in the same year he made his will. Next day he embarked at Rye along with John Whitby, prior of Gisburn in Yorkshire, on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. They landed next day in Normandy, and passed through France, Savoy, and the north of Italy to Venice, whence, after some stay, they sailed on 3 July. After visiting Crete and Cyprus on their way they reached Jaffa on 18 Aug. But before they durst land they had to send a message to Jerusalem to the warden of Mount Sion, and they remained seven days in their galley till he came with the lords of Jerusalem and Rama, without whose escort no pilgrims were allowed to pass. Two more days were spent in debating the tribute to be paid by the company before they could be suffered to land, so that they only disembarked on 27 Aug. They were forced by the Mamelukes to spend a night and a day in a cave, and when allowed to proceed upon their journey both Guildford and the prior fell ill. They did reach Jerusalem, but the prior died there on 5 Sept.,

and Guildford the next day. Guilford's chaplain prepared an account of 'The Pylgrymage of Sir Richard Guylforde to the Holy Land, A.D. 1506,' which Pynson printed in 1511. There is a unique copy at the British Museum, which was reprinted by Sir Henry Ellis for the Camden Society in 1851.

Guildford was twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter and heiress of John Pimpe of Kent; his second, whom he married in presence of Henry VII and his queen, was Joan, sister of Sir Nicholas Vaux, afterwards Lord Vaux of Harrowden. By his first wife he had two sons and four daughters; by his second one son, Henry [q. v.] Lady Joan survived him many years, accompanied Henry VIII's sister Mary into France in 1514, and had afterwards an annuity of 40*l.* for her service to Henry VII and his queen and their two daughters, Mary, queen of the French, and Margaret, queen of Scots (*Cal. Henry VIII*, vol. ii. No. 569).

[Anstis's History of the Garter; Pilgrimage of Sir Richard Guylforde (Camden Soc.); Polydori Vergilii Anglica Historia; Campbell's Materials for a History of Henry VII (Rolls Ser.); Gairdner's Letters, &c., Ric. III and Henry VII (Rolls Ser.); Inquis. post mortem 23 Henry VII, No. 18.] J. G.

GUILFORD, Baron. [See North, Francis, 1637–1685.]

GUILFORD, Earls of. [See North, Francis, 1761–1807, first earl; North, Frederick, 1732–1792, second earl; North, Frederick, 1766–1827, fifth earl.]

GUILLAMORE, Viscount. [See O'Grady, Standish, 1766–1840.]

GUILLEMARD, WILLIAM HENRY, D.D. (1815–1887), divine, son of Daniel Guillemard, a Spitalfields silk merchant, and Susan, daughter of Henry Venn of Payhembury, Devonshire, was born at Hackney, 23 Nov. 1815. His family was of Huguenot extraction. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, whence he passed on a school exhibition to Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1838 he graduated B.A., obtaining high places in both triposes. The same year he gained the Crosse divinity scholarship, and in 1839 the senior Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholarship, and became fellow of his college, proceeding M.A. in 1841, B.D. in 1849, and D.D. in 1870. He was classical lecturer of his college, but declined the tutorship there. He was ordained deacon in 1841, and priest in 1844. At Cambridge he was a successful private tutor, having among his pupils Sir Henry Maine and other men of eminence. He also took a leading part in introducing 'the Oxford movement' into his own university, and rousing it from the somewhat feeble evangelicalism into which it had sunk after Simeon's death. He was an energetic member of the Cambridge Camden Society, established in 1839 for the revival of church architecture and ritual. Owing to ill-health Guillemard spent several winters in Madeira and southern Europe.

From 1848 to 1869 Guillemard was headmaster of the Royal College at Armagh. His career in Armagh was not altogether a success; his pronounced though moderate high churchmanship roused the suspicion of the ardent protestants of the district. He secured, however, the confidence of Lord John Beresford, the primate, and the friendship of Dr. Reichel and Dr. Reeves, the present bishops of Meath and of Down.

In 1869 he left Armagh on being appointed vicar of St. Mary's the Less, Cambridge. During the seventeen years of his incumbency he exercised a wholesome influence as an anglican of the old stamp. He was chairman of the Cambridge branch of the English Church Union, and made his church the centre of advanced church teaching. Enfeebled health led him to resign his living a few months before his death, which took place at Waterbeach 2 April 1887. He was buried in the Cambridge cemetery. Guillemard married in 1849 Elizabeth Susanna Turner, who predeceased him by a few months. By her he had one son and five daughters. Guillemard's only contribution to literature, besides occasional pamphlets and sermons, was an unfinished work on the 'Hebraisms of the Greek Testament,' Cambridge, 1879. The soundness of its scholarship and its critical insight deepens our regret at its fragmentary character.

[Personal knowledge and private information.] E. V.

GUILLIM, JOHN (1565–1621), herald, born at Hereford, was the son of John Agilliam, or Gwyllim, of Westbury, Gloucestershire. His family was of Welsh extraction. John the younger was educated at the cathedral school, Hereford, and at a grammar school at Oxford. He matriculated (probably as a scholar from the former school) at Brasenose College, Oxford, 3 Nov. 1581. The entry in the books of the university is 'Gwyllam, John. Heref. pleb. fil. aged 16.' Soon after leaving Oxford he was called to London and made a member of the College of Arms. Afterwards (20 Feb. 1618–19) he was appointed Rouge Croix pursuivant at arms. He was a master of the Latin and French languages, and published in 1610 the book which has made him famous—'A Display of Heraldrie,' in folio, with a dedi-

cation to James I. John Davies of Hereford, William Belchier, father of Daubridgcourt Belchier [q. v.], and Sir William Segar, Garter king of arms, prefixed complimentary poems. The 'Display' went through many editions. There are eight in the British Museum. To the second edition (1632) is appended R. Mab's 'Termes of Hawking and Hunting;' the third has additions by Sir R. St. George (1638); the fourth is 'corrected and much enlarged,' 1660; the fifth and sixth are dated respectively 1664 and 1666. A later edition, also calling itself 'the fifth' (published in 1679 and dedicated to Charles II), contains 'A Treatise of Honour, Military and Civil, by Captain Loggan,' with hundreds of engravings of arms and many full-length portraits, some after Vandyck. This last edition was reprinted as 'the sixth' in 1724. The 'Treatise of Honour,' by Loggan, according to Wood, was written by Richard Blome [q. v.], 'a most impudent person,' who published the editions of 1660 and 1679.

Guillim has indeed systematised and illustrated the whole science of heraldry. Fuller says that he was the first to methodise heraldry, but suspected that his efforts met with no great success. He quaintly but truly describes the 'Display' as 'noting the natures of all Creatures given in Armes, joining fansie and reason therein. Besides his Travelling all over the earth in beasts, his Industrie diggeth into the ground in pursuit of the properties of precious stones, diveth into the Water in Inquest of the qualities of Fishes, flyeth into the air after the Nature of Birds, yea, mounteth to the verie Skies about stars (but here we must call them Estoiles), and Planets, their use and influence.'

It has often been held that the credit of writing the 'Display' is really due to John Barkham [q. v.], and it is asserted that he gave the manuscript to Guillim and allowed him to publish the book in his own name, as heraldry was deemed too light a subject for him to handle. Guillim is said to have done this after making very trivial alterations. Sir W. Dugdale seems to have been the first who held this view. He wrote to Wood that Guillim was not the real author of the book, and Wood espoused this belief. From an inspection of Guillim's own manuscript, however, Ballard remarks that the charge is unjust, and Bliss, in his edition of Wood, is of the same opinion. Moule doubts whether Guillim ever received Barkham's manuscript, as the book is evidently not the production of a young man. Probably Barkham merely supplied him with some notes. S. Kent published in 1726 an abridgment of Guillim in two octavo volumes, called 'The Banner Display'd.'

Guillim died 7 May 1621, it is generally supposed at Minsterworth, but there is no record of his burial there, nor in the church of St. Benet, Hythe, where many members of the College of Heralds lie. His own arms were argent, a lion rampant, ermine, collared of the first.

[Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 98; Noble's College of Arms, p. 216; Fuller's Worthies (Herefordshire); Duncumb's Herefordshire; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 297; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ii. 956; Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica, pp. 72, 116, 319; Brydges's Censura Literaria, iii. 95, 96; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vi. 10, 403, vii. 180, viii. 17.] M. G. W.

GUINNESS, Sir BENJAMIN LEE (1798–1868), brewer, and restorer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, born in Dublin 1 Nov. 1798, was third son of Arthur Guinness, brewer, Dublin, who died 9 June 1855, by Anne, eldest daughter and coheiress of Benjamin Lee of Merrion, county Dublin. He early joined his father in the practical business of the brewing firm of Arthur Guinness & Sons, and on the death of his father in 1855 became sole proprietor of a large establishment. In the management of this commercial enterprise, to the minutest details of which he personally attended, he manifested a remarkable power of organisation, the effects of which were visible in the steady growth of his fortune, and in the comfortable condition and fidelity of his workmen. Until his time Dublin stout was chiefly used in home consumption; he developed an immense export trade, and became probably the richest man in Ireland. In 1851 he was elected the first lord mayor of Dublin under the reformed corporation, and magnificently fulfilled the duties of the office. In 1860 his attention was directed to the state of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. It was so far decayed that in a few years it would have fallen in, and have become a mass of ruins. He undertook the restoration, in exact conformity to its original style, and the works were carried out under his personal superintendence at a cost of 150,000*l.* In 1865 the building was restored to the dean and chapter, and reopened for service 24 Feb. In 1863 he was made an LL.D. of the university of Dublin, and on 15 April 1867 created a baronet by patent, in addition to which, on 18 May 1867, by royal license, he had a grant of supporters to his family arms. On 17 July 1865 he was elected a member of parliament for the city of Dublin in the conservative interest, and continued to represent that city till his death. The citizens of Dublin and the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's presented him

with addresses on 31 Dec. 1865, expressive of their gratitude for what he had done for the city. The addresses were in two volumes, which were afterwards exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. He was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners for Ireland, a governor of Simpson's Hospital, and vice-chairman of the Dublin Exhibition Palace. At the time of his death he was engaged in the restoration of Archbishop Marsh's public library, a building which adjoins St. Patrick's Cathedral. He showed his practical interest in Irish archæology by carefully preserving the antiquarian remains existing on his large estates in co. Galway. He died at his London residence, 27 Norfolk Street, Park Lane, on 19 May 1868, and was buried in Mount Jerome cemetery, Dublin, in the family vault, on 27 May. His personalty was sworn under 1,100,000*l.* on 8 Aug. 1868. A bronze statue of him by Foley was erected in St. Patrick's churchyard, Dublin, in September 1875. He married, on 24 Feb. 1837, Elizabeth, third daughter of Edward Guinness of Dublin. She died on 22 Sept. 1865. His eldest son, Arthur Edward Guinness, succeeded his father in the baronetcy, and was created Lord Ardilaun 1 May 1880. His third son, Edward Cecil, was created a baronet 27 May 1885.

[Freeman's Journal, 25 and 28 Feb. 1865, 20 and 28 May 1868; Times, 21 and 22 May 1868; Illustrated London News, 4 March 1865, pp. 200, 201, 207, 209, with views of St. Patrick's Cathedral and portrait, 30 May 1868, p. 547; Graphic, 18 Sept 1875, pp. 278, 293; Leeper's Handbook of St. Patrick's, Dublin (1878), pp. 19, 24, 65.] G. C. B.

GUISE, JOHN, D.D. [See GUYSE.]

GUISE, JOHN (*d.* 1765), general, is described by Wotton (*Baronetage*, ii. 217) as grandson of John Guise, one of the brothers of Christopher Guise or Gyse, of Elmore, Gloucestershire, who received a baronetcy from Charles II, which became extinct in 1773. He is believed to have been the John Guise of Christ Church, Oxford, who took the degree of B.A. on 20 March 1701 (*Cat. Oxf. Grad.*) He was appointed captain and lieutenant-colonel 1st foot guards on 9 April 1706, and served under Marlborough. The regimental records show him as one of the captains present in the Low Countries at the opening of the Oudenarde campaign in 1708 (HAMILTON, *Grenadier Guards*, ii. 28). A curious memorial, in which Guise prays the Duke of Ormonde to obtain restitution of three hundred guineas taken from his sister when embarking in the Thames for Holland in 1712 (see *Cal. State Papers*, Treasury, 1708–14), and an undated application to Ormonde for brevet rank (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep.), suggest that Guise was still serving in the Low countries when Ormonde held command. Guise commanded the battalion of his regiment sent with the Vigo expedition of 1719 (HAMILTON, ii. 71). He became regimental major on 20 June 1727, and in 1738 was appointed colonel of the 6th foot, then in Ireland. His regiment followed the expedition to Carthagena under Cathcart and Vernon, in which Guise held the rank of brigadier-general. With twelve hundred men he attacked the castle of St. Lazar, Carthagena. After carrying the enemy's outworks and withstanding a most disastrous fire for several hours, the attack was withdrawn with the loss of six hundred killed and wounded. Guise became a major-general in 1742, lieutenant-general in 1745, and general in 1762. The 6th foot was in the north of Scotland in 1745, and is repeatedly alluded to in accounts of the early part of the rebellion under the name of 'Guise's' regiment. Horace Walpole speaks of Guise as a very brave officer, but an incorrigible romancer. He writes to Sir Horace Mann: 'When your relative, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagena, and the pelicans were wheeling round him, he said, "What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's French cook] give for some of these to make a pelican pie!" What a pity that a man who can deal in hyperboles at the mouth of a cannon should be so fond of making them with a glass of wine in his hand! I have heard him affirm that the colliers at Newcastle feed their children with shovels' (*Letters*, ii. 398). Guise had a collection of paintings which he greatly valued and bequeathed to Christ Church, Oxford. Walpole says the university employed the son of Bonus, the cleaner of pictures, to repair them, and he repainted and utterly spoiled them all (*ib.* iii. 330). Guise died in London on 12 June 1765.

[Cat. of Oxford Graduates; Hamilton's Grenadier Guards, vol. ii.; Cannon's Hist. Rec. 6th Royal Warwickshire Foot; H. Walpole's Letters, vols. i. ii. iii. v.; Gent. Mag. 1765, 299.] H. M. C.

GUISE, SIR JOHN WRIGHT (1777–1865), general, born at Elmore, Gloucestershire, on 20 July 1777, was second son of John Guise of Highnam Court, Gloucestershire, who was created a baronet in 1783 (the family baronetcy of the first creation having become extinct in 1773), and died in 1794. His mother was the daughter and heiress of Thomas Wright. He was appointed ensign 70th foot on 4 Nov. 1794, and was transferred the year after to the 3rd foot guards, now the Scots Guards, in which he became lieutenant

and captain in 1798, captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1805, and regimental first major in 1814. He served with his regiment at Ferrol, Vigo, and Cadiz in 1800, in Egypt in 1801 (medal), in Hanover in 1805–6, and accompanied it to Portugal in 1809. He was present at Busaco, and commanded the light companies of the guards, with some companies of the 95th rifles attached, at Fuentes d'Onoro (Gurwood, *Wellington Desp.* iv. 776). He commanded the first battalion 3rd guards in the Peninsular campaigns of 1812–14, including the battle of Salamanca, the capture of Madrid, the siege of Burgos and retreat therefrom, the battle of Vittoria, passage of the Bidassoa, actions on the Nive, the passage of the Adour, and the investment of and repulse of the sortie from Bayonne, on which occasion he succeeded to the command of the second brigade of guards when Major-general Edward Stopford was wounded (gold cross and war medal). Guise became a major-general in 1819, was made C.B. in 1831, became a lieutenant-general and K.C.B. in 1841, colonel 85th light infantry in 1847, general 1851, G.C.B. 1863. He married in 1815 Charlotte Diana, daughter of John Vernon of Clontarf Castle, co. Dublin, by whom he left issue William Vernon, the fourth baronet, and other children. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother Berkeley William, the second baronet, in 1834. Guise was senior general in the 'Army List' at the time of his death, which took place at Elmore Court on 1 April 1865, at the age of 87.

[Burke's Extinct Baronetage under 'Gyse;' Foster's Baronetage under 'Guise;' Army Lists and London Gazettes; Gent. Mag. 1865, pt. i. p. 666.] H. M. C.

GUISE, WILLIAM (1653?–1683), orientalist, born about 1653, the son of John Guise, came of a knightly family seated at Elmore Court, near Gloucester. He entered Oriel College, Oxford, in 1669 as a commoner, but graduated B.A. as a fellow of All Souls' College on 4 April 1674, proceeding M.A. on 16 Oct. 1677 (Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 343, 361). He was ordained, and continued to reside at Oxford 'in great esteem for his oriental learning.' In 1680 he resigned his fellowship on his marriage to Frances, daughter of George Southcote of Devonshire. He died of small-pox on 3 Sept. 1683, and was buried in the 'college' chancel in St. Michael's Church, Oxford, where a monument was soon afterwards erected to his memory by his widow. His will, dated 23 Aug. 1683, was proved at London on the following 16 Nov. by Frances Guise, his relict (registered in P. C. C. 124, Drax), his father, John Guise, and Sir John Guise, bart., being appointed the overseers.

He left issue a son John, a daughter Frances, and a child unborn. After his death Dr. Edward Bernard [q. v.], Savilian professor of astronomy, published 'Misnæ Pars: Ordinis primi Zeraim Tituli septem. Latinè vertit & commentario illustravit Gvlielmvs Gvisivs. Accedit Mosis Maimonidis Præfatio in Misnam Edv. Pocockio interprete,' 4to, Oxford, 1690. A few of Guise's manuscripts are among the Marshian collection in the Bodleian Library, such as a transcript of the Koran with a collation (No. 533), and several volumes of excerpts, historical and geographical.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 114–15; Burke's Extinct Baronetage; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.] G. G.

GULL, Sir WILLIAM WITHEY (1816–1890), physician, the youngest son of Mr. John Gull, a barge-owner and wharfinger, of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, was born at Colchester on 31 Dec. 1816. His father died when he was ten years old, and young Gull was educated privately, chiefly by his mother and the Rev. S. Seaman. After being for some time an assistant in a school at Lewes, he entered Guy's Hospital as a student in 1837, and graduated M.B. at London University in 1841, and M.D. in 1846. He was appointed medical tutor at Guy's soon after taking his M.B. degree. From 1843 to 1847 he lectured on natural philosophy, and from 1846 to 1856 on physiology and comparative anatomy. He became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848, and from 1847 to 1849 he was Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution. In 1851 he was appointed assistant physician, and in 1856 full physician at Guy's. In the same year he became joint lecturer on medicine, and held the post till 1865 with great success. Resigning, owing to his increasing practice, he remained consulting physician to Guy's till his death, being latterly a governor of the hospital. Gull was one of the first graduates of London University appointed a member of the senate. He was censor of the College of Physicians in 1859–61 and in 1872–3, and councillor in 1863–4. He was elected F.R.S. in 1869, and received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1868, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge and from Edinburgh in 1880. He was a member of the general medical council from 1871 to 1883, and from 1886 till his illness in 1887. He attended the Prince of Wales during his severe illness from typhoid fever in 1871, and was thus brought into much

public notice. He was created a baronet in January 1872, and physician extraordinary to the queen, and in 1887 physician in ordinary. In the autumn of 1887 he was attacked with paralysis, which compelled him to retire from practice; a third attack caused his death on 29 Jan. 1890. He married in 1848 a daughter of Colonel Lacey, who survives him, together with a son, William Cameron—his successor in the baronetcy—and a daughter. He left personalty worth over 344,000*l.*, besides landed estates.

Gull was pre-eminent as a clinical physician. His penetration was remarkable, and he exercised a sort of fascination over his patients. His great powers of endurance enabled him to see a succession of patients for long hours together, and he prided himself on the deliberate care with which he examined each case. In consultation his individuality was at times too self-assertive, and he was less popular among the leaders of his profession than with his patients. He consequently never attained the presidency of the College of Physicians. He was a great clinical teacher, an impressive lecturer, and a first-rate public speaker. Although he wrote no treatise, his numerous original papers in Guy's 'Hospital Reports' are all of value. Among these the most striking are those on paraplegia and diseases of the spinal cord, on abscess of the brain and on rheumatic fever (with Dr. W. G. Sutton), and on vitiligoidea (with Dr. W. Addison). In 1854 he drew up for the College of Physicians a report with Dr. W. Baly on epidemic cholera, and he wrote the articles 'Hypochondriasis and Abscess of the Brain' in Reynolds's 'System of Medicine.' His papers on 'Arterio-capillary Fibrosis' (with Dr. Sutton), read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society in 1872, and 'On a Cretinoid State in Adults,' now known as myxœdema (1873), read before the Clinical Society, marked important stages in the study of those diseases. He delivered the Gulstonian Lectures before the College of Physicians in 1849, the Hunterian Oration before the Hunterian Society in 1861, the Address on Medicine before the British Medical Association in 1868, and the Harveian Oration before the College of Physicians in 1870. His paper on 'Vivisection' in the 'Nineteenth Century' (1882), and his evidence before the Lords' Committee on Intemperance in 1877 are both instructive, as illustrating different aspects of his mind.

Personally somewhat dark-complexioned, and with a strong resemblance in face to Napoleon I, Gull was of robust and powerful frame. He was very liberal and generous, though at times strongly sarcastic in speech. He was a close friend of James Hinton [q. v.], (to whose 'Life and Letters' he contributed an introduction), and prone, like him, to tilt against current dogmas in religion, politics, and medicine. His sense of the mystery of the universe was deep, and he devised a motto for his seal which emphasised his somewhat mystical views, 'Conceptio Dei Negatio mei Ratio rei.'

[Brit. Med. Journal, 1 Feb. 1890; Lancet, 8 Feb. 1890; Bettany and Wilks's Biog. Hist. of Guy's Hospital.] G. T. B.

GULLIVER, GEORGE (1804–1882), anatomist and physiologist, was born at Banbury, Oxfordshire, on 4 June 1804, and after an apprenticeship with local surgeons entered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, where he became prosector to Abernethy and dresser to Lawrence (afterwards Sir William). Becoming M.R.C.S. in June 1826 he was gazetted hospital assistant to the forces in May 1827, and afterwards became surgeon to the royal horse guards (Blues). He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1838, of the College of Surgeons in 1843, and in 1852 member of the council of the latter body. In 1861 he was Hunterian professor of comparative anatomy and physiology, and in 1863 delivered the Hunterian oration, in which he strongly put forward the neglected claims of William Hewson [q. v.] and John Quekett as discoverers. For some years before his death he had retired from the army, and devoted himself to research and writing, but became gradually enfeebled by gout. Many of his later papers were written when he was confined to his bed. He died at Canterbury on 17 Nov. 1882, leaving one son, George, assistant physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Gulliver wrote no systematic work, although he edited an English translation of Gerber's 'General and Minute Anatomy of Man and the Mammalia' in 1842, adding, besides numerous notes, an appendix giving an account of his own researches on the blood, chyle, lymph, &c. In 1846 he edited for the Sydenham Society 'The Works of William Hewson, F.R.S.,' with copious notes and a biography of Hewson. He also supplied notes to Rudolph Wagner's 'Physiology,' translated by Dr. Willis (1844). His Hunterian lectures on the 'Blood, Lymph, and Chyle of Vertebrates' were published in the 'Medical Times and Gazette' from 2 Aug. 1862 to 13 June 1863. Most of his work is scattered through various periodicals; a list of them is given in the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers.' He was the first to give extensive tables of measurements and full observations on the shape and structure of

the red blood-corpuscles in man and many vertebrates, resulting in several interesting discoveries. In some points he corrected the prevailing views adopted from John Hunter as to the coagulation of the blood, at the same time confirming other views of Hunter; he noted the fibrillar form of clot fibrin, the so-called molecular base of chyle, the prevalence of naked nuclei in chyle and lymph, and the intimate connection of the thymus gland with the lymphatic system. His work in connection with the formation and repair of bone had considerable significance. To pathology he rendered important services, showing the prevalence of cholesterine and fatty degeneration in several organs and morbid products, the significance of the softening of clots of fibrin, and some of the characteristics of tubercle. In botany also Gulliver did original work, proving the important varieties of character in raphides, pollen, and some tissues, and their taxonomic value.

[Lancet, 1882, ii. 916; Notes of Gulliver's Researches in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Botany, 1880; Carpenter's Physiology, ed. Power, 9th ed., see Index under 'Gulliver.']

G. T. B.

GULLY, JAMES MANBY, M.D. (1808-1883), physician, born on 14 March 1808 at Kingston, Jamaica, was the son of a coffee planter. He came to England in 1814, and some years later became a pupil of Dr. Pulford at Liverpool, from whose school he was subsequently transferred to the Collège de St. Barbe at Paris. In 1825 he entered the university of Edinburgh as undergraduate in medicine, and after remaining in residence for three years he removed to the École de Médecine at Paris, where he continued his studies during another year as an 'externe' pupil and dresser at the Hôtel Dieu under Dupuytren. In 1829 he took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in that city. Then proceeding to London he established himself as a physician in 1830. Two years later the fortune which should have fallen to him as his father's heir vanished on the passing of the Emancipation Act. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and a fellow of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh. In 1834 he published a translation, with notes, of Tiedemann's 'Physiologie des Menschen.' Between 1833 and 1836 he took considerable part in the editing of the 'London Medical and Surgical Journal,' and of the 'Liverpool Medical Gazette.' In the former he published in 1834–5 a condensed account of Broussais's 'Lectures on General Pathology,' and in the latter, also in 1834–5, 'The Rationale of Morbid Symptoms.' In 1836 he printed for private circulation 'Lectures on the Moral and Physical Attributes of Men of Genius and Talent.' About 1837 he made the acquaintance of James Wilson, with whom he agreed that the old routine of medication was 'effete and inefficient, if not positively harmful.' This spirit of scepticism set them both searching for a better system. In 1842 Wilson returned from the continent 'filled to the brim' with hydropathy, and convinced his friend of the wonderful power of water treatment both in acute and chronic disease. They selected Malvern as a locality for the practice of hydropathy, and settled there. Gully proved the more successful practitioner of the two, and to him in a great measure Malvern owes its prosperity. At the same time he always gave Wilson the credit of introducing hydropathy into England. On the death of Wilson, from whom he had been estranged for some years, Gully wrote a sympathetic obituary notice in the 'Malvern News' for 19 Jan. 1867. As 'Dr. Gullson' he appears in Charles Reade's 'It is never too late to mend.' Carlyle was friendly with him. When Carlyle in August 1851 tried the water cure, Gully pressed him and Mrs. Carlyle to become his guests at Malvern (*Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson*, ii. 205). He resigned his practice in 1872 to his partner, William T. Fernie. His retirement was made the occasion of numerous presentations and addresses from all classes. In 1876 Gully's name was frequently mentioned at the sensational inquiry into the death of a barrister named Charles Bravo, who, it was suspected, had been poisoned by his wife. Disclosures as to Gully's intimacy with Mrs. Bravo greatly damaged his reputation. On the conclusion of the inquiry his name was removed from all the medical societies and journals of the day. He died on 27 March 1883. His other writings are: 1. 'An Exposition of the Symptoms, Essential Nature, and Treatment of Neuropathy or Nervousness,' 8vo, London, 1837. 2. 'The Simple Treatment of Disease deduced from the Methods of Expectancy and Revulsion,' 8vo, London, 1842. 3. 'The Water Cure in Chronic Disease,' 12mo, London, 1846, which passed through nine editions. 4. 'The Lady of Belleisle; or a Night in the Bastille. A Drama . . . adapted from Dumas.' 'Mademoiselle de Belleisle,' first produced at Drury Lane Theatre on 4 Dec. 1839, and printed in vol. xci. of T. H. Lacy's 'Acting Edition of Plays,' 12mo, London, 1850. 5. 'A Guide to Domestic Hydrotherapeia,' 8vo, London, 1863; 2nd edit. 1869. 6. 'A Monograph on Fever and its Treatment by Hydro-

therapeutic Means,' 8vo, London, 1885, edited, with a preface, by the author's son, William Court Gully, Q.C., M.P. With W. Macleod he edited vol. i. of the shortlived 'Water Cure Journal and Hygienic Magazine,' 8vo, London, 1848. He edited also 'Drawings descriptive of Spirit Life and Progress. By a Child of twelve years of age. Series i.,' 4to, London [1874].

[J. Morris's Dr. Gully and Malvern; T. H. Ward's Men of the Reign, p. 380; Times, 5 April 1883, p. 5; Men of the Time, 8th edit., p. 450; Palatine Note-book, iii. 215–16; London and Provincial Medical Directory, 1871, p. 397.]

G. G.

GULLY, JOHN (1783-1863), prize-fighter, horse-racer, legislator, and colliery proprietor, born at the Crown inn, Wick, on 21 Aug. 1783, was son of the landlord of the Crown inn, Wick-and-Abson, between Bath and Bristol. When but a lad his family removed to Bath, where his father became a butcher, and he was brought up to his father's trade; but his father dying, the business gradually declined, and at the age of twenty-one the son became an inmate of the King's Bench prison, London. He had for some time before taken an interest in boxing matches, which led in 1805 to his receiving a visit from an acquaintance, Henry Pearce, the 'Game Chicken,' the champion of England. The two men had a 'set-to,' which so impressed the on-lookers that the patrons of the ring paid Gully's debts, and took him to Virginia Water, where he was put in training to fight Pearce. The contest took place at Hailsham in Sussex on 8 Oct. 1805, in the presence of an immense concourse of aristocratic spectators, among whom was the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. After a fight of seventy-seven minutes, during which there were sixty-four rounds, Gully, who was nearly blind, gave in. Ill-health obliging the 'Game Chicken' to retire in December 1805, Gully was regarded as his legitimate successor, although he was never formally nominated champion. His fame, however, stood so high that upwards of two years elapsed before he received a challenge. At length he was matched to meet Bob Gregson, the Lancashire giant, for two hundred guineas a side. His opponent was six feet two inches high, and of prodigious strength, while he himself was six feet high. The fight took place on 14 Oct. 1807, in Six Mile Bottom, on the Newmarket Road. This encounter, in point of game and slashing exchanges, was remarkable; both men became quite exhausted, but in the thirty-sixth round Gully put in a blow which prevented Gregson from coming up to time. Captain Barclay took the winner off the ground in his carriage, and the next day drove him on to the Newmarket racecourse. Gregson, not being satisfied, again challenged his opponent. This match, which was for 250*l.* a side, took place in Sir John Sebright's park, near Market Street, Hertfordshire, on 10 May 1808, the combatants being accompanied to that spot by about a hundred noblemen and gentlemen on horseback and in carriages. The crowd was so great that the report gained ground that the French had landed, and the volunteers were called out. The men fought in white breeches, silk stockings, and without shoes. After the twenty-seventh round Gregson was too much exhausted to be again brought to the mark in time. In this set-to, which lasted an hour and a quarter, Gully, who had commenced with his left arm in a partially disabled condition, showed a complete knowledge of boxing and a remarkable quickness of hitting. Previously to this time he had become the landlord of the Plough, 23 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, where as a tavern-keeper he was much respected. In June 1808, with Tom Cribb, he took a joint benefit at the Tennis Court, when he formally retired from the ring. Devoting himself to the business of a betting-man, he in 1812 became the owner of horses of his own, Cardenio being his first horse. He at one period resided at Newmarket, and in 1827 gave Lord Jersey four thousand guineas for Mameluke. He backed his purchase for the St. Leger in 1827; but James Robinson on Matilda took the race, and he lost 40,000*l.* In 1830 he became a betting partner with Robert Ridsale, when their horse, Little Red Rover, ran second to Priam for the Derby. Their best year, however, was 1832, when they won the Derby with St. Giles, and Gully took the St. Leger with Margrave, making 50,000*l.* on the former and 35,000*l.* on the latter race. Having fallen out with Ridsale in the hunting-field, he horsewhipped him, and had in an action to pay 500*l.* damages for the assault. During this period he purchased of Lord Rivers Upper Hare Park, near Newmarket; but this place he sold to Sir Mark Wood, and then bought Ackworth Park, near Pontefract, an accession which led to his representing that pocket borough in parliament from 10 Dec. 1832 to 17 July 1837. He again contested Pontefract on 29 June 1841, but was defeated. In 1835 he brought an action against the editor of the 'Age' for slander in connection with the Pontefract election (Hansard, 17 May 1836, pp. 1004–5, 22 June, pp. 707–10, 717). In partnership with John Day he won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1844 with Ugly Buck, and in 1846 he took the Derby and the Oaks with Pyrrhus the

First and Mendicant, an event only once before accomplished by one person in the annals of the turf, namely, in 1801, when Sir Charles Bunbury's Eleanor carried off both prizes. He was again the winner of the Two Thousand with Hermit in 1854, and in the same year gained the Derby with Andover, having Mr. Henry Padwick for his partner in the latter horse. His judgment of horses was considerable, and during his career he had great success in racing. Having sold Ackworth Park to Kenny Hill, he took up his residence at Marwell Hall, near Winchester. He had, however, invested his winnings in coal works in the north and in land. In the new Hetton colliery he purchased a number of shares, which he held until they had risen to a high premium. About 1838 he joined a company in sinking the Thornley collieries, and he was also interested in the Trindon collieries. In 1862 he became sole proprietor of the Wingate Grange estate and collieries. Previously to this he had removed to Cocken Hall, near Durham. He died at the North Bailey, in the city of Durham, 9 March 1863, and was buried at Ackworth, near Pontefract, 14 March. He was twice married, and had in all twenty-four children, twelve by each wife.

[Miles's Pugilistica (1880), i. 171–85, 182–91, with portrait; Egan's Boxiana (1818), i. 161–5, 175–87; New Sporting Mag. (1834–5), viii. 59, 60, 279, with portrait; The Fancy (1826), ii. 365–372, with portrait; Sporting Review, 1863, pp. 274–276, 306–10, with portrait; Rice's British Turf (1879), i. 172–3, 288–93; Day's Reminiscences of the Turf (1886), pp. 53–70; Baily's Mag. (1861), ii. 107–13, with portrait; Sporting Times, 10 Jan. 1885, pp. 5, 6; Monthly Chronicle of North-Country Lore, February 1888, pp. 74–7.]

G. C. B.

GULSTON, JOSEPH (1745–1786), collector and connoisseur, was born in 1745. His father, Joseph Gulston, a successful loan contractor, was elected M.P. for Poole in 1741, 1747, 1754, and 1761, and built the town hall there. He secretly married Mericas, daughter of a Portuguese merchant named Sylva, and she was living at Greenwich when her son Joseph was born under the romantic circumstances which form the groundwork of Miss Clementina Black's novel 'Mericas.' The marriage was not acknowledged for many years, principally owing to the elder Joseph Gulston's dread of his sister, and for some time his children were brought up in the strictest concealment. The father died 16 Aug. 1766 and his wife 17 Nov. 1799, aged 84. Both were buried in Ealing Church.

Upon his father's death Joseph, who had latterly been educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated 18 Feb. 1763, found himself in possession of 250,000*l.* in the funds, an estate in Hertfordshire worth 1,500*l.* a year, Ealing Grove, Middlesex, and a house in Soho Square. This fortune he dissipated in collecting books and prints, in building, and in all kinds of extravagance except vicious ones. His indolence equalled his extravagance; though handsome he was of a corpulent habit of body. He was elected M.P. for Poole in 1780, but lost his seat in 1784 by neglecting to get out of bed till too late in the day to solicit the votes of five quaker constituents. After a succession of expedients, sales of property, consignments of annuities, and spasmodic efforts at economy, he sold his books in June 1784. George III was a purchaser at the sale. At length, in 1786, Gulston was compelled to dispose of his unrivalled collection of prints, which, besides the works of the great masters, contained eighteen thousand foreign and twenty-three thousand five hundred English portraits, eleven thousand English caricatures and political prints, and fourteen thousand five hundred topographical. The sale lasted forty days (from 16 Jan. to 15 March 1786), but produced only 7,000*l.*, and the unfortunate possessor, overwhelmed with family cares and pecuniary difficulties, died in Bryanston Street, London, on 16 July 1786, and was buried in Ealing Church. Gulston was a most amiable man, whose faults were in great measure due to his physical constitution and defective education at the most susceptible period of his life. He was highly accomplished in many ways, and his memory was most retentive. He was partly engaged for several years in the preparation of a biographical dictionary of the foreigners who have visited England; the manuscript was purchased by a bookseller after his death, but no use seems to have been made of it. Gulston was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. A few of his letters to his friend Granger are printed by Nichols.

Gulston married Elizabeth Bridgetta, second daughter of Sir Thomas Stepney, bart., a woman as extravagant as himself, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and as the inventor of plated harness. She was also an etcher, and etched portraits of her husband and of Dr. Francis Courayer from paintings by Hamilton in 1772 (Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, ii. 44). She died 9 March 1780, and was buried at Ealing. A son Joseph, after a troubled career of dissipation, died at Lausanne, 18 Dec. 1790, aged 22 (see for an account of his difficulties *ib.* ix. 605–6).

A portrait of Gulston is prefixed to Ni-

chols's 'Literary Illustrations,' vol. v. There are mezzotint engravings of Gulston and of his wife by James Watson and Richard Earlom after paintings by Hamilton.

[Nichols's Lit. Illustrations, v. 1–60; Gent. Mag. 1786, ii. 622.] R. G.

GULSTON, THEODORE (1572–1632), physician. [See GOULSTON.]

GUMBLE, THOMAS, D.D. (*d.* 1676), biographer, was appointed chaplain to Monck, then in Scotland, at the end of 1655 (GUMBLE, *Life of Monck*, p. 92). Monck, finding him an excellent man of business, entrusted him with many delicate commissions. On 4 Jan. 1659–60 he was despatched from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to London with Monck's letters to the parliament and city (*ib.* pp. 202–3; PRICE, *Life of Monck*, p. 77). On his arrival (12 Jan.) parliament ordered 100*l.* to be given him (WHITELOCKE, *Memorials*, p. 693), and recommended him (26 Jan.) for the first vacant fellowship at Eton (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom., 1659–60). In 1661 he was made D.D. of Cambridge by royal mandate, and on 6 July of the same year was collated to the twelfth prebendal stall in Winchester Cathedral (LE NEVE, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, iii. 43). On 21 May 1663 he received the rectory of East Lavant, Sussex (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom., 1663–4, pp. 57, 146). Much to his regret, ill-health prevented him from performing his duty as chaplain of the Royal Charles during the conflict with the Dutch in February 1666 (*ib.* 1665–6, p. 262). He died in 1676, apparently unmarried, for his estate was administered to on 10 March 1676–7 by his brothers Stephen and John Gumble (*Administration Act Book*, P. C. C., 1677, f. 41). He is represented as an amiable and kindly man (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom., 1667, p. 266). His only published work was a valuable 'Life of General Monck, Duke of Albemarle, &c., with Remarks upon his Actions,' 8vo, London, 1671. A French translation (by Guy Miege) was issued at London in 1672. Some copies of the translation have a second additional title-page, printed at Cologne in 1712, when the work was sold to advance the cause of the Pretender.

[Cal. State Papers (Dom.), 1659–60, pp. 308, 324, 400, 592, 595, 1663–5, p. 554.] G. G.

GUNDLEUS, ST. (6th cent.), Welsh saint. [See GWYNLLYW.]

GUNDRADA DE WARENNE (*d.* 1085), wife of William de Warenne, first earl of Surrey, was long supposed to have been a daughter either of William the Conqueror and his queen Matilda of Flanders, or of Matilda by an earlier marriage with Gerbod, advocate of St. Bertin. There is, however, no contemporary evidence for either of these hypotheses, while there is a good deal that tells strongly, though indirectly, against both (*Engl. Hist. Rev.* No. xii. 680–701). All that is really known about Gundrada's parentage is that she was sister to Gerbod the Fleming, earl of Chester 1070–71 (ORD. VIT. ed. Duchesne, 522 A, C; *Liber de Hyda*, p. 296), and therefore probably daughter of another Gerbod who was advocate of St. Bertin, 1026–67 (*Archæological Journal*, iii. 16, 17). The date of her marriage with William de Warenne is not ascertained, but their second son was old enough to command troops in 1090 (ORD. VIT. 690 A); and that they were married before 1077 is also shown by the appointment in that year of the first prior of St. Pancras at Lewes (*Ann. Bermondsey*, s. a. 1077), the earliest Cluniac house in England, of which they were joint founders. It is said that they had started on a pilgrimage to Rome, but owing to the war between the pope and the emperor they were obliged to content themselves with visiting divers monasteries in France and Burgundy; they made a long stay at Cluny, and the outcome of their gratitude for the hospitality which they experienced there was the foundation of Lewes priory (*Monast. Angl.* v. 12; DUCKETT, *Charters of Cluni*, i. 47, 48). The story comes from a fifteenth-century copy of a charter which purports to have been granted by William de Warenne himself, but which in its present form has almost certainly received interpolations; there seems, however, no reason to doubt the genuineness of this part of it. Gundrada had two sons, William, afterwards second earl of Warenne and Surrey (ORD. VIT. 680 D), and Rainald (*ib.* 690 A and 815 A), and a daughter, Edith, wife, first of Gerald de Gournay, and secondly of Drogo of Moncey (*Cont.* WILL. OF JUMIÈGES, l. viii. c. 8). Dugdale (*Baronage*, i. 74) gives her another daughter, married to Erneis de Colungis or Coluncis, but the Roger, Erneis's son, who was 'nepos Guillelmi de Garenna,' was clearly something more than a boy when he entered the monastery of St. Evroul before 1089 (ORD. VIT. 574 C, 600 B), and must therefore have been not Gundrada's grandson, but her husband's nephew. She died in child-birth, 27 May 1085, at Castle Acre, and was buried in the chapter-house at Lewes (DUGDALE, *Baronage*, i. 74, from register of Lewes). Her tombstone was found in Ifield Church (whither it had apparently been removed at the dissolution) at the end of the last century, and placed in St. John's Church, Southover (Lewes), where it now is; it is of black marble

and bears an inscription in Latin verse, beginning 'Stirps Gundrada ducum' (Watson, *Mem. of Earls of Warren and Surrey*, i. 59-60). Her remains, enclosed in a chest with her name on the lid, were discovered side by side with those of her husband on the site of Lewes priory in October 1845. The inscriptions on the lid and the tombstone seem to date from the early thirteenth century; the remains were probably removed from their original place and re-interred at that time, perhaps when the church was rebuilt, 1243-68 (*Journ. Archæol. Assoc.* i. 347-350).

[To the references given above it need only be added that Mr. Freeman has enumerated all the materials for the Gundrada controversy, examined all that has been written about it, and summed up its results in the English Historical Review, No. xii. pp. 680-701, October 1888.]
K. N.

GUNDRY, Sir NATHANIEL (1701?-1754), lawyer and politician, was born at Lyme Regis, and entered as a member of the Middle Temple in 1720. In 1725 he was called to the bar, when he migrated to Lincoln's Inn. At the dissolution in 1741 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Dorchester, and was re-elected in 1747. He took his place among the opponents of Sir Robert Walpole, and on their triumph he was made a king's counsel, when Sir Charles Hanbury Williams wrote: 'That his Majesty might not want good and able counsellors learned in the law, lo! Murray the orator and Nathaniel Gundry were appointed King's counsel' (cf. Williams's satire, *Lessons for the Day*, 1742. *The Second Chapter of the Book of Preferment*). His practice justified his being regarded as a candidate for the office of solicitor-general, but he was passed by, possibly because, as the satirists alleged, his manners were stiff and pretentious. On the death of Sir Thomas Abney [q. v.] in 1750 Gundry was appointed a judge of the common pleas. After he had been on the bench four years he, like Abney, was carried off by gaol fever, while on circuit at Launceston, on 23 March 1754, aged 53. He was buried at Musbury, near Axminster, and a tablet to his memory was placed against the western side of the south aisle of the parish church. A leasehold interest in the farm of Uddens in Chalbury, Dorsetshire, was acquired by him, and he built on the property a mansion which passed to his son Nathaniel, but he himself resided at Maidenhayne in Musbury, which he held on lease from Lady Drake.

His widow, Mary Kelloway, died at Richmond, Surrey, 9 Nov. 1791, aged 73.

[Hutchins's Dorset, ed. 1868, iii. 114; Pulman's Book of Axe, ed. 1875, p. 745; Foss's Judges; Works of Sir C. H. Williams, iii. 37; Gent. Mag. 1754 p. 191, 1791 pt. ii. 1159.] W. P. C.

GUNDULF (1024?-1108), bishop of Rochester, son of Hatheguin and Adelesia, was born probably in 1024, in the Vexin in the diocese of Rouen, went to school at Rouen, and became a clerk of the cathedral. William, archdeacon of Rouen, called the 'Good soul' (Bona anima), afterwards second abbot of St. Stephen's at Caen, and archbishop of Rouen (cons. 1079, *d.* 1110), took a strong liking for Gundulf, and introduced him into the household of Archbishop Mauritius (cons. 1055, *d.* 1067). In company with William he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, was taken ill on his way back, was left behind by the rest of the party by accident, and was found in a state of extreme exhaustion. During a storm at sea he and the archdeacon vowed that they would enter the religious life, and on his return in 1059 or 1060 he became a monk of Bec, then under the rule of its founder and first abbot, Herlwin. There he met with Lanfranc, who was then prior of Bec, and who became much attached to him. He excelled in monastic virtues, and especially in abstinence, constancy in prayer, and tenderness of conscience. He was appointed keeper and sacristan of the church, and was especially devoted to the Virgin. When Anselm entered the convent in 1060, he formed a strong friendship with Gundulf, and the two held much religious discourse together, for though Anselm was by far the more learned in the scriptures, Gundulf's piety and depth of feeling, which showed itself in tears, made him a congenial companion to his new friend. In 1062 Lanfranc was appointed abbot of St. Stephen's at Caen (*Chron. Beccense*, p. 199; the date is uncertain; Orderic, p. 494, gives it as 1066, see *Norman Conquest*, iii. 110; the earlier date may perhaps refer to Lanfranc's acceptance of the appointment and departure from Bec, the latter to his formal appointment), and took Gundulf and several other monks of Bec with him. While Gundulf was at Caen he persuaded his mother to enter Matilda's house of the Holy Trinity, which was dedicated in 1066. There is a story that one day Gundulf and two other monks sought to tell their future fortunes by turning over the leaves of a book of the gospels, and that having told Lanfranc of the texts on which they had lighted, he prophesied that Gundulf should become a bishop (*Gesta Pontiff.* p. 137). On Lanfranc's elevation to the see of Canterbury in 1070 he brought Gundulf over to England with him, and as he was an ex-

cellent man of business, made him his proctor, and gave him the management of the estates of the archbishopric. This good management enabled Lanfranc to devote large sums to pious objects, and Gundulf while acting as the archbishop's steward on one occasion fed the poor of London at a time of scarcity (*Vita*). Anselm wrote several letters to him in most affectionate terms (*Epp.* I., epp. 4, 7, 14 sqq.) In 1076 the see of Rochester fell vacant by the death of Ernost, one of the monks who had followed Lanfranc from Caen. Ernost had not held the bishopric for a complete year, and had not therefore had time to make any reform in his church, which had been left by Bishop Siward, his English predecessor, in a poor condition. It was served by secular canons, and their number had dwindled down to five, while the fabric itself was nearly in ruins. Lanfranc had the matter in his own hands, for the see of Rochester was dependent on Canterbury, and the bishop was appointed by the archbishop. He was anxious to make the chapter a monastic body, and in order to accomplish this it was necessary to give the bishopric to a monk. Accordingly, he appointed Gundulf to the see, and secured the assent of the king before he announced the appointment to the Rochester clergy.

Gundulf was consecrated in Christ Church, Canterbury, on 19 March 1077. He was a famous architect, and at once set about rebuilding his church, and when the choir was completed translated the relics of Paulinus to a new shrine. In order to carry out the scheme of reform which Lanfranc proposed, he also raised conventual buildings. He made his chapter monastic, and in place of the five canons put sixty monks, all well instructed in reading and singing (*Vita*). He was determined to prevent any of his successors from turning out his monks and making the chapter again secular, and accordingly he secured to the monastery a separate share of the possessions of the church, and made it, as far as money matters were concerned, independent of the bishop. It has been suggested that, small as the cathedral church now is, Gundulf's building was still smaller, and that the later Norman nave 'was an enlargement rather than a rebuilding' (Freeman, *William Rufus*, i. 54). This seems unlikely. The parts of the now existing church which may fairly be supposed to be his work are the early portion of the crypt below the western end of the chancel, a very small bit of the west front, and the massive tower on the northern side (G. T. Clark). To these it has been proposed to add the masonry of the walls of the nave, but this of course must be mere guess-work; the arcades are later (Parker). Lanfranc helped the bishop so largely in this undertaking that the restoration is ascribed to him by the Canterbury historian (Gervase, ii. 368). Gundulf was employed by the Conqueror to build the Tower of London, and while engaged in this work lodged at the house of a burgher named Eadmer Anhoende, who was evidently strongly attached to him, was buried along with his wife in Rochester Cathedral, and founded an obit there (*Registrum Roffense*, p. 32). Gundulf was certainly the architect of the White Tower. Before he died he must have seen the keep completed and some progress made in the walls of the enceinte (Clark). He built a castle at Rochester for William Rufus at a cost of 60*l.*, being compensated by the manor of Hedenham in Buckinghamshire, about which there had been a dispute between him and the king. The present tower at Rochester, however, is not his work, but was built by archbishop William of Corbeuil (Gervase, ii. 382). At West Malling, where he appears to have constantly resided, he built a noble tower for himself, the shell of which still remains perfect and unaltered. It is usually called St. Leonard's Tower. The broad and massive tower of the parish church is also probably his work (Clark). He built a nunnery at Malling, of which there are some remains; the lower stage of the west front is no doubt part of his building. The nunnery was dedicated in 1103. Among the gifts that he made to his abbey was Dartford, and there the Norman parts of the church may be ascribed to him.

In spite of all his architectural engagements, he was diligent in performing his episcopal duties. He constantly acted as Lanfranc's commissary, and held ordinations and other functions for him. Nor did he ever fail when at Rochester to perform the service of the mass twice each day. Lanfranc recovered some of the estates of the see for him, and gave him Malling, which he won from Bishop Odo, earl of Kent, in a suit on Pennenden Heath. On the death of Lanfranc in 1089 he took charge of the diocese of Canterbury, and was sent by the king to punish the monks of St. Augustine's and some of the inhabitants of Canterbury for raising a riot (*Anglo-Saxon Chron.* App. p. 389). When his old friend Anselm was appointed to the see of Canterbury, Gundulf wrote to the monks of Bec, entreating them not to grudge resigning their abbot (*Epp.* iii. ep. 3), and he entertained the archbishop-designate in various manors belonging to the see before his consecration (*Historia Novorum*, col. 369). He is said to

have been liked by Rufus, who gave him the manor of Lambeth to make up for the expense brought upon him by the siege of Rochester Castle during the rebellion of 1088 (*Vita*). When Rufus had recovered from his severe sickness in 1093, the bishop one day while talking familiarly with him expressed a hope that he would lead a better life, to which the king replied with a strange piece of blasphemy. In the council held at Rockingham in March on the questions at issue between the king and Anselm, Gundulf was the only bishop who abstained from disowning the primate (*S. Anselmi Vita* II., iii. 24). He was present at the dedication of Gloucester Abbey on 15 July 1100. His name appears in attestation of the charter which Henry I published at the beginning of his reign. Henry treated him with marked respect, and his queen, Matilda, liked to talk with him, and caused him to baptise her son William. He is said to have remonstrated with the lords who rebelled against Henry, and to have convinced some among them of the evil of their conduct. In 1102 he assisted Gilbert, abbot of Westminster, to examine the body of the Confessor, and from pious motives tried to possess himself of a hair of the royal saint's beard, but found that he could not pull it out (Ailred, col. 408). He was attended in his last illness by Anselm and Ralph, abbot of Seez, who succeeded him in his bishopric and afterwards became archbishop of Canterbury. He died on 7 March 1108 at the age of eighty-four, and was buried by Anselm in his cathedral church. The tomb said to be his, on the south side of the choir, near the altar, really belongs to the fifteenth century, but may perhaps contain his body (Bloxam, *Gent. Mag.* 1863, ii. 689). It is said that a large Bible was once in existence at Amsterdam, part of which had been copied out by Gundulf, and which contained the inscription 'prima pars bibliæ per bonæ memoriæ Gundulphum Roffensem episcopum' (*Hist. Lit. de la France*, ix. 374). His holiness of character is generally recognised, and is amply proved by his long friendship with Anselm. He appears in the legend of Bishop Wulfstan's appeal to the Confessor as endeavouring at Lanfranc's order to pull the bishop's staff from the king's tomb (Ailred, col. 406), and in a story about the death of Rufus. The king has a dream; the bishop explains it to him, exhorts him to mend his ways, and gives him absolution (Benoît de Ste. More, l. 40523 sqq.; Giraldus, *De Instructione Principum*, p. 174).

[Vita Gundulfi, Anglia Sacra, ii. 273 sqq. and Migne's Patrologia Lat. vol. clix. col. 813 sqq., by a contemporary monk of Rochester; Ernulf's Hist. Roffen. in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 336 sqq.; Thorpe's Registrum Roffense, p. 31; Epistolæ S. Anselmi, Eadmer, Vita S. Anselmi, Historia Novorum, Migne's Patrologia Lat. vols. clviii. clix.; for Gundulf's buildings, Clark in Old London, Archæological Institute, vol. 1866, p. 97; Clark's Mediæval Military Architecture, ii. 252, 291; Parker in Gent. Mag. 1863, ii. 255, and Freeman; Epp. Lanfranci, Chron. Beccenes, Vita Lanfranci, Giles's Patres Eccl. Anglic.; Ailred of Rievaulx, cols. 406, 408, in Twysden's Scriptores Decem; William of Malmesbury, Gesta Pontificum, pp. 136, 137, Anglo Saxon Chron. App., Gervase of Canterbury, i. 367, ii. 376 (all Rolls Ser.); Giraldus, De Instructione Principum, Anglia-Christiana Society; Benoît de Ste. More, ed. Fr. Michel; Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. iv. passim, and William Rufus, vols. i. and ii. passim.] W. H.

GUNN, BARNABAS (*d.* 1753), organist and composer, was organist at Gloucester Cathedral, 1732 to 1740; and held a like office at St. Philip's and St. Martin's churches, Birmingham, probably from 1740 until 1753; while from about 1750 until 1753 he seems to have held a similar post at Chelsea Hospital. One Barnabas Gunn died, according to the books of Chelsea Hospital, early in 1753, and a Barnabas Gunn was buried at Birmingham 11 Feb. the same year. In the following April a new organist was appointed at St. Martin's, Birmingham. A Barnabas, son of Barnabas Gunn, buried at Birmingham in 1742, was probably a son of the organist. In Grove's 'Dictionary' two organists, named respectively Barnabas and Barnaby Gunn, appear, but there seems little doubt that these names are merely variations of the name of one person.

Gunn was a subscriber to Galliard's 'Hymn of Adam and Eve,' 1728. He published at Gloucester, 1736, a thin quarto volume, 'Two Cantatas and Six Songs,' prefaced by a poetical address, 'to all lovers of musick,' and a list of 464 subscribers, including the name of Handel and other musicians, and members of the choirs of Gloucester and Worcester. At Birmingham, in 1745, he brought out 'Six Solos for Violin and Violoncello,' and the musical setting of a hymn by Dr. Watts. In London he published 'Six Setts of Lessons for the Harpsichord,' and 'Twelve English Songs, Serious and Humourous,' written in a less pedantic vein than his instrumental music.

[Information kindly given by Dr. C. Lee Williams, Gloucester, the Rev. H. B. Bowlby, Birmingham, and the secretary to Chelsea Hospital; Bunce's Hist. of Old St. Martin's; Rimbault's notes to Lysons's Meetings of the Three Choirs, p. 37; British Museum Music Library; P. C. C. Admon. Act Book, 1753; Grove's Dict. i. 611.] L. M. M.

GUNN, DANIEL (1774–1848), congregational minister, born at Wick in Caithness in 1774, was educated at the high school, Edinburgh, and trained for the ministry by Greville Ewing at Glasgow. After being itinerant minister in Ireland for six years he became in 1810 pastor of a small congregation at Ilfracombe. He removed in 1813 to Bishop's Hull, in 1814 to Chard, and in 1816 to Christchurch, Hampshire. Here he found a scanty congregation, partly consisting of baptists. He promptly preached a sermon which, as he afterwards said, 'converted all the sensible baptists in the place,' and his congregation soon grew till it numbered a thousand, an extraordinary fact, considering that the whole population of Christchurch and the district within five or six miles was only about 2,500. Yet his preaching was entirely unemotional; no one was allowed to preach emotional religion in his pulpit, and the laymen whom he used to despatch into the neighbouring villages were strictly enjoined to abstain from adding anything to the printed discourses with which he provided them. His Sunday school, which was attended by upwards of four hundred children, attained a very high reputation, and attracted visitors from all parts of the country, even from America. He was almost equally successful in maintaining a day school which he established, and regulated with military precision.

Ann Taylor [see GILBERT, ANN], who met him at Ilfracombe, tells of his laboriously teaching a lad how to hand a chair; he would pitilessly call back a little boy on an unmanageable pony to make him take off his hat to Mrs. Gunn if he had omitted to do so. Yet his personal influence was extraordinary. Even in the matter of subscriptions his will was law; if the collection on Sunday was not what he considered sufficient, he would put in a five-pound note, and send the plates round again. Ann Taylor's enthusiasm for 'the noble highlander' seems to have been shared by all who met him. He was three times married, and lived like a country gentleman at Burton, near Christchurch. He died at Burton on 17 June 1848, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

[Congregationalist for February 1881; Report (dated July 1830) by Henry Althaus on the Constitution and Order of Christchurch Sunday School, reprinted from the Sunday School Teachers' Magazine; Three Scriptural Lessons, with Observations as to the Mode of Teaching adopted by the Rev. D. Gunn, and Specimens of the Lessons taught by him, 1855; Mrs. Gilbert's Autobiography, i. 250, 251, 258–60; private information.] E. C–N.

GUNN, JOHN (*fl.* 1790), writer on music and professor, was born in Edinburgh about 1765, taught violoncello and flute in Cambridge, and was from 1789 in London for several years, making studies in languages and history in his leisure moments. He wrote at Cambridge his 'Treatise on the Origin of Stringed Instruments,' and published it with his 'Theory and Practice of Fingering the Violoncello, with Examples,' about 1789. 'Forty favourite Scotch Airs adapted for Violin, Violoncello, or Flute,' followed as a supplement to that work. In 1790 Gunn translated from the Italian A. D. R. Borghese's 'New and General System of Music' (originally published in French, 1788, Paris). 'An Essay on Harmony . . . adapted to the Violoncello,' was brought out at Edinburgh, 1801. About this time Gunn married Ann Young, a pianist, and authoress of 'Elements of Music,' 'An Introduction to Music,' and some ingenious musical games. In 1805 Gunn read before the Highland Society a paper on the harp, which was printed by their desire in 1807 as 'An Historical Enquiry respecting the performances of the Harp in the Highlands of Scotland, from the earliest times till it was discontinued about 1734,' &c., 4to, Edinburgh. This is a valuable contribution to the history of music, and it is unfortunate that the author did not carry out his intention of writing an inquiry into the antiquity of the harp. Other works by Gunn were 'The Art of Playing the Flute,' and 'The School for the German Flute.'

[Works by Gunn and Ann Gunn; Grove's Dict. i. 641; Brown's Dict. p. 294; Baptie's Handbook, p. 89.] L. M. M.

GUNN, ROBERT CAMPBELL (1808–1881), naturalist, son of an officer in the army, was born at the Cape of Good Hope, 4 April 1808, and as a child moved with his father to Bourbon (when that place was captured), the Mauritius, the West Indies, and Scotland. His first appointment was in the royal engineers' department at Barbadoes until 1829, when he emigrated to Tasmania. Here he acted as assistant-superintendent of convict prisons, and was afterwards promoted to superintendent, to which were attached the functions of police magistrate and coroner. Gunn's latent love for natural history was awakened by association with an enthusiastic colonial naturalist in 1831, William Lawrence, who died the following year. A correspondence was soon opened with Sir William Hooker and Dr. Lindley, who sent out books and scientific apparatus in exchange for the plants sent home from Tasmania. A large series of mammals, birds, reptiles, and

mollusca were sent to Dr. J. E. Gray, and are now in the British Museum. He was elected F.L.S. in January 1850, and F.R.S. 1 June 1854. In 1864 Gunn was appointed one of the three commissioners charged to advise upon the most suitable position for the capital of New Zealand, the decision being Wellington. Gunn helped to form the Royal Society of Tasmania. He died at Hobart Town 14 March 1881.

[Proc. Linn. Soc. 1880–2, p. 64; Proc. Royal Soc. No. 222, 1882.] B. D. J.

GUNN, WILLIAM (1750–1841), miscellaneous writer, born on 7 April 1750 at Guildford, Surrey, was the son of Alexander Gunn of Irstead, Norfolk. He attended Fletcher's private school at Kingston-upon-Thames for six years. In 1784 he entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, as a sizar (*College Admission Register*). He took holy orders, in 1784 became rector of Sloley, Norfolk, and in 1786 obtained the consolidated livings of Barton Turf and Irstead. The latter he resigned in 1829 in favour of John Gunn upon receiving the vicarage of Gorleston, Suffolk. In 1795 he obtained the degree of B.D. as a 'ten-year man.' During a residence in Rome he obtained permission to search the Vatican and other libraries for manuscripts relating to the history of England, and published anonymously, as the result of his research, in 1803, a collection of 'Extracts' from state papers of the sixteenth century, describing the ancient manner of placing the kingdom in military array, the various modes of defence adopted for its safety in periods of danger, and the evidence of foreigners as to the national character and personal bravery of the English. In the Vatican he discovered a tenth-century manuscript of the 'Historia Britonum,' commonly ascribed to Nennius, which he printed in 1819 with an English version, facsimile of the original, notes, and illustrations (another edition of the translation only, with a few additions, was published by J. A. Giles in 1841). His 'Inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture,' 8vo, London, appeared in 1819. Gunn's most important work was 'Cartonensia; or, an Historical and Critical Account of the Tapestries in the Palace of the Vatican; copied from the designs of Raphael, etc. To which are subjoined Remarks on the Causes which retard the Progress of the higher Departments of the Art of Painting in this Country,' 8vo, London, 1831 (2nd edit. 1832). He died at Smallburgh, Norfolk, on 11 April 1841.

[Gunn's Works; Gent. Mag. 1841, pt. ii. 548–549.] G. G.

GUNNING, ELIZABETH, Duchess of Hamilton and of Argyll (1734–1790), younger daughter of John Gunning of Castlecoote, co. Roscommon, by Bridget, youngest daughter of Theobald, viscount Mayo, one of two sisters famous for their beauty of face and figure, was born in 1734, and came to London in 1751 [see under Coventry, Maria, Countess of, sister of Elizabeth]. She surreptitiously married James, sixth duke of Hamilton, at half-past twelve at night, on 14 Feb. 1752, at Mayfair chapel, with, Horace Walpole says, 'a ring of the bed-curtain' (Walpole, *Letters*, ii. 279). When she was presented on her marriage, the anxiety to see her was so great that it was said that the 'noble mob in the drawing-room clambered upon chairs and tables to look at her' (*ib.* p. 281). A poem entitled 'The Charms of Beauty,' 1752, 4to, was written in her honour. By her marriage with the Duke of Hamilton she had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Edward, twelfth earl of Derby, and two sons, James George and Douglas, who both became dukes of Hamilton. Her husband died on 18 Jan. 1758, and she was for a short time engaged to Francis Egerton, duke of Bridgewater [q. v.], but the match was broken off because she refused to give up her intimacy with her sister. On 3 March 1759 she married John Campbell, marquis of Lorne, lieutenant-colonel of the 42nd regiment, and heir to the dukedom of Argyll. Her beauty was unimpaired, and her behaviour modest (*ib.* iii. 211). In October 1760, when her sister, who is said to have been the lovelier of the two, died of consumption, she was thought to be dying of the same disease. She was ordered to Italy, but her health improving, she seems to have passed the winter with her husband at Lyons (*ib.* pp. 345, 358, 371). She returned to England in restored health, and 'almost in possession of her former beauty,' was one of the ladies commissioned to conduct the Princess Charlotte to England in September to be married to the king, and was appointed a lady of the bedchamber (*Memoirs of George III*, i. 70). In August 1763 she was in Paris, where she was engaged in a suit about the Douglas estate, and Horace Walpole, though considering her 'sadly changed by ill-health,' remarks on the bad taste of the French who thought the Duchess of Ancaster better-looking. It is said that Queen Charlotte was jealous of the king's admiration for her. During the Wilkes riots in March 1768 she behaved with great resolution, and though her husband, Lord Lorne, was absent, and she was in delicate health, refused to illuminate her house in Argyll Buildings at the bidding of the mob, which

battered the doors and windows for three hours. Her husband succeeded to the dukedom of Argyll in 1770, and on 4 May 1776 she was created Baroness Hamilton of Hambledon in Leicestershire, with remainder to her male issue as barons. Sir N. Wraxall says that 'even when far advanced in life, and with very decayed health,' she was remarkably beautiful, and 'seemed composed of a finer clay than the rest of her sex.' By her second husband she had three sons: George John, died in infancy; George William and John Douglas, who both became dukes of Argyll; and two daughters: Augusta, who for a short time captivated the Prince of Wales (George IV), and who married Colonel (afterwards General) Henry Clavering; and Charlotte Susan Maria, afterwards Lady Charlotte Bury [q. v.] The duchess died at London, on 20 May 1790, and was buried in the collegiate church of Kilmun in Argyllshire. Her barony descended to her second son, Douglas, eighth duke of Hamilton, her eldest son having died without issue in 1779. On the death of the Duke of Hamilton without issue in 1799, it passed to George William, her eldest surviving son by her second husband, the Duke of Argyll. There are portraits of Elizabeth Gunning as duchess of Hamilton by F. Cotes, engraved by James McArdell; by W. Hamilton, engraved by J. Finlayson; as duchess of Argyll by C. Read (in a lace-cap), engraved by J. Finlayson 1770. An engraving by Cook from this picture forms the frontispiece to Jesse's 'Selwyn and his Contemporaries.' There is an engraved portrait by R. Houston in Houston's 'Miss Gunnings.' Another portrait by Read was engraved by R. Lawrie 1771 (Bromley, *Cat. of Portraits*, p. 417).

[Horace Walpole's Letters, ii-ix. passim, ed. Cunningham; Memoirs of Reign of George III, i. 70, iii. 188; Last Journals, ii. 296; Strange Occurrences; Works, iv. 366, ed. Berry; Wraxall's Memoirs, v. 369, 370; Quarterly Review, cv. 477; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, i. 119, 723. ed. Wood; Courthope's Historic Peerage, p. 233.]

W. H.

GUNNING, ELIZABETH, afterwards Mrs. Plunkett (1769–1823). [See under Gunning, Susannah.]

GUNNING, HENRY (1768–1854), senior esquire bedell of the university of Cambridge, was born at Newton, Cambridgeshire, on 13 Feb. 1768. His father, Francis Gunning, who was vicar of Newton and also of the adjacent parishes of Thriplow and Hauxton, was grandson of William Gunning, the first cousin and secretary of Peter Gunning [q. v.], successively bishop of Chichester and Ely. Henry was educated first at Ely, in a school kept by Jeffrey Bentham, a minor canon of the cathedral, and brother of James Bentham [q. v.]; and afterwards in the endowed school of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, under the Rev. Edward Waterson. He entered Christ's College, Cambridge, as a sizar in October 1784, became a scholar of that house, and graduated B.A. as sixth wrangler in 1788 (M.A. 1791). On 13 Oct. 1789 he was elected one of the esquire bedells of the university (Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, iv. 437). He became senior esquire bedell in 1827. In that capacity he received gold chains from three successive chancellors of the university, viz. the Marquis of Camden, 1834, the Duke of Northumberland, 1844, and Prince Albert, 1847.

An advanced whig in politics he took an active part in local politics, was a strenuous supporter of the cause of parliamentary reform, and after the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act was from 1835 to 1841 a member of the town council of Cambridge. In 1847 an accidental fall left him incurably lame. His official connection with the university continued for more than sixty-five years. He was highly esteemed for his courtesy, gentlemanly bearing, and readiness to communicate his extensive knowledge respecting academic ceremonies and privileges. He died at Brighton on 4 Jan. 1854.

He married in 1794 Miss Bertram, whom he survived many years. His eldest son—and the only one who survived him—was Henry Bertram Gunning of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, formerly a charity commissioner and an assistant tithe commissioner. Another son, Francis John Gunning, was a solicitor and town clerk of Cambridge from 1836 to 1840; and a third son, Frederick Gunning, was a barrister in extensive practice on the Norfolk circuit, and the author of 'A Practical Treatise on the Law of Tolls,' London, 1833, 8vo.

Gunning's chief literary work was 'Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge from the year 1780' [to 1820], 2 vols. London, 1854, 8vo. Though he did not begin these entertaining sketches until he was more than eighty years old, they betray few marks of senility. The anecdotes of his contemporaries are highly amusing, and his facts are generally accurate. The work was published posthumously; it had been dictated to an amanuensis, Miss M. Beart, who prepared it for publication. Prefixed to the first volume is a portrait of the author, lithographed by Day & Son. A fine portrait of him, in oil, painted by Dr. Woodhouse, is in the possession of Mrs. Cooper of Cambridge, widow of Charles Henry Cooper

[q. v.] Gunning also prepared a new edition of Adam Wall's 'Ceremonies observed in the Senate House of the University of Cambridge,' Cambridge, 1828, 8vo, and wrote a pamphlet on 'Compositions for Degrees,' 1850.

[Gunning's Reminiscences; Cambridge Independent Press, 7 Jan. 1854, p. 8; Cambridge Chronicle, 7 Jan. 1854, p. 4; Athenæum, 1854, p. 1038; Gent. Mag. 1854, pt. i. p. 207, pt. ii. p. 342.] T. C.

GUNNING, JOHN (*d.* 1798), surgeon, was assistant surgeon to St. George's Hospital, London, from 21 Jan. 1760 to 4 Jan. 1765, and full surgeon from that date till his death. In 1773 he was elected steward of anatomy by the Surgeons' Company, but paid the fine rather than serve. In 1789 he was elected examiner on the death of Percival Pott, and in the same year he was chosen master of the company, and signalised his year of office by a firm effort to reform its administration and reorganise its work. His attack upon the expensive system of dinners of the courts of assistants and of examiners, and his philippic on retiring from office on 1 July 1790, as recorded by South, show that he could be fearlessly outspoken. 'Your theatre,' he says, in his last address, 'is without lectures, your library-room without books is converted into an office for your clerk, and your committee-room is become his eating-parlour. . . If, gentlemen, you make no better use of the hall than what you have already done, you had better sell it, and apply the money for the good of the company in some other way.' The court of assistants appointed a committee to consider the question, and numerous reforms were effected. In 1790 Gunning was appointed the first professor of surgery; but he soon resigned on the plea that it occupied too much of his time, and no new appointment was made. Gunning was in general opposed to his colleague at St. George's, John Hunter, who was frequently overbearing to his professional brethren, and appeared to them to neglect the proper business of a surgeon for unpractical pursuits. The quarrel rose to a great pitch when a surgeon was elected in succession to Charles Hawkins. Keate was supported by Gunning, and Home by Hunter, and after a sharp contest Keate was elected. A dispute ensued about fees for surgical lectures, which led to a controversy between Gunning, senior surgeon, supported by two of his colleagues, and Hunter (see the account in Ottley, *Life of J. Hunter*, pp. 126–132). It ended in John Hunter's dramatically sudden death on 16 Oct. 1793, immediately after being flatly contradicted by one of his colleagues, apparently Gunning. In 1796 it was determined to sell the Surgeons' Hall on account of the expense attending its repair; but on 7 July Gunning, on behalf of the committee, reported that as no one had bid within 200*l.* of the price set upon it, it had been bought in. At the same court Henry Cline [q. v.] was elected a member of the court of assistants, in the absence of a governor (one having just died, and the other being blind and paralysed in Warwickshire). This voided the charter. A bill brought into parliament in 1797 to indemnify the company, and to give it greater power over the profession, after passing the commons, was lost in the House of Lords by the influence of Thurlow, owing, it is said, to his grudge against Gunning. Thurlow having said, 'There's no more science in surgery than in butchery,' Gunning had retorted: 'Then, my lord, I heartily pray that your lordship may break your leg, and have only a butcher to set it.' Gunning had been appointed surgeon-general of the army in 1793, on the death of John Hunter; he was also senior surgeon extraordinary to the king. He died at Bath on 14 Feb. 1798. His nephew, John Gunning, served as surgeon with the army in Flanders in 1793–4, throughout the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo. He was nominally surgeon to St. George's from 1800 to 1823, but soon after the peace settled in Paris, where he died in 1863 in his ninetieth year.

[J. F. South's Memorials of the Craft of Surgery in England, pp. 284–91, 382–403; Gent. Mag. 1793 ii. 1062, 1798 i. 177; Ottley's Life of J. Hunter, pp. 126–32; Dr. W. E. Page's 'Account of St. George's Hospital,' St. George's Hospital Reports, vol. i. 1866.] G. T. B.

GUNNING, Miss MARIA, afterwards Countess of Coventry (1733–1760). [See Coventry.]

GUNNING, PETER (1614–1684), bishop of Ely, was son of Peter Gunning (*d.* 1615), vicar of Hoo, Kent, whose brother Richard settled in Ireland and was ancestor of Sir Robert Gunning [q. v.] and the famous beauties; his mother was Ellen, daughter of Francis Tracy of Hoo. He was born 16 Jan. 1613–14 at Hoo, and was educated at the King's School, Canterbury; at the age of fifteen he proceeded to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1632 and M.A. in 1635. He was elected fellow in 1633, and at once became college tutor. Having received holy orders he was appointed by the master and fellows of Peterhouse to the cure of Little St. Mary's. He was an ardent royalist, and when the civil war broke out at once threw his influence as a famous preacher into the

king's scale. When the parliamentary party was quite in the ascendant, he had the courage to urge the university in a sermon at St. Mary's to 'publish a formal protestation against the rebellious League;' and, on going to Tunbridge to visit his mother, he preached two sermons stirring up the people to contribute to the pecuniary relief of the king's forces there. He was imprisoned for a short time, and then deprived of his fellowship because he refused to take the 'engagement.' Having fired a parting shot in the shape of a 'Treatise against the Covenant,' he retired to Oxford. On 10 July 1644 he was incorporated M.A. He was then appointed chaplain of New College by Dr. Pink, the warden, and for two years he acted as curate to Dr. Jasper Mayne at Cassington, a village near Oxford. The court was then at Oxford, and Gunning on more than one occasion preached before it; and on 23 June 1646, the very day before the surrender of Oxford to the parliamentary forces, a complimentary degree of B.D. was conferred upon him and several other Cambridge men. Throughout 'the troubles' Gunning never wavered either in his principles or in his conduct. He acted as tutor to Lord Hatton and to Sir Francis Compton, and was appointed chaplain to Sir Robert Shirley. Though sometimes accused of 'leaning towards popery,' Gunning was always a thorough English churchman, as much opposed to Romanism on the one side as to puritanism on the other. He held a disputation with a Roman priest, and acquitted himself so well that Sir Robert Shirley settled on him an annuity of 100*l*. On the death of Shirley, Gunning undertook the services at the chapel of Exeter House in the Strand, and, in spite of some remonstrances from Oliver Cromwell, conducted them strictly in accordance with the rites of the church of England. Cromwell, however, connived at the practice, and the Exeter House chapel became a frequent resort for churchmen. On one occasion—possibly on more—he met with serious molestation. John Evelyn records that on Christmas day 1657 he went to 'Exeter Chapel, where Gunning was preaching. Sermon ended, as he was giving us the holy sacrament, the chapel was surrounded with soldiers, and all the communicants and assembly surprised and kept prisoners by them, some in the house, others carried away.'

After the Restoration Gunning's rise was rapid. In 1660 he was created D.D. by royal mandate, presented to a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral, instituted to the rectories of Cottesmore in Rutlandshire and Stoke Bruerne in Northamptonshire, elected master of Clare Hall, and made the Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge. In 1661 he exchanged the headship of Clare for the more important one of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Lady Margaret professorship for the regius professorship of divinity. He was chosen proctor for the chapter of Canterbury and for the clergy of the diocese of Peterborough in the Lower House of Convocation, and also one of the committee for the review of the liturgy and other points at the Savoy conference. In 1669 he was promoted to the bishopric of Chichester, and in 1674–5 was translated to that of Ely, where he died on 6 July 1684, and was buried in Ely Cathedral. He never married.

Gunning, being a man of very decided convictions, has been the object of both praise and censure. He took a prominent part in the Savoy conference. Gunning, Pearson, and Sparrow represented the episcopal side in the 'personal conference' which was granted at the request of the presbyterians, who were represented in it by Bates, Jacomb, and Baxter. Gunning was specially pitted against Baxter, who gives the only contemporary account of the conference. Baxter speaks of Gunning's 'passionate addresses,' of his 'insulting answer,' and so forth; and was probably all the more incensed against him because the chairman, Dr. Sanderson, pronounced that 'Dr. Gunning had the better of the argument.' Baxter, however, also says: 'Gunning was their forwardest and greatest speaker, understanding well what belonged to a disputant; a man of greater study and industry than any of them; well-read in Fathers and Councils, (and, I hear and believe, of a very temperate life as to all carnal excesses whatsoever); but so vehement for his high, imposing principles, and so over-zealous for Arminianism, and formality and church pomp, and so very eager and fervent in his discourse, that I conceive his prejudice and passion much perverted his judgment, and I am sure they made him lamentably over-run himself in his discourses' (*Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*).

Burnet writes contemptuously of the whole affair: 'Baxter and Gunning spent several days in logical arguing to the diversion of the town, who looked upon them as a couple of fencers engaged in a dispute that could not be brought to an end,' and says of Gunning in particular that 'all the arts of sophistry were used by him in as confident a manner as if they had been sound reasoning; that he was unweariedly active to very little purpose, and, being fond of popish rituals and ceremonies, he was very much set upon reconciling the church of England to Rome.' Gunning's anti-Roman views are too clearly

stated in his own writings to allow us to admit the last assertion. It is quite likely that when 'Dr. Bates urged Dr. Gunning that on the same reasons that they so imposed the cross and surplice they might bring in holy water and lights and abundance of such ceremonies of Rome,' Gunning may have 'answered, "Yea, and so I think we ought to have more and not fewer, if we do well."' But this is a very different thing from being 'set upon reconciling the church of England to Rome;' and the charge will rather incline an impartial person to believe the statement of a writer of the next generation (N. SALMON, *Lives of the English Bishops*, 1733), who says that 'this apostolical man [Gunning] hath by his conduct at the Savoy Conference, raised himself many enemies, who have endeavoured to perpetuate their resentment by an unfair representation of matters to posterity.' Gunning is also charged with being harsh in his treatment of the nonconformists when he became a bishop. Neale writes that 'he often disturbed meetings in person,' and that, 'once finding the doors shut, he ordered the constable to break them open with a sledge.' There is no doubt that he was ready on occasion to invoke the secular arm. Neither is there any doubt that he was wrong-headed enough to oppose the lately founded Royal Society, fearing that researches into natural science might tend to undermine revealed truth. There are, however, few divines of the seventeenth century who are spoken of in such enthusiastic terms by their friends; and among his friends he numbered some of whom all men spoke well. Evelyn can hardly find language strong enough to express his admiration. He is 'Dr. Gunning, who can do nothing but what is well;' and he records with great satisfaction that he carried his son to 'that learned and pious man . . . to be instructed of him before he received the Holy Sacrament,' when Gunning gave admirable advice (*Diary*, 29 March 1672–3). He counts it as one of the advantages of Mrs. Godolphin that 'she was brought by her excellent mother to be confirmed by Dr. Gunning' (*Life of Mrs. Godolphin*). Peter Barwick admired exceedingly 'that incomparable hammer of the schismatics, Peter Gunning,' and his brother John Barwick, the dean of St. Paul's, had so high an opinion of him that he sent for 'Peter Gunning, the best friend of his soul and by far the most learned of theologians,' to prepare him for his end during the last three days of his life; and Gunning preached his funeral sermon. Sir John Reresby refers to him as 'that excellent man, Dr. Gunning' (*Travels and Memoirs*). Denis Grenville [q.v.], dean of Durham (afterwards a nonjuror), regarded Gunning as 'his first spiritual father,' and tells us how he 'prepared a draught of his whole life by way of confession in order to demand an absolution from Bp. Gunning,' and then records on 9 Nov. 1679, London, his satisfaction at receiving 'the Blessed Sacrament at the hands of good Bp. Gunning in his own chapell.' He had the evening before unburdened his conscience to his 'spiritual guide,' and received 'a solemne absolution on my knees to my great comfort' (*Remains*).

Pepys combines the views naturally taken of an uncompromising divine. He mentions over and over again 'the excellent sermons' of Gunning at the Exeter House chapel; but he also records that 'at Cambridge Mr. Pechell, Sanchy, and others tell me how high the old doctors are in the University over those they found there; for which I am very sorry, and, above all, Dr. Gunning.' Gunning succeeded Tuckney (the Platonist) both in the divinity chair and the mastership of St. John's, and allowed him a considerable annuity, 'which act,' says Anthony à Wood, 'of his being excellent and singular is here remembered to his everlasting fame' (*Athenæ Oxon.*) Wood also tells us that Gunning's 'schismatical and factious adversaries were sorry that they could not possibly fasten the least spot upon him.' He then speaks of his liberality to the poor, to his sees, and to poor vicarages. This last point is confirmed by other testimonies, which specify his benefactions in detail (see *inter alia*, WHITE KENNET'S *Case of Impropriations, &c.*). It is also touched upon in his funeral sermon by Dr. Gower, his successor in the mastership of St. John's, who mentions what must have been known to his hearers, Gunning's liberality to scholars, his bountiful benefactions in that place, and his gifts to the poor.

Gunning's works are: 1. 'A Contention for Truth, in two public disputations upon Infant Baptism, between him and Henry Denne [q. v.], in the Church of S. Clement Danes,' 1658. 2. 'Schisme Unmaskt, or a late Conference between him and Mr. John Pierson on the one part, and Two Disputants of the Romish persuasion on the other, in 1657, wherein is defined both what Schism is, and to whom it belongs,' Paris, 1658. 3. 'Account of the last Conference between Mr. Gunning and Signor Dandulo,' 1658. 4. 'A View and Correction of the Common Prayer,' 1662. 5. 'The Paschal or Lent Fast, Apostolical and Perpetual. At first delivered in a Sermon [on S. Luke v. 35–8] preached before His Majesty in Lent, and since enlarged. With an Appendix containing an Answer to the Objections of the Pres-

byterians against the Fast of Lent,' 1662. Of these works the last is by far the most famous; it was reprinted in a new edition at Oxford in 1845, forming part of the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology. Gunning is also generally supposed to have written the 'Prayer for All Sorts and Conditions of Men' in the Book of Common Prayer, though some have ascribed it to Bishop Sanderson. The most received opinion is that it was originally written by Gunning in a much larger form, and that it was reduced to its present dimensions, perhaps by Dr. Sanderson. This is thought to account for the word 'finally,' which was retained from the original prayer, and which appears rather incongruous in so comparatively short a composition.

[Gunning's Works; Wood's Athenæ Oxon., ed. Bliss, iv. 140; Evelyn's Diary; Pepys's Diary; Peter Barwick's Vita Joannis Barwick; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans.] J. H. O.

GUNNING, Sir ROBERT (1731–1816), diplomatist, born 8 June 1731 (Foster, *Baronetage*), was eldest son of Robert Gunning, by Catherine, daughter of John Edwards. He was descended from Richard Gunning, an uncle of Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely [q. v.], who settled in Ireland in the time of James I. He entered the diplomatic service, and on 23 Nov. 1765 was appointed minister resident at the court of Denmark, where he arrived in April of the following year (*Eg. MS.* 2706, f. 1). His instructions were to assist the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Walter Titley, and to keep the British government well informed of passing events. He seems to have performed his duties with regularity, tact, and ability, and on the death of Titley (27 Feb. 1768) he succeeded to the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. On 13 April 1771 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia, but did not leave Copenhagen until the end of June, reaching Berlin in the following month. On 13 Dec. he was transferred with the same rank to the court of Russia, where he arrived early in the following June, and was received in the most distinguished manner by the empress. His instructions, dated 28 May 1772, directed him to offer the services of the British government as mediator between Russia and the Porte, with a view to effecting a treaty of peace, and to support the policy of the empress in Poland, but to attempt to secure toleration for the Greek church and other dissident religious bodies. He was also instructed at a later date to solicit the intervention of the empress on behalf of the city of Dantzig in its quarrel with the king of Prussia, who was accused of levying exorbitant dues for the use of Dantzig harbour, which, on the partition of Poland, had been ceded to him without the city's. Gunning made repeated representations to the Russian foreign ministers on the subject, but met with none but evasive answers. By the empress herself Gunning was uniformly treated with marked distinction. When he dined with her she would address the greater part of her conversation to him, and she frequently admitted him to private audiences. On one occasion she condescended to order through him four copies of Kennicott's edition of the Old Testament in Hebrew, for which he gave his cheque on his bankers (*ib.* 2704, f. 152 *b*; private letter of 14–25 June 1773). The tact, zeal, and discretion with which he discharged his delicate duties were also highly appreciated by George III, who, unsolicited, nominated him a knight of the Bath on 2 June 1773, and requested the empress to invest him with the insignia of the order. She consented, and selected 9 July, the anniversary of her own accession, for the ceremony, and when it was over gave him the gold-hilted sword set with diamonds with which she had knighted him (*ib.* 2704, ff. 156 *b*, 163 *b*, 164). In the summer of 1775 he was instructed to sound the Russian foreign minister, Panin, as to the possibility of obtaining Russian troops in case of necessity for service in North America. Gunning received encouraging replies from Panin, and afterwards from the empress herself (*ib.* 2705, ff. 155 *b*, 160, 165). A regular negotiation was soon afterwards opened for a contingent of twenty thousand disciplined Russian infantry completely equipped (except their field pieces), to be furnished by the empress, and placed under the command of an English general, and transported in English ships to Canada, for service against the revolted states. A pretext for rupturing the negotiation was found in the demand of the British government that the principal officers of the contingent should take the oath of allegiance to the British crown. Gunning's conduct in the affair was much praised by Lord Suffolk (*ib.* 2703, letter dated 1 Sept. 1775). In the following November he sought and obtained his recall on account of ill-health. He was rewarded with a baronetcy on 17 Oct. 1778, and was installed knight of the Bath on 19 May 1779. He died at his seat at Horton, near Northampton, on 22 Sept. 1816. Gunning married: (1) 27 March 1752, Elizabeth, daughter of John Harrison of Grantham, by whom he had no issue; (2) in 1757, Anne, daughter of Robert Sutton of Scofton, Nottinghamshire, by whom he had issue George

William, who succeeded to the title; Charlotte Margaret, maid of honour to Queen Charlotte, who married, on 6 Jan. 1790, the Hon. Stephen Digby; and Barbara Evelyn Isabella, who married in 1795 Major-general Ross.

[Eg. MSS. 2696–2706; Parl. Papers, Hist. MSS. Comm. Gunning Papers, xliv. 400; Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. App. 248–50; Gent. Mag. 1752 p. 143, 1757 p. 141, 1765 p. 539, 1771 p. 572, 1790 pt. i. 83, 1816 pt. ii. 465–6; Nicolas's Hist. of British Knighthood, vol. iii.; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. vi. 153; Haydn's Dignities, p. 80; Burke's Baronetage; Foster's Baronetage.] J. M. R.

GUNNING, Mrs. SUSANNAH (1740?–1800), novelist, was married on 8 Aug. 1768 (*Gent. Mag.* 1768, p. 398) as Miss Minifie of Fairwater, Somersetshire, to John Gunning, son of John Gunning of Castlecoote, co. Roscommon, and of Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire, by Bridget, daughter of the sixth Viscount Bourke of Mayo (Burke, *Peerage*, ed. 1889, p. 640). Her husband's sisters, Elizabeth and Maria, were the famous beauties [see Coventry, Maria, Countess, and Gunning, Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and of Argyll]. Her husband, John Gunning, a man of dissolute life, is said to have distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and rose to be a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 65th regiment of foot, through the interest of his brother-in-law, the Duke of Argyll. His only child Elizabeth, a beautiful and accomplished girl, born in 1769, carried on simultaneous flirtations with her cousin, the Marquis of Lorne, and with the Marquis of Blandford, who was said to be favoured by her mother (cf. Walpole, *Letters*, ed. Cunningham, ix. 284, and elsewhere). General Gunning wrote to the Duke of Marlborough on 3 Feb. 1791 inquiring into Lord Blandford's intentions. A reply showing that Lord Blandford had changed his mind was returned, and afterwards appeared to be a forgery, presumably by Miss Gunning. A Mrs. Bowen forwarded some letters to the general, in which his daughter declared her passion for Lord Lorne. The general, enraged at his daughter's deceit, turned her out of doors. Mrs. Gunning followed, and both were received by the Duchess of Bedford. Many squibs and satires on what Walpole calls the 'Gunningiad' were circulated. One of these is in Nichols's 'Illustrations,' vii. 716. In March 1791 Mrs. Gunning published a 'Letter . . . addressed to his grace the Duke of Argyll,' declaring that the letters were an infamous forgery fabricated by Mrs. Bowen and Captain Essex Bowen, her husband. Captain Bowen, after vainly seeking legal redress, replied in the following April in 'A Statement of Facts in answer to Mrs. Gunning's Letter.' Soon afterwards General Gunning was accused of an intrigue with a Mrs. Duberly, and on 22 Feb. 1792 a jury, swayed by Erskine's eloquence, awarded the lady's husband 5,000*l.* damages. The general, with his mistress, had retired to Naples, where he died on 2 Sept. 1797. It is said that he altered his will the day before his death, in consequence of a letter he had received from his daughter: to her and to his wife he left 8,000*l.*, and to the latter he also bequeathed his estate in Ireland (*Gent. Mag.* 1797, pt. ii. p. 892). Mrs. Gunning died in Down Street, London, on 28 Aug. 1800, aged 60, and was buried in the north cloister at Westminster Abbey (Chester, *Reg. of Westminster Abbey*, p. 464). Before her marriage and after her separation she wrote various novels, including, 1. 'The Histories of Lady Frances S—— and Lady Caroline S——,' 4 vols. 8vo, London, 1763 (with her sister Margaret). 2. 'Barford Abbey: a novel;' in a series of letters [anon.], 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1768. 3. 'The Count de Poland,' 4 vols. 12mo, London, 1780. 4. 'Anecdotes of the Delborough Family,' 5 vols. 12mo, London, 1792. 5. 'Virginius and Virginia; a poem in six parts, from the Roman history,' &c., 4to, London [1792]. 6. 'Memoirs of Mary: a novel,' 5 vols. 12mo, London, 1793; 3rd edit. 1794, which was supposed to contain allusions to the family scandals. 7. 'Delves: a Welch Tale,' 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1796. 8. 'Love at First Sight: a novel from the French,' with alterations and additions, 5 vols. 12mo, London, 1797. 9. 'Fashionable Involvements,' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1800. 10. 'The Heir Apparent,' revised and augmented by her daughter, Miss Gunning, 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1802. She also wrote 'The Picture' (in association with her sister), 'Family Pictures,' and 'The Cottage.'

Mrs. Gunning's novels, many of which passed through several editions, are exceedingly harmless; an absence of plot forming their most original characteristic.

The daughter, Elizabeth Gunning (1769–1823), published several translations from the French, including: 1. 'Memoirs of Madame de Barneveldt,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1795. Prefixed to the second edition, in 1796, is a charming portrait of Miss Gunning by the younger Saunders, engraved by F. Bartolozzi, R.A. 2. 'The Wife with two Husbands: a tragi-comedy, in three acts [and in prose]. Translated from the French [of R. C. Guilbert de Pixèrecourt],' 8vo, London, 1803. She had unsuccessfully offered this, with an opera based upon it, to Covent Garden and Drury Lane. 3. Fontenelles"

'Plurality of Worlds,' 12mo, London, 1808. 4. 'Malvina, by Madame C—— [i.e. Cottin], second edition,' 4 vols. 12mo, London, 1810. Miss Gunning wrote novels not easily distinguishable from her mother's, though perhaps the conversations, which seldom occupy less than thirty pages, are of more frequent occurrence. They include 1. 'The Packet,' 4 vols. 12mo, London, 1794. 2. 'Lord Fitzhenry,' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1794. 3. 'The Foresters,' altered from the French, 4 vols. 12mo, London, 1796. 4. 'The Orphans of Snowdon,' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1797. 5. 'The Gipsey Countess,' 5 vols. 12mo, London, 1799. 6. 'The Village Library,' 18mo, London, 1802. 7. 'The Farmer's Boy,' from the French of Deuray Dumesnil, 4 vols. 12mo, London, 1802. 8. 'Family Stories; or Evenings at my Grandmother's,' &c., 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1802. 9. 'A Sequel to Family Stories,' &c., 12mo, London, 1802. 10. 'The Exile of Erin,' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1808. 11. 'The Man of Fashion: a Tale of Modern Times,' 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1815. Miss Gunning married Major James Plunkett of Kinnaird, co. Roscommon, in 1803 (*Gent. Mag.* 1803, pt. ii. p. 1251). She died after a long illness on 20 July 1823, at Melford House, Suffolk (*ib.* 1823, pt. ii. p. 190).

[A Friendly Letter to the Marquess of Lorne; A Narrative of the Incidents which form the Mystery in the Family of General Gunning; Captain Essex Bowen's Statement of Facts in answer to Mrs. Gunning's Letter; Trial between James Duberly and Major-General Gunning; An Apology for the Life of Major General G——; Baker's Biographia Dramatica, 1812, i. 303; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vii. 407, viii. 48–9, 253; Reuss's Alphabetical Register of Authors, 1790–1803, pt. i. pp. 428–9; [Rivers's] Lit. Memoirs of Living Authors, i. 229–31; Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, p. 278.] G. G.

GUNTER, EDMUND (1581–1626), mathematician, born in Hertfordshire in 1581, was son of a Welshman, who formerly lived at Gunterstown, Brecknockshire. He was educated at Westminster School under Busby, and thence was elected in 1599 to Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated 25 Jan. 1599–1600. He became B.A. 12 Dec. 1603 and M.A. 2 July 1606, and, subsequently taking orders, proceeded B.D. 23 Nov. 1615 (*Reg. Univ. Oxf.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., II. ii. 239, iii. 243). In 1615 he was presented to the living of St. George's, Southwark. While resident at Oxford he contributed to 'Epithalamia; sive lucus Palatini in nuptias . . . Frederici comitis Palatini . . . et Elizabethæ,' &c., 1613.

Gunter's 'New Projection of the Sphere' (in Latin) was circulated in manuscript in 1603, and gained for him the friendship of the Earl of Bridgewater, William Oughtred, Henry Briggs, and others. The English edition appeared in 1623. In 1618 he invented a small portable quadrant for more readily finding the hour and azimuth and for other useful astronomical and geometrical purposes, described in the appendix to his 'Book of the Sector.' On 6 March 1619 he was elected professor of astronomy in Gresham College. Henry Briggs [q. v.] was his colleague for a year; and their association doubtless led to Gunter's 'Canon Triangulorum; or, Table of Artificial Sines and Tangents, to a radius of 100,000,000 parts to each minute of the Quadrant,' 1620. This was the first table of its kind published, and did for sines and tangents what Briggs did for natural numbers. In these tables Gunter applied to navigation and other branches of mathematics his admirable rule 'The Gunter,' on which were inscribed the logarithmic lines for numbers, sines, and tangents of arches; and he showed how to take a back observation by the cross-staff, whereby the error arising from the eccentricity of the eye is avoided. Oughtred (*Circles of Proportion*) says: 'The honour of the invention of Logarithms, next to the Lord of Marchiston, and our Mr. Briggs, belongeth to Master Gunter, who exposed their numbers upon a straight line. And what does this new instrument (of mine) called "Circle of Proportion" but only bow and reflect Master Gunter's line or rule?'

In 1622 Gunter discovered, by experiments made at the Limehouse, Deptford, the variation or changeable declination of the magnetic needle, his experiments showing that the declination had varied five degrees in forty-two years. Gunter gave a short account in his 'Cross-Staff,' bk. ii. ch. v., of this discovery, which seemed so strange that he suspected an error, and dropped his investigations. His professorial successor, Henry Gellibrand [q.v.], confirmed and established Gunter's results, and published them in 1635. Gunter made allowance for the variation when he drew the lines upon the dials in Whitehall Gardens. At the request of Prince Charles he wrote a description of their use, which was published in 1624. These dials were destroyed in 1697. Gunter's admirable rule of proportion, now called the line of numbers ('Gunter's Line' and 'Gunter's Proportion'), and other lines laid down by it were fitted in the scale, which ever since has been called 'Gunter's Scale.' A description was given in his 'Book of the Sector,' and a more popular account of his 'Line of Proportion' was published by William Leybourn shortly afterwards. Gunter also introduced the well-known 'Gunter's

chain,' now constantly used in land-surveying. He was the first who used the words cosine, cotangent, &c., and also introduced the use of arithmetical complements into the logarithmical arithmetic (Briggs, *Arith. Log.* cap. 15). De Morgan (*Arith. Books*, xxv.) favours Gunter's claim to the invention of the decimal separator.

He died at Gresham College, 10 Dec. 1626, and was buried in the church of St. Peter the Poor, Broad Street, where his two professorial successors, Gellibrand and Samuel Foster [q. v.], were very soon afterwards buried.

His works were collected in 1624, and the second edition was edited by Samuel Foster [q. v.], with additions, in 1636. The last edition (5th, 1673), edited by William Leybourn, contains additions by S. Foster, H. Bond, and Leybourn himself, who returns to the old system for the decimal separator.

[Welch's Alumni Westmonasterienses, 1852; Hutton's Dictionary, 1815; B. Martin's Biog. Philos. 1764; English Cyclopædia: Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 141, 405, iii. 423.]

G. J. G.

GUNTHORPE or **GUNDORP, JOHN** (*d.* 1498), dean of Wells and keeper of the privy seal, is said to have been educated at Balliol College, and afterwards to have accompanied John Free to Italy, where he studied at Ferrara under Guarino of Verona (*d.* 1460), and became one of his most learned pupils. On returning to England Gunthorpe was made one of the king's chaplains, and is first mentioned in this capacity on 6 Aug. 1466, when he was appointed to deliver the king's patent of the treaty with Henry of Castile, and to receive the Spanish king's patent in return (*Fœdera*, xi. 572). On 30 Sept. 1468 he was appointed warden of the king's hall at Cambridge, being described as 'secretarius reginæ;' this post he apparently held till 1477. On 9 Dec. 1468 he received a grant of the goods of felons and suicides, and was made chief almoner (*ib.* xi. 637). On 7 March 1470 he was commissioned with others to treat with Henry of Castile (*ib.* xi. 652). On 18 Dec. 1472 he was elected dean of Wells, and his appointment was confirmed 19 Jan. 1473. On 6 July 1483 he was appointed keeper of the privy seal, with a salary of 20*s.* a day (*ib.* xii. 194). On 20 Feb. 1484 he was one of the ambassadors appointed to treat with the Duke of Brittany for a prolongation of the truce (*ib.* xii. 260). On the accession of Henry VII Gunthorpe received the royal pardon, and on 15 Dec. 1486 was one of the ambassadors to treat with Maximilian, and on 10 March 1488 one of those to treat with Ferdinand and Isabella (*ib.* xii. 319, 336). He died at Wells on 25 June 1498, and was buried in the cathedral.

Besides his deanery, Gunthorpe held numerous other ecclesiastical appointments; he was prebendary of Hoxton, London, 30 Dec. 1468, rector of St. Mary, Whitechapel, 8 Aug. 1471 (both of these were resigned next year), and prebendary of Banbury, Lincoln, 15 Aug. 1471, which he held till his death. On 22 Feb. 1472 he received the prebend of Wenlakesbarn, London, which he resigned on 3 Oct. following, when he was made archdeacon of Essex, and on 15 May 1478 exchanged his archdeaconry for the prebend of Laughton in York Cathedral (resigned in 1485); he also in 1472 received the prebend of Alton South, and in 1492 the prebend of Bitton, both at Salisbury. On 25 March 1473 he resigned the rectory of Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, and was admitted to the church of Dychesgate; on 20 May 1497 he received the vicarage of Compton Bishop, Somersetshire (Tanner). Gunthorpe is described as A.M. in his appointment to the archdeaconry of Essex, and as S.T.B. in that to his deanery.

The following works are ascribed to Gunthorpe: 1. 'Orationes Elegantes.' In MS. Bodley 587 there are five 'Orationes legatinæ' of his; the first two belong to his mission to Castile, the others relate to Charles, duke of Burgundy; the fourth was delivered at Dam, near Bruges, 8 July 1469, on the occasion of the duke's marriage to Margaret, sister of Edward IV. 2. 'Rhetorica,' imperfect. 3. 'Dialectica,' according to Tanner a part of No. 2. Both of these are in MS. Bodl. 587, which also contains 4. 'Annotationes quædam criticæ in verba quædam apud poetas citata,' assigned to Gunthorpe in the catalogue. This manuscript also contains some letters of John Free. Leland mentions 5. 'Carmina,' which Bale states were once extant at Wells, and 6. 'Epistolæ.' Leland says that Gunthorpe collected numerous books in Italy, some of which were in libraries at Oxford (*Collectanea*, iii. 16); and that he gave a number of manuscripts to Jesus College, Cambridge, where, according to Bale, Gunthorpe at one time resided. He was the builder of the deanery of Wells, 'which still retains much of its dignity of design' (Freeman, *Hist. Cathedral of Wells*, p. 142). He would also seem to have made a bequest of some kind to the church of Wells, to which in 1488 he presented an image of the Virgin made of silver and gilded.

[Rymer's Fœdera, original edition; Bale, viii. 42; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 366; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 152, ii. 105, 335, 398, 405, iii. 201, 698; New-

court's Repertorium, i. 71; Hist. MSS. Comm. Report on the Manuscripts of Wells Cathedral, pp. 142, 148, 150, 209, 280, 309–10.] C. L. K.

GUNTON, SIMON (1609–1676), divine and antiquary, son of William Gunton of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, by Ellen his wife, was baptised in St. John's Church in that town, 30 Dec. 1609. His father was registrar of the diocese, having been elected 13 March 1616 (KENNETT, *Register*, pp. 218, 229). Simon was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, as a member of which he graduated B.A. in 1630–1, proceeding M.A. in 1634 (*University Register*). Then taking orders he became vicar of Pytchley, Northamptonshire, 14 Oct. 1637, and on 12 Nov. 1646 was collated, but without effect, to the first prebend of Peterborough. During the civil war he found a retreat in the household of James Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lennox, as we learn from the dedication to the little duke Esme of his 'God's House, with the nature and use thereof, as it ought to be understood and respected by Christians under the Gospel,' 8vo, London, 1657. After the Restoration in 1660 he took possession of his prebend, and on 24 Sept. of the same year was presented to the vicarage of Peterborough. He soon afterwards obtained an act in augmentation of the living. The following year he published another little manual entitled "*Ορθολατρεία*: or, a brief Discourse concerning Bodily Worship: proving it to be God's due,' 8vo, London, 1661. In December 1666 he resigned the vicarage of Peterborough to become rector of Fiskerton, Lincolnshire, where he died and was buried 17 May 1676 (WILLIS, *Survey of Cathedrals*, 1742, iii. 516–17). By his wife, Susannah Dickenson, of Peterborough, he had several children. During his boyhood, as he himself states in a letter to Joseph Henshaw, bishop of the diocese, Gunton took copies of the inscriptions on the monuments in Peterborough cathedral, many of which were defaced by the parliamentary troops. He had also through his father's position unlimited access to the cathedral archives before they were in turn destroyed. Ten years after his death his collections, revised and augmented with an appendix of charters and privileges, and a supplement by Simon Patrick [q. v.], were published as 'The History of the Church of Peterburgh: wherein the most remarkable Things concerning that Place, from the first Foundation thereof: With other Passages of History, not unworthy publick view, are represented. . . . Illustrated with Sculptures,' fol., London, 1686. White Kennett, afterwards bishop of Peterborough, wrote large additions in a copy now preserved in the cathedral library (NICHOLS, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 398; GOUGH, *British Topography*, ii. 41-2). Thomas Baker's copy with Kennett's notes and a few of his own is in the university library, Cambridge (*Cat. of MSS.* vi. 30); a selection appeared in the 'British Magazine,' xxxvi. 542. There are also copies with notes by Bishop Cumberland, William Cole, and others, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (HEARNE, *Collections*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., ii. 237, 446). The original manuscript of Patrick's 'Supplement' was acquired by the British Museum in 1859; it is Addit. MS. 22666. An 'Epitome' of Gunton's 'History' by C. Jacob, published at Peterborough in 1804, 8vo, went through several editions.

[Information kindly communicated by the Rev. Dr. Luard; Kennett's Register, passim; Addit. MS. 5828, ff. 143*b*–171, 172*b*–183; Bridges's Northamptonshire (Whalley), ii. 125, 545, 565.] G. G.

GURDON or GORDON, SIR ADAM DE (*d.* 1305), warrior, was son of Adam de Gurdon, one of the bailiffs of Alton in Hampshire. He sided with de Montfort in the barons' war; but on 28 July 1265 repulsed the Welsh who were plundering in Somerset, at Dunster. He was one of the disinherited in 1266, and with others of his party formed a band which ravaged Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hampshire. Edward marched against them in person, and meeting them in Alton wood (or perhaps at Halton in Buckinghamshire) defeated Gurdon in single combat. Gurdon's prowess won the admiration of his conqueror, who restored him to his estates and made him one of his most trusted supporters (TRIVET, p. 269; WYKES, iv. 189; there is a slightly different story in RISH. *Chron.* p. 49). Gurdon was a justice of the forest in 1280, and in 1293 mention is made of forest offences which had been tried before him (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* p. 77). He took part both in the Welsh and Scottish wars (*Fœdera*, ed. 1816, i. 846, 925), and in 1295 was custos of the sea shores of Hampshire, and a commissioner of array in that county, and in Dorset and in Wilts. He died in 1305 (Inq. p. m. in *Calendarium Genealogicum*, ii. 680), having married (1) Constantia, daughter and heiress of John de Vanuz, whose estates were at Selborne (*Pat. Roll.* p. 41, Hen. iii.); (2) Almeria, by whom he had two sons; and (3) Agnes, whose daughter Johanna was his heiress (*Cal. Gen.* ii. 680). From his second son, Robert, the Gurdons of Assington and Letton are descended (BURKE, *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1871, i. 555). His estate of Gurdon still bears his name and is now the property of Magdalen College, Oxford.

[Dunstable Annals and Wykes's Chronicle in Annales Monastici, vol. iii. and iv.; Rishanger's Chronicle (all in Rolls Series); Trivet's Annals Eng. Hist. Soc.; Foss's Judges of England, p. 318.] C. L. K.

GURDON, BRAMPTON (*d.* 1741), Boyle lecturer, younger son of Brampton Gurdon, of Letton, Norfolk (who was nephew of John Gurdon [q. v.]), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Thornhagh, of Fenton, Nottinghamshire (CHESTER, *London Marriage Licenses*, ed. Foster, col. 598; BURKE, *Landed Gentry*, 7th edit., i. 799), was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the two degrees in arts, B.A. 1691, M.A. 1695 (*Cantabr. Graduati*, edit. 1787, p. 171). By 1696 he had been elected fellow of his college. His Boyle lectures were published as 'The Pretended Difficulties in Natural or Reveal'd Religion no Excuse for Infidelity. Sixteen Sermons preach'd in the Church of St. Mary le Bow, London, in . . . 1721 and 1722,' 8vo, London, 1723 (reprinted in the third volume of S. Letsome and I. Nicholl's 'Religion,' fol. 1739). An abridgment by G. Burnet, vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, was issued in 1737, 8vo. Gurdon was a favourite of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, who made him his chaplain and gave him the rectory of Stapleford Abbots, Essex, 17 March 1719–1720, a living he resigned 3 Nov. 1724 (MORANT, *Essex*, i. 178). On 16 March 1726–7 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Sudbury (LE NEVE, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 493); became rector of Denham, Buckinghamshire, 17 Oct. 1730 (LIPSCOMB, *Buckinghamshire*, iv. 448); and rector of St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, about 1732 (MALCOLM, *Londinium Redivivum*, iii. *468), preferments which he held until his death. He died unmarried in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 20 Nov. 1741 (*Gent. Mag.* 1741, p. 609; *Administration Act Book*, P.C.C., Dec. 1741). His other writings are: 1. 'Probabile est animam non semper cogitare. Idea Dei non est innata' [in verse.], s. sh. fol. [Cambridge], 1696. 2. 'The Distinction of Christians into Clergy and Laity justified: in a sermon [on Ephes. iv. 11, 12] preached . . . at the consecration of . . . John [Leng] . . . bishop of Norwich,' 4to, London, 1723. 3. 'Christian Religion supported by the Prophecies of the Old Testament: or, a Defence of the Argument drawn from Prophecy,' 8vo, London, 1728. 4. 'A Letter to a Lady: wherein the canonical authority of St. Matthew's Gospel is defended' [anon.], 8vo, London, 1732. 5. 'An Answer to the Defence of the Dissertation or Enquiry concerning the Gospel according to St. Matthew . . . By the Author of the Letter to a Lady,' 8vo, London, 1733.

[Authorities cited in the text.] G. G.

GURDON, JOHN (1595?–1679), regicide, born about 1595, was the eldest son of Brampton Gurdon (*d.* 1649) of Assington, Suffolk, and Letton, Norfolk, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Barrett of Bell House, Essex. He succeeded to the property at Assington (BURKE, *Landed Gentry*, seventh edit. i. 798). On 26 Oct. 1640 he was elected M.P. for Ipswich, Suffolk, being returned for the county on 12 July 1654 (*Lists of Members of Parliament, Official Return of*, pt. i. pp. 494, 502). According to Lord Holles (*Memoirs*, ed. 1699), Gurdon was one of the party in the House of Commons who gave their support to the army. He was a member of the Eastern Counties Association; but on being nominated one of the commissioners of the high court of justice for the trial of the king, refused to attend. He was, however, appointed a member of the council of state on 20 Feb. 1650 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1650, p. 5), and served on various committees (*ib.* Dom. 1650–2). On 28 June 1653 he was constituted one of a sub-committee on the business of draining the great level of the fens (*ib.* Dom. 1652–3, p. 447). At the Restoration he retired to Assington, where he died on 9 Sept. 1679, aged 84. His will, dated on 25 June 1677, was proved at London on 4 Oct. 1679 (registered in P. C. C. 129, King). By his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Calthorpe Parker of Erwarton, Suffolk, who survived him, he left five sons, Robert, Nathaniel of Woodham, Essex, Philip, Brampton, and Barrett, and three daughters, married respectively to John Gould, merchant, John Jollife, and Dr. Thomas Jacomb.

[Noble's English Regicides, i. 257–8.] G. G.

GURDON, THORNHAGH (1663–1733), antiquary, elder brother of Brampton Gurdon [q. v.], was born in 1663. As a member of Caius College, Cambridge, he received the degree of M.A. 'comitiis regiis' in 1682 (*Cantabr. Graduati*, edit. 1787, p. 171), and in the reign of Queen Anne was appointed receiver-general of Norfolk. He resided mostly at Norwich, where in 1728 he published anonymously a valuable 'Essay on the Antiquity of the Castel of Norwich, its Founders and Governors from the Kings of the East Angles down to modern Times,' 8vo (reprinted, 8vo, Norwich, 1834). Another work of great merit was his 'History of the High Court of Parliament, its Antiquity, Preheminence, and Authority; and the History of Court Baron and Court Leet, to-

gether with the rights of Lords of Manors in Common Pastures and the growth of the privileges the Tenants now enjoy there,' 2 vols. 8vo, London 1731. He died in November 1733, aged 70, and was buried in the church of Cranworth with Letton, Norfolk (note appended to reprint of 'Essay,' 1834; will registered in P.C.C. 61, Ockham). By his wife Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir William Cooke, bart. of Brome, Suffolk, he had two sons, Brampton, who died before him, and Thornhagh, and three daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, and Letitia. Mrs. Gurdon survived until 1745 (*Norfolk Archæology*, ii. 370 *n.*) Gurdon was elected F.S.A. in March 1718 (Original List of Fellows in Library of Soc. Antiq.); he erroneously appears as 'Brampton Gourdon, esq.' in Gough's 'Chronological and Alphabetical Lists,' 1798, pp. *2, 69.

[Blomefield's Norfolk, 8vo edit. iii. 92; John Chambers's General Hist. of Norfolk, ii. 1018; Burke's Landed Gentry, 7th edit. i. 799; Gough's British Topography, ii. 11.] G. G.

GURNALL, WILLIAM (1617–1679), English divine, was born in 1617 in the parish of Walpole St. Peter, near Lynn, Norfolk, and received his early education at Lynn grammar school, from which he went in 1631 to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1635 and M.A. in 1639. In 1644 he obtained the living of Lavenham, Suffolk. In the 'Journals of the House of Commons' (iii. 725) it is ordered, 16 Dec. 1644, 'that the living of Lavenham in Suffolk, having been conferred by Sir Symonds D'Ewes, patron, upon William Gurnall, the said learned divine shall be rector for his life, and enjoy the rectory and tithes as other rectors before him.' It would appear from one of his letters that when he obtained the appointment he was officiating, possibly as a curate, at Sudbury. In February 1644–5 he married Sarah Mott, daughter of a minister at Stoke-by-Nayland. He is chiefly known by his work 'The Christian in Complete Armour,' in three volumes dated successively 1655, 1658, and 1662. A reissue was edited by Bishop Ryle in 1864–5. At the Restoration he conformed and continued at Lavenham till his death on 12 Oct. 1679.

[Inquiry into the life of the Rev. William Gurnall, by H. McKeon, 1830; Biographical Introduction to his works by Bishop Ryle, 1865.] T. H.

GURNEY, ANNA (1795–1857), Anglo-Saxon scholar, youngest child of Richard Gurney of Keswick, Norfolk, who died 16 July 1811, by his second wife Rachel, second daughter of Osgood Hanbury of Holfield Grange, Essex, was born on 31 Dec. 1795, and when ten months old was attacked with a paralytic affection which deprived her for ever of the use of her legs. She passed through her busy, active, and happy life without ever having been able to stand or move without mechanical aid. At an early age she learnt Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Anglo-Saxon. In 1819 she brought out anonymously, in a limited impression for private circulation, 'A Literal Translation of the Saxon Chronicle. By a Lady in the Country.' This work, which went to a second edition, is commended by Dr. James Ingram in his 'Saxon Chronicle with Translations,' 1823, preface, p. 12. In 1825, after the death of her mother, she went to reside at Northrepps Cottage, near Cromer, with Miss Sarah Buxton. That lady died in 1839, and Miss Gurney continued to inhabit the cottage for the remainder of her life. While living there she procured at her own expense one of Manby's apparatus for saving the lives of seamen wrecked on dangerous coasts, and in cases of urgency she caused herself to be carried down to the beach, and directed the operations from her chair. She took a great interest in the subject of the emancipation of the negroes, and up to the time of her death maintained a correspondence with missionaries and educated negroes in the African settlements. She made a journey to Rome, and then visited Athens and Argos, and was contemplating a voyage to the Baltic. In 1845 she became an associate of the British Archæological Association, being the first lady member who joined the association. In the 'Archæologia,' xxxii. 64–8, is a communication from her on 'The Discovery of a Gold Ornament near Mundesley in Norfolk,' and in xxxiv. 440–2 is a paper 'On the Lost City of Vineta, a submerged Phœnician city.' In her later life she studied Danish, Swedish, and Russian literature. After a short illness she died at the residence of her brother, Hudson Gurney [q. v.], at Keswick, near Norwich, on 6 June 1857, and was buried in Overstrand Church.

[Times, 18 June 1857, p. 10; Gent. Mag. 1857, pt. ii. pp. 226, 342–3; Journ. Brit. Archæol. Assoc. June 1858, pp. 187–9; a sermon on the death of Miss Anna Gurney, by the Rev. Edward Hoare, 1857.] G. C. B.

GURNEY, ARCHER THOMPSON (1820–1887), divine and author, was born at Tregony in Cornwall on 15 July 1820. His father, Richard Gurney, born in 1790, was vice-warden of the stannaries of Devon. In 1830 he claimed to be elected member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall, but did

not succeed in obtaining the seat. He was the author of: 1. 'Fables on Men and Manners,' 1809. 2. 'Romeo and Juliet Travesty,' 1812. 3. 'The Battle of Salamanca, a Poem,' 1820. 4. 'The Maid of Prague,' 1841. He died at Bonn, Germany, in 1843. His wife, Catherine Harriet, died in 1876 (*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, pp. 200, 1213). Archer Thompson Gurney became a student of the Middle Temple 29 April 1842, and was called to the bar 8 May 1846. His connection with the bar was of short duration, as in 1849 he was ordained to the curacy of Holy Trinity, Exeter. In 1851 he took charge of St. Mary's, Crown Street, Soho, London, where he remained until 1854, when he obtained the senior curacy of Buckingham. He was appointed chaplain to the Court Chapel, Paris, in 1858, and resided in that city till 1871. After his return to England he served as evening lecturer of Holy Trinity Church, Westminster, from 1872 to 1874, as curate of Holy Trinity Chapel, Brighton, 1874–5, as curate in charge of St. Andrew's, Hastings, 1877–8, assisted at St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's Park, London, 1879–80, was curate in charge of Rhayader, Radnorshire, 1880–1, and was curate in charge of Llangunider, Brecon, 1882–3. He afterwards resided at 7 Keble Terrace, Oxford, and died of disease of the kidneys at the Castle hotel, 4 Northgate Street, Bath, 21 March 1887. He was known as a poet and a theologian, and his work entitled 'Words of Faith and Cheer,' 1874, obtained a well-deserved popularity. He was the author or translator of the following: 1. 'Turandot, Princess of China,' a drama from the German of Schiller, with alterations, 1836. 2. 'Faust, a Tragedy. Part the Second,' 1842. 3. 'King Charles the First,' a dramatic poem, 1846. 4. 'Love's Legends,' poems, 1845. 5. 'Poems, Spring,' 1853. 6. 'March and April Ditties,' 1853. 7. 'A Satire for the Age, The Transcendentalists,' 1853; 2nd ed. 1855. 8. 'Songs of the Present,' 1854; 3rd ed. 1856. 9. 'Iphigenia at Delphi,' a tragedy, 1855; new ed. 1860. 10. 'The Ode of Peace,' 1855. 11. 'Songs of Early Summer,' 1856. 12. 'Absolution, its Use and Abuse, and Excommunication,' 1858. 13. 'Poems,' 1860. 14. 'Sermons Anglicans prononcés à Paris,' 1860. 15. 'Restoration, or the Completion of the Reformation,' 1861; 2nd ed. 1862. 16. 'A Letter of Entreaty to the Rev. Dr. Pusey,' 1864. 17. 'Faith against Freethinkers,' 1864. 18. 'On Recent Propositions and the Prospect of Reunion,' a letter to the Bishop of Oxford, 1866. 19. 'Letter to a Friend on Obedience to Law, and to the Bishop,' 1873. 20. 'Words of Faith and Cheer, a Mission of Instruction and Suggestion,' 1874. 21. 'Parables and Meditations for Sundays and Holy-days,' 1874. 22. 'First Principles in Church and State,' 1875. He also wrote the words for Horsley's 'Gideon, an oratorio,' 1859, several songs which were set to music, many hymns in Shipley's 'Lyra Eucharistica,' 1864, and the hymn commencing 'Come ye lofty, come ye lowly' in Schaff's 'Christ in Song,' 1870. He wrote in the 'Theologian,' 'English Review,' 'Fortnightly Review,' 'Churchman's Family Magazine,' 'Macmillan's Magazine,' and the 'Spectator.'

[Imperial Mag. January 1886, pp. 113–14; Times, 29 March 1887, p. 8; Guardian, 23 March 1887, p. 457; Men of the Time, 1879, p. 473; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. iii. 1210–12; Boase's Collect. Cornub. p. 305.] G. C. B.

GURNEY, DANIEL (1791–1880), banker and antiquary, was born at Earlham Hall, near Norwich, on 9 March 1791. He was youngest son of John Gurney (*d.* 1809) of Earlham, Norfolk, and brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, the philanthropist, and of Joseph John and Samuel Gurney, who are separately noticed. His mother, Catherine, daughter of Daniel Bell, died in 1792. He descended from the ancient family of Gurney or Gournay, a younger branch of which held certain manors in Norfolk (temp. Henry II). Daniel was a direct descendant of this branch of the family. After completing his education Gurney entered the Norwich firm of Gurney & Co., of which he was afterwards the head, and for more than sixty years a partner. He wrote several essays on banking, which were printed for private circulation only. As the head of one of the first banks in the provinces he had much influence, both socially and politically. His amiability, courtesy, and generosity greatly endeared him to his contemporaries. Gurney was mainly instrumental in establishing the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital.

One of Gurney's favourite pursuits was archæology, and he was a prominent fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He took great interest in genealogy. In 1848 he printed in two volumes for private circulation an elaborate work entitled 'The Record of the House of Gournay,' to which he afterwards (1858) added a supplement. This book is highly valued for its varied antiquarian information and research. Gurney, who was a conservative in politics, was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Norfolk, and filled the office of high sheriff in 1853. He married in 1822 the Lady Harriet Jemima Hay, daughter of William, fifteenth earl of Erroll, by whom he had a numerous issue;

she died in 1837. Gurney himself died, 14 June 1880, at his seat near North Runcton, Norfolk.

[Times, 17 June, Lynn Advertiser, 19 June, and Norwich Mercury, 25 June 1880.]

G. B. S.

GURNEY or GURNAY, EDMUND (*d.* 1648), divine, was son of Henry Gurney of West Barsham and Ellingham, Norfolk, by his wife Ellen, daughter of John Blennerhasset of Barsham, Suffolk. He matriculated at Queens' College, Cambridge, on 30 Oct. 1594, and graduated B.A. in 1600. He was elected Norfolk fellow of Corpus Christi College in 1601, proceeded M.A. in 1602, and B.D. in 1609. In 1607 he was suspended from his fellowship for not being in orders, but was reinstated by the vice-chancellor. In 1614 he left Cambridge, on being presented to the rectory of Edgefield, Norfolk, which he held till 1620, when he received that of Harpley in the same county. Gurney was inclined to puritanism, as appears from his writings. On one occasion he was cited to appear before the bishop for not using a surplice, and on being told he was expected to always wear it, 'came home, and rode a journey with it on.' He further made his citation the occasion for publishing his tract vindicating the Second Commandment. Fuller, who was personally acquainted with him, says: 'He was an excellent scholar, could be humourous, and would be serious as he was himself disposed. His humours were never prophane towards God or injurious towards his neighbours.' Gurney died in 1648, and was buried at St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, on 14 May in that year. His successor at Harpley was instituted on the following day. It is therefore plain that Gurney conformed to the covenant, and that the Dr. Gurney whom Walker mentions as a sequestered clergyman living in 1650 was another person (*Sufferings*, pt. ii. p. 260). Gurney was married, and apparently had a son called Protestant (*d.* 1624—monument at Harpley). His wife's name was Ellen.

Gurney wrote: 1. 'Corpus Christi,' Cambridge, 1619, 12mo. This is a treatise against Transubstantiation, in the form of a homily on Matt. xxvi. 26. 2. 'The Romish Chain,' London, 1624. 3. 'The Demonstration of Antichrist,' London, 1631, 18mo. 4. 'Toward the Vindication of Second Commandment,' Cambridge, 1639, 24mo, a homily on Exod. xxxiv. 14, answering eight arguments commonly alleged in favour of image worship. 5. A continuation of the preceding appeared in 1641, and was republished in 1661 as 'Gurnay Redivivus, or an Appendix unto the Homily against Images in Churches,' London, 24mo. On the title-pages of his books Gurney spells his name Gurnay, but members of his family are usually described as Gurney.

[Fuller's Worthies, p. 258, ed. 1652; Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, p. 338, ed. 1831; Gurney's Record of the House of Gournay, pp. 463–7, 1012; Blomefield's Norfolk, viii. 458, ix. 389; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

GURNEY, EDMUND (1847–1888), philosophical writer, was third son and fifth child of the Rev. John Hampden Gurney [q. v.] He was born on 23 March 1847 at Hersham, near Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, where his father resided for some time before becoming rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, in November of that year. At the age of ten he lost his mother, who had more musical taste than she was able to gratify. From that time he went in succession to several day-schools in London till, early in 1861, he was sent away from home to a school at Blackheath. There he remained for nearly three years, passing meanwhile, with eight brothers and sisters, on the death of their father, under the guardianship of their uncle, Russell Gurney [q. v.] At Blackheath Edmund was a handsome, attractive boy, doing fairly well in both classics and mathematics, and practising the violin more sedulously than successfully. From the beginning of 1864 he read with a private tutor at Hatfield-Broadoak. Though music at this time was his chief interest, he gained a minor scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the spring of 1866. Going into residence in October he continued his musical practice, was successful in athletic sports, to which he brought a large and finely developed frame, and attracted friendship by a peculiar warmth and closeness of sympathy. In classical study he made such way as to share with another the Porson prize in 1870. He was fourth classic in February 1871. He attained a fellowship at his college in October 1872.

Gurney's undergraduate course had been lengthened by broken residence, caused by a depression of body and mind which was apt with him to follow upon moods of high enthusiasm and consuming activity. As soon as he took his bachelor's degree in 1871, being in moderately easy circumstances, he was free to follow his natural bent. This now turned him to philosophy, though he always retained the keenest interest in letters and poetry. Strongest, however, remained his passion for music. After an Italian journey in the winter of 1871–2 he began to associate at Harrow with some youthful enthusiasts banded under the influence of a leader into a

'music school,' and towards the end of 1872 he fixed his headquarters there. He still hoped to surmount a mechanical difficulty of execution, due to a certain deficiency of manual power not properly cared for in youth. He also shared the ambition of his Harrow associates to turn their musical powers to social account in efforts towards brightening the joyless lives of the poor. Many hours were accordingly spent day by day over piano or violin. In 1873 he even achieved the composition of what another member of the school describes as 'a really pretty violin sonatine;' but the net result of years spent for the most part at Harrow till 1875 was failure to come in any way near to the satisfaction of his personal longings, or the ability to fulfil what he regarded as his social purpose. He next settled in London, and still for several years continued his musical practice under different direction before he lost hope. Ultimately, although till the very end of his life he would resume hard practice at intervals, he recognised that he could not achieve success as a performer on musical instruments.

Meanwhile Gurney's inquisitive spirit was more fruitfully at work. His first publication was an article 'On some Disputed Points in Music' in the 'Fortnightly Review,' 1876; and from that time, in different periodicals, he gave proof that the strongest feeling for musical effects was consistent with a rigid scientific analysis of their conditions. His studies for some years past in psychology as well as philosophy had prepared him on one side for the work of musical theorising, and from 1877 he attained the no less requisite familiarity with the physics and physiology of sound. The notion of writing a book which should include, with a strict investigation of the musical art, an impassioned plea for its civilising function, seems to have taken shape gradually. 'The Power of Sound' was definitely commenced in the middle of 1879, and appeared before the end of 1880. Whether it was that the plan was beyond the grasp of common readers, or that musical experts resented the excess of scientific speculation, or that professional theorists found the exposition over-discursive, the merits of the book were not at once recognised. It stands in truth without a rival in its class, not only for varied interest and philosophic breadth of view, but also for positive scientific insight into some, at least, of the aspects of music. Gurney's own feeling was stronger for melody than for anything else in music; and as melodic charm is that which most directly appeals to the common people, who were to be refined, it was in melody most of all that he sought the secret of its unique power. Of melody, no one else has written with the same penetration. Nor is his treatment less masterly when he deals with the relation of music to the other arts, and more especially poetry, which had hardly less hold upon him than music itself.

Meanwhile, having married (Miss Kate Sibley) in 1877, Gurney was going through the stages of a course of medical instruction, though without any definite view to practice. Medical study, while involving such a general scientific preparation as had become indispensable to him for his musical inquiries, attracted him because of his intense sympathy with all suffering; he also felt the need of a more hopeful occupation than music had proved to him. He studied first in London, chiefly at University College, from October 1877; but, finding the crowded metropolitan classes uncongenial to his mature reflective habit, he moved a year later to Cambridge, where he could learn from friends who understood him. There he followed the regular M.B. course, and had completed two of its three examination-stages before, in the autumn of 1880, he returned to London and entered at St. George's Hospital upon the more strictly professional studies and practical training necessary for the final examination at Cambridge. Early in 1881, however, he found it no longer possible to go on with clinical recording and surgical dressing, and had to remain satisfied with the general understanding of vital processes which he had learned by the way. His medical experience bore immediate fruit in two articles, 'A Chapter on the Ethics of Pain,' and 'An Epilogue on Vivisection' (1881–2, reprinted in 'Tertium Quid'), in which a frank recognition of the conditions on which the advance of physiological science and medical practice depends, is tempered with an extremely subtle appreciation of the moral issues involved in experimentation with living animals. Darwin at the time (*Life and Letters*, iii. 210) declared himself in almost entire agreement with the position taken up by Gurney on the subject, though finding the subtlety carried rather far.

Gurney next entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn in May 1881, and read with a special pleader, afterwards with a conveyancer. His ardour was at first absorbing, but before long he again lost interest. He was now writing freely on topics of philosophy proper (chiefly in the pages of 'Mind'), his experience of life having turned his thoughts more and more to the general problems of existence. Dominated through his later studies

by the scientific spirit, he was led especially to consider the question of applying positive methods to determine the value of certain current beliefs as to human relations with an unseen world. For a number of years past, he had been joined with some friends in conducting (not himself very actively) a course of private inquiry into the pretensions of so-called modern spiritualism. After many failures to reach a definite conclusion, partly, as it seemed, because a few individuals could hardly make the inquiry sufficiently continuous and comprehensive, a plan was formed in 1882 of a regular 'Society for Psychical Research.' This was to bring together for careful testing a large variety of human experiences, real or imagined, not taken into account by any of the accepted sciences. Among the founders of the society, Gurney was, alike by temperament and variety of training, pre-eminently fitted for the kind of inquiry projected, and he had moreover, as soon as he broke off his legal course in the middle of 1883, the leisure necessary for following it out. He became from the first the most active officer of the society, and, besides taking a general charge of its various lines of inquiry, devoted himself more particularly to two of them. The one was concerned with all cases that could be collected of alleged communication between human beings otherwise than by the normal way of the senses. The collection proved to be a task of enormous magnitude, and with it was joined a protracted course of experiment on a number of persons who appeared to show the power of receiving on trial non-sensible impressions from others. A large work in two volumes, 'Phantasms of the Living,' was, towards the end of 1886, the outcome of the whole research, bearing after Gurney's name on the title-page the names of Mr. F. W. H. Myers and Mr. F. Podmore, who had in different ways contributed to its production. They agreed in holding the fact of 'telepathy' (so it was named) to be established, but Gurney took a line of his own as to the explanation in cases where the impression received took the form of fully developed apparition. Direct 'thought-transference' from mind to mind once assumed, he argued with great scientific force that the varying details and circumstances of the reported cases were all sufficiently accounted for by the known laws of hallucinative imagination. In this reference he made an elaborate survey of the psychology of hallucination which has an independent value. The other special inquiry of his later years was into hypnotism, which about that time had come at last to be recognised as a matter of serious scientific import. Nothing has so far been done in England to equal, or elsewhere to surpass, his work in this field, whether in the way of carefully devised experiment (which, however, he required the help of an operator to carry out), or of acutely reasoned interpretation. He continued busy with the subject to the last, through a year or more of nervous exhaustion that went on ever increasing. On the morning of 23 June 1888 he was found dead in bed at Brighton, having taken an overdose of narcotic to procure sleep. He left one daughter.

Gurney wrote largely from 1882 throughout the first five volumes of the 'Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research,' some of the chief papers on hypnotism and hallucinations having prior publication in 'Mind' (vols. ix. x. xii.); also, from 1884, in a more frequently appearing 'Journal' of the same society. In two volumes, published at the end of 1887, under the characteristic title of 'Tertium Quid: Chapters on various disputed Questions,' he brought together those of his scattered writings (previous to 1884) on philosophical or more popular topics which he wished to preserve, making considerable additions to one article on the 'Psychology of Music.'

[The Work of Edmund Gurney in Experimental Psychology, by Mr. F. W. H. Myers, in Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research, v. 359; information from relatives and friends; personal knowledge.] G. C. R.

GURNEY, Sir GOLDSWORTHY (1793–1875), inventor, son of John Gurney of Trevorgus, Cornwall, was born at Treator near Padstow in that county, 14 Feb. 1793. He was named after his godmother, a daughter of General Goldsworthy, and a maid of honour to Queen Charlotte. He was educated at the Truro grammar school, and in 1804, while spending his holidays at Camborne, was much impressed by witnessing one of Trevithick's earliest experiments with a steam-engine on wheels. He was placed with Dr. Avery at Wadebridge as a medical pupil, and while there first met Elizabeth Symons, to whom he was married in 1814. Gurney settled down at Wadebridge as a surgeon, but occupied his leisure in building an organ and in the study of works on chemistry and mechanical science. In 1820 Gurney, with his wife and daughter, removed to London, where he made the acquaintance of Sir Anthony Carlisle, Dr. Wollaston, and others. Gurney delivered a course of lectures on the elements of chemical science at the Surrey Institution, the lectures being subsequently published (1823). Faraday, who was then assistant to Sir Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, admitted his indebtedness to these lectures, which dealt chiefly with

heat, electricity, and gases, and anticipated the principle of the electric telegraph.

While engaged at the Surrey Institution Gurney invented the 'oxy-hydrogen' blowpipe. Before the invention of Gurney's blowpipe the risk of accident was so great that recourse was seldom had to oxy-hydrogen. Gurney experimented on different materials, and by fusing lime and magnesia he discovered the powerful limelight known as the 'Drummond Light,' because first used by Thomas Drummond (1797–1840) [q. v.] in his trigonometrical survey of Ireland in 1826–7. But Drummond, in a letter to Joseph Hume, chairman of a committee of the House of Commons on lighthouses, stated that 'he had no claim to the invention of the light, for he had it from Mr. Gurney in 1826.' Gurney, at the request of Sir Anthony Carlisle, made some experiments in crystallisation and the limelight before the Duke of Sussex and Prince (afterwards King) Leopold, and the duke personally presented him with the gold medal of the Society of Arts voted for the invention of the blowpipe. Gurney was present at Sir W. Snow Harris's experiment on Somerset House Terrace with wire for the ship lightning-conductor. He remarked to Carlisle at this time, in reference to the magnetic needle: 'Here is an element which may, and I foresee will, be made the means of intelligible communication.' The discovery of the instant starts of the magnetic needle, by meeting the poles of a galvanic battery over it, is claimed as unquestionably Gurney's, and a passage from his lectures in 1823 calls attention to the phenomenon. Gurney was devoted to music, and invented an instrument of musical glasses, played as a piano, which was afterwards performed upon at the Colosseum, Regent's Park.

Gurney began in 1823 his experiments in steam and locomotion. He took a partner in his profession of physic, and soon gave up the practice himself, much to the regret of his patients, in order to devote himself to these researches. He desired to construct an engine to travel on common roads. The weight of the engine was reduced from four tons to thirty hundredweight, and a sufficiency of steam was obtained by the invention of the 'steam jet.' Mr. Smiles (*Life of Stephenson*) attributes to George Stephenson the invention of the steam-jet or blast, and its application to locomotive engines. In 1814 Stephenson sent a steam-pipe up the chimney of his engines, as Trevithick had done ten years before; but this was not the principle of the high-pressure 'steam-jet' invented by Gurney. Up to its discovery waste steam from the engine was universally dispersed through the chimney. In 1827 Gurney took his steam carriage to Cyfarthfa, at the request of Mr. Crawshay, and while there applied his steam-jet to the blast furnaces. This gave an immense impetus to the manufacture of iron. The steam-jet caused the success of Stephenson's 'Rocket' engine on the Liverpool and Manchester railway in October 1829. Previously, on 6 Oct. this engine ran about twelve miles without interruption in about fifty-three minutes; when Gurney's discovery was first applied, a velocity of twenty-nine miles an hour was soon obtained. Gurney had applied the steam-jet to steamboats as early as 1824, when constructing his steam carriage, and on 6 Oct. 1829 it was applied by Hackworth to the Sanspareil.

In July 1829 Gurney made a memorable journey with his steam carriage from London to Bath and back again, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, on the common road. This journey, undertaken at the request of the quartermaster-general of the army, was the first long journey at a maintained speed ever made by any locomotive on road or rail. Sir Charles Dance, having witnessed the capabilities of the steam carriage, ran it in 1831 uninterruptedly between Gloucester and Cheltenham for three months without a single accident, when it was put a stop to by the passing of acts of parliament imposing prohibitory tolls. The carriages ran the distance of nine miles in fifty-five minutes on an average, and frequently in forty-five minutes. The prohibitory legislation against the use of steam on common roads ruined it as a commercial speculation, and Gurney threw up the subject in disgust. A committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1831 to inquire into the subject, reported 'that the steam carriage was one of the most important improvements in the means of internal communication ever introduced; that its practicability had been fully established; and that the prohibitory clauses against its use ought to be immediately repealed.' As the clauses were not repealed, however, Gurney petitioned parliament on the subject. A second committee was appointed, which followed the conclusions of the former one as to the prohibitory clauses, and recommended a grant to Gurney for the injury he had sustained by the passing of the acts. But railways now intervened, and quickly engrossed public attention, and justice was not done to Gurney's claims.

Gurney proceeded to apply his high-pressure steam-jet to other important uses. By its means he extinguished the fire of a burning coal mine at Astley in Lancashire, and in 1849 the fire in another coal mine at Clackmannan, which had been burning for more than thirty years. The 'Gurney stove' was

another invention most extensively used. The main feature of the stove was the same which the inventor had previously applied to his system of warming and ventilating the two houses of parliament. For a second time Gurney directed his attention to the subject of light, and introduced a new mode of lighting into the old House of Commons. A further advance was made in 1852, when he arranged the system of lighting and ventilation in the new houses of parliament. He held an appointment to superintend and extend the system from 1854 to 1863, and on his retirement in the latter year from his public duties his system in its main principles was still retained.

For several years after 1845 Gurney resided for portions of each year at Hornacott Manor, Launceston, Cornwall, which he had purchased, and where he gave much attention to practical farming. He was president of two clubs for the improvement of agriculture at Launceston and Stratton. In 1862 Gurney obtained a patent for the invention of a stove, by means of which he produced gas from oil and other fatty substances. It was intended for lighthouses, and experimentally applied under his own direction for lighting a part of H.M. ship Resistance. His 'Observations pointing out a means by which a Seaman may identify Lighthouses, and know their Distance from his Ship, in any position or bearing of the Compass,' were published in 1864. Gurney suggested the flashing of light (for which he had an ingenious contrivance) as a mode of signalling.

As the result of evidence given by Gurney after a colliery explosion at Barnsley, the government enacted that all coal mines should have two shafts. He planned and superintended, by means of his steam-jet (in 1849), the ventilation of the pestilential sewer in Friar Street, London, which could not be cleansed by any other means, and suggested to the metropolitan commissioners of sewers that a steam-jet apparatus should be placed at the mouth of every sewer emptying into the great Thames riverside sewer.

Gurney was a magistrate for Cornwall and Devon, and in 1863 was knighted in acknowledgment of his discoveries. The same year, while engaged in correcting his 'Observations on Lighthouses,' he had a stroke of paralysis. He was thus incapacitated for scientific investigation, and retired to his seat at Reeds, near Bude, where the remaining years of his life were cheered by the affectionate solicitude of his daughter, Anna J. Gurney, who was his constant companion for more than sixty years, and who had taken the deepest interest in his discoveries. Gurney died at Reeds on 28 Feb. 1875. A clock was placed in Poughill church tower, Stratton, Cornwall, by Miss Gurney (25 April 1889) to commemorate her father's inventions, which had 'made communication . . . so rapid that it became necessary for all England to keep uniform clock-time' (tablet in the church).

Gurney's works are: 1. 'Course of Lectures on Chemical Science, as delivered at the Surrey Institution,' 1823. 2. 'Observations on Steam Carriages on Turnpike Roads, &c., with the Report of the House of Commons,' 1832. 3. 'Account of the Invention of the Steam-jet or Blast, and its Application to Steamboats and Locomotive Engines (in reference to the claims put forth by Mr. Smiles in his Life of George Stephenson), 1859. 4. 'Observations pointing out a means by which a Seaman may identify Lighthouses, and know their Distance from his Ship in any position or bearing of the Compass,' 1864.

[Gurney's works; Times, 26 Dec. 1875; West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser, 18 March 1875 and 8 April 1886; private memoranda. See also the bibliographical notices in Bibliotheca Cornubiensis, i. 198, 199, iii. 1212, 1213.] G. B. S.

GURNEY, HUDSON (1775–1864), antiquary and verse-writer, born at Norwich on 19 Jan. 1775, was the eldest son of Richard Gurney of Keswick Hall, Norfolk, by his first wife, Agatha, daughter of David Barclay of Youngsbury, Hertfordshire. He was educated by his grandfather Barclay, by Dr. Thomas Young, the Egyptologist, and by John Hodgkin [q. v.] He inherited a fortune from his father. In early life he travelled on the continent with his friend Lord Aberdeen. His first publication was a privately printed 'English History and Chronology in Rhyme.' In 1799 he published 'Cupid and Psyche' (4to and 8vo), an imitation in verse of the 'Golden Ass' of Apuleius (also 1800, 1801, and in Bohn's 'Classical Library,' 'Apuleius'). He also published 'Heads of Ancient History,' 1814, 12mo; 'Memoir of Thomas Young, M.D.,' 1831, 8vo; 'Letter to Dawson Turner on Norwich and the Venta Icenorum' [Norwich, 1847], 8vo; and 'Orlando Furioso' [1843], 8vo (verse translation, written in 1808, of parts of the poem). He also wrote for the 'Archæologia,' chiefly on English antiquities, in vols. xviii. (on the Bayeux Tapestry), xx–xxii. xxiv. xxv. and xxx. He purchased from the widow of Samuel Woodward all his manuscripts, drawings, and books on Norfolk topography, and printed for Mrs. Woodward's benefit the 'Norfolk Topographer's Manual' and the 'History of Norwich Castle.'

In March 1816 Gurney became M.P. for

Newtown, Isle of Wight, and sat in six successive parliaments. He served much on committees. In 1835 he was high sheriff of Norfolk. He was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on 12 March 1818, and was vice-president from 1822–46. He contributed to the society many hundreds of pounds for the publication of Anglo-Saxon works. He was also fellow of the Royal Society (elected 15 Jan. 1818); member of the British Archæological Association from 1843; vice-president of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society; and a supporter of the Norwich Museum and Literary Institute. Gurney lived at Keswick Hall and in St. James's Square, London, where he saw much society till the last twenty years of his life, when he suffered from ill-health. He died at Keswick Hall on 9 Nov. 1864, and was buried in Intwood churchyard, near Norwich. He was the head of the Norfolk family of the Gurneys, and his great wealth chiefly descended to Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P. for Lynn. He possessed a library of from ten to fifteen thousand volumes, in every one of which he used to boast he had read. He left some interesting diaries, which were not to be published for fifty years. Between 1822 and 1830 he had presented to the British Museum H. Jermyn's manuscript collections for the history of Suffolk; the seal of Ethelwald, bishop of Dunwich; and Roman tesselated pavements from Carthage (*Brit. Mus. Guide to the Exhibition Galleries*; cf. Michaelis, *Ancient Marbles, &c.*, p. 175 *n.*) Gurney is described as having a habit of questioning everything: 'he seemed never to agree with you;' but he was kind, liberal, and hospitable. He married in 1809 Margaret (*d.* 1855), daughter of Robert Barclay, M.P., of Ury, Kincardineshire. They had no children. Gurney's portrait (when about twenty) was painted by Opie, and also, about 1840, by Briggs. The 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1865 states that the originals are at Keswick Hall, and copies in the possession of Mr. Daniel Gurney of North Runcton.

[Gent. Mag. 1865, 3rd ser. xviii. 108–10; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1886, vol. i. see 'Gurney of Keswick;' Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. xxi. 254 f.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Athenæum, 1864, July–December, p. 675; Archæological Journal, xxii. 377.] W. W.

GURNEY, JOHN (1688–1741), quaker, was the son of John Gurney (1655–1721), a merchant of Norwich, and a Friend, who had been imprisoned from 1683 to 1685 for refusing the oath of allegiance, and who brought up his family strictly in his own faith. He married Elizabeth Swanton and had four sons. John, the eldest, was born in St. Gregory's parish, Norwich, 16 July 1688, was educated at Norwich and followed mercantile pursuits. Early in his life he became an active quaker, and when twenty-two was accepted as a minister. He devoted himself chiefly to the discipline of the society. In 1719 he attended the yearly meeting in London to propose to the government a further modification in the form of legal affirmation for the relief of conscientious friends, which was granted in 1721. He appears to have travelled with Thomas Story, but his ministrations were chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of Norwich. In 1720 he defended the Norwich wool trade before a committee of parliament from proposed encroachment with such success and ability that Sir Robert Walpole, his personal friend, offered him a government borough. He held, however, that as the law then stood a quaker could not conscientiously sit in parliament. In 1733 he visited London, and preached before the Gracechurch Street meeting. He died, after a long and painful illness, on 23 Jan. 1741 (O.S.), aged 52, and was buried at Norwich. He married, 9 Aug. 1709, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hadduck of Little Barningham; she died 4 Jan. 1757. His two sons, John and Henry, were the founders of Gurney's bank; his descendants in the male line became extinct on the death of Bartlett Gurney of Cottishall in 1802; his brother Joseph was ancestor of the Gurneys of Keswick. Story describes him as a man of fine natural parts and of considerable eloquence. He was particularly esteemed as an arbitrator in cases of dispute owing to his impartiality and acuteness. His only writings are: 1. 'A Sermon preached at Gracechurch Meeting,' 1733. 2. 'Sermons preached by Thomas Story and John Gurney in the Meetings of the People called Quakers,' 1785. The popularity gained by his defence of the wool trade caused his portrait to be engraved in 1720 in a broadside; underneath the portrait are verses to the 'Norwich Quaker.' It is reproduced in the 'Record of the House of Gournay.'

[Story's Journal, ed. 1747; Collection of Testimonies (London), 1760; J. B. Braithwaite's Memoirs of J. J Gurney. 1854; Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books; Gough's Hist. of Quakers, iv. 217; Hist. of Norfolk (anon.), 1829, ii. 1264; Gurney's Record of the House of Gurney, pp. 551–5; Burke's Landed Gentry.] A. C. B.

GURNEY, Sir JOHN (1768–1845), judge, son of Joseph Gurney of Walworth, government shorthand writer [see under his father Gurney, Thomas], his mother being a daughter of William Brodie of Mansfield, was born in London on 14 Feb. 1768. He was educated partly at St. Paul's School, partly by the Rev. Mr. Smith of Bottesdale, Suffolk, and,

through attending debating societies and accompanying his father in his duties in court, decided to take to the law, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on 3 May 1793. Having at first applied himself to Old Bailey practice and joined the home circuit, he distinguished himself on 24 Feb. 1794, during the absence of his leader, in defending an action for libel against a person named Eaton. He was chosen in consequence junior counsel for the defence in the state trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall in the same year, and in 1796 defended Crossfield, who was charged with complicity in the 'Popgun Plot.' In 1798 he appeared for Arthur O'Connor and others on the charge of high treason, and summed up their defence. Being now leader of the Middlesex sessions, and having a good practice at Westminster Hall, he applied for a patent of precedence as a king's counsel, but it was refused him, nor did he obtain this honour until in 1816 it was won for him by his great skill in conducting the prosecution of Lord Cochrane and Cochrane Johnstone, accused of spreading false rumours for stockjobbing purposes. Against rivals so great as Scarlett and Copley he held the first place in the king's bench, and was also leader of the home circuit. In 1820 he conducted the prosecution of two of the Cato Street conspirators, and procured their conviction. On 13 Feb. 1832 he was appointed a baron of the exchequer and was knighted, and in January 1845 was compelled by failing health to retire. He died on the 1st of the following March at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Both in his private and public life he was much esteemed. He was a good criminal lawyer, though not deeply learned, and was an independent and acute, but severe and somewhat harsh judge. In his early years he was a dissenter, but latterly he attended the services of the church of England. He married Maria, daughter of William Hawes, M.D., by whom he had several children, including Russell Gurney [q. v.] and John Hampden Gurney [q. v.]

[Foss's Judges of England; State Trials, xxii. 22, 27, xxx. 711, 1341; Law Magazine, 1845, p. 278; Ballantine's Experiences, i. 262; Campbell's Life, i. 221; Annual Register, 1845.]

J. A. H.

GURNEY, JOHN HAMPDEN (1802–1862), miscellaneous writer, eldest son of Sir John Gurney [q. v.], and brother of Russell Gurney [q. v.], was born at 12 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, 15 Aug. 1802, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1824 and M.A. in 1827. He studied law for some time, but altering his intention was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1827, and appointed assistant curate of Lutterworth, Leicestershire; in October 1841 he also became chaplain of the poor law union at that place, where he remained for seventeen years. On 6 Dec. 1847 he was presented by the crown to the rectory of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, London, and continued there till his death. On the death of the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, prebendary of St. Pancras in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 12 Nov. 1857, Gurney was instituted to the vacant stall. He was a most earnest and popular preacher, and published many of his sermons, as well as the lectures which he composed for the Young Men's Christian Association. He also paid considerable attention to psalmody. He died at his rectory house, 63 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, 8 March 1862. He married at Edinburgh, 24 Oct. 1839, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Grey, minister of St. Mary's, Edinburgh, who had married his first cousin Margaretta, sister of John Grey of Dilston [q. v.] Gurney's third son, Edmund, is noticed separately.

He was the author of the following works: 1. 'A Collection of Hymns for Public Worship,' 1838; 4th edition, 1850. 2. 'The Christian waking up in God's Likeness,' two sermons on the death of F. W. Ware, 1840. 3. 'Psalms and Hymns for Public Worship,' selected for some of the churches in Marylebone, 1852; numerous editions. 4. 'Addresses to the Inhabitants of St. Mary's District, from the Rector,' 1852, 1862, 2 vols. 5. 'The Lost Chief and the Mourning People. A Sermon on the Death of the Duke of Wellington,' 1852. 6. 'Historical Sketches illustrating some important Events and Epochs from A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1546,' 1852. 7. 'Church Psalmody. Hints for Improvement of a Collection of Hymns compiled by T. V. Fosbery,' 1853. 8. 'The Grand Romish Fallacy, and Dangers and Duties of Protestants,' 1854. 9. 'Grave Thoughts for the New Year,' 1855. 10. 'St. Louis and Henry IV, a Second Series of Historical Sketches,' 1855; another edition, 1861. 11. 'Better Times and Worse, or Hints for Improving the Church's hold on the People,' 1856. 12. 'Sermons chiefly on Old Testament Histories,' 1856. 13. 'The Moral of a Sad Story. Four Sermons on the Indian Mutiny,' 1857. 14. 'Sermons on Texts from the Gospels and Epistles for particular Sundays,' 1857. 15. 'God's Heroes and the World's Heroes. Third Series of Historical Sketches,' 1858. 16. 'Sermons preached in St. Mary's Church, Marylebone,' 1860. 17. 'The Lord Reigneth. A Sermon on the Death of the Prince Consort,' 1862.

18. 'The Pastor's Last Words, being the four last sermons preached by J. H. Gurney,' 1862. 19. 'Sermons on the Acts of the Apostles, edited by Henry Alford,' 1862. 20. 'Four Ecclesiastical Biographies, Hildebrand, Bernard, Innocent III, Wiclif,' 1864. 21. 'Four Letters to the Bishop of Exeter on Scripture Readers.' Besides many single sermons and lectures.

[Church of England Photographic Portrait Gallery, 1859, pt. xl., with portrait; Gent. Mag. June 1862, pp. 783–4.] G. C. B.

GURNEY, JOSEPH (1744–1815), shorthand writer. [See under GURNEY, THOMAS.]

GURNEY, JOSEPH (1804–1879), shorthand writer and biblical scholar, eldest son of William Brodie Gurney [q. v.], was born in London on 15 Oct. 1804. He first attended an important committee of the House of Commons in 1822, and continued to take notes till 1872. On his father's resignation in 1849, he was appointed shorthand writer to the houses of parliament. Like his father, he manifested a great interest in religious and philanthropic movements. He was for more than fifty years a member of the committee of the Religious Tract Society, and latterly its treasurer. He was also treasurer of the baptist college in Regent's Park. He was well versed in biblical criticism and devoted much time to bringing out popular commentaries on the Bible. The best known of these was 'The Annotated Paragraph Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments according to the authorised version, with explanatory Notes, Prefaces to the several Books, and an entirely new selection of references to parallel and illustrative Passages,' two vols., London, 1850–60, 8vo, published by the Religious Tract Society. It was very successful, and received high praise from scholars of repute. The notes were prepared by competent men under Gurney's supervision. Besides two or three other bibles, he brought out 'The Revised English Bible,' London, 1877, 4to, on the same lines as, and closely resembling, the later official revised version. The profits of his literary works he gave to the Religious Tract Society. On his retirement from the office of shorthand writer to the houses of parliament in 1872, the office was conferred on his nephew, Mr. William Henry Gurney Salter. Gurney died at Tyndale Lodge, Wimbledon Common, on 12 Aug. 1879, and was interred at the Norwood cemetery. He married first Emma, daughter of E. Rawlings, esq., and secondly, Harriet, daughter of J. Tritton, esq., of Lombard Street.

[Private information; Athenæum, 23 Aug. 1879, p. 241; Sunday at Home, 1879, p. 810, with portrait.] T. C.

GURNEY, JOSEPH JOHN (1788–1847), philanthropist and religious writer, born at Earlham Hall, near Norwich, on 2 Aug. 1788, was the tenth child and third son of John Gurney, a member of a well-known quaker family, and a successful banker in Norwich, who was descended from Joseph, younger brother of John Gurney (1689–1741) [q. v.]. Joseph John was therefore a brother of Samuel Gurney [q. v.] and Daniel Gurney [q. v.] Of his sisters, Elizabeth, the third, became Mrs. Fry [q. v.], and Hannah became the wife of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton [q. v]. The mother of Gurney died while he was an infant, so that his domestic training fell to a large extent to his elder sisters, and especially to Mrs. Fry. Of a tall and manly figure, a handsome face, and a very affectionate disposition, Gurney was a favourite both with young and old. In his boyhood he was sent to study at Oxford under a tutor, though being a quaker he never became a member of the university. He was greatly and permanently attracted by classical study, and found that its discipline harmonised well with the discipline of self-control so characteristic of the Friends. His first literary effort was a contribution to the 'Classical Journal,' in the form of a review of Sir William Drummond's 'Dissertations on Herculaneum.' The learning shown in the paper was remarkable, and he was able to correct many of the author's statements. Gurney also studied Hebrew. From an early period he had many serious thoughts. His quaker views, at first rather lax, came to be held with great strength of conviction. Self-inspection became a ruling habit of his life; once a quarter, in what he called his 'quarterly reviews,' and every night, in 'quæstiones nocturnæ,' he examined the actions and spirit of each day.

In 1818 he felt himself called to be a minister of the Society of Friends, and from that time he was much engaged in work appropriate to his calling. In addition to such work, he was attracted strongly by philanthropic enterprises, and other, especially educational, movements for the benefit of the community. In conjunction with Mrs. Fry, he took a great interest in prison reform, thoroughly sharing her views on that subject. He was intimately associated with Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton, and others in the cause of slave emancipation. In politics he was a liberal, and an energetic and hearty supporter of free trade. In the Bible Society he took a very special interest, the day of the celebration of the society at Norwich being always a

festival day with him. He made many tours to the United States, partly for religious services in connection with the Society of Friends, and partly to promote such public objects as the abolition of slavery, the abolition of capital punishment, and the restraint of war. Ireland, Scotland, the United States, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Hanover, Prussia, and other parts of Germany he visited in this way. In July 1837 he sailed for America. He extended his journey to Canada and the West India islands, and did not return till August 1840. At Washington he invited the officers of the government and the members of congress to a religious meeting on a Sunday morning. The speaker of the lower house granted him the use of Legislation Hall; the chaplain of the house surrendered his usual morning service, and the room was crowded by the president and members of congress, their ladies, and many other persons. At the close of a powerful address upon Christian duty he was warmly greeted by Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and many other distinguished members.

Gurney's labours through the press were numerous and considerable. In 1824 he published 'Observations on the distinguishing Views and Practices of the Society of Friends,' intended chiefly for the younger members of the society. In the same year he published 'A Letter to a Friend on the Authority of Christianity.' In 1825, under the title of 'Essays on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Operation of Christianity,' he embodied the result of the meditation and research of many years. Southey wrote (4 Jan. 1826): 'I have gone through your volume with wonder as well as satisfaction. . . . It would have been a surprising book for one who was bred to the profession of divinity, and pursued the study with ardour during a long life.' In 1827, after a long residence and inquiry, he published 'A Report on the State of Ireland, made to the Lord-Lieutenant.' In 1830 'Biblical Notes and Dissertations, chiefly on the Doctrine of the Deity of Christ.' In reference to this work Dr. Tregelles remarked: 'Thoroughly as the field of criticism has since changed, the value of that book remains.' In 1832 'An Essay on the Moral Character of our Lord Jesus Christ.' In the same year he published 'Terms of Union,' and 'A Sketch of the Portable Evidence of Christianity,' the result of a suggestion made to him by Dr. Chalmers. In 1834 his 'Essays on the Habitual Exercise of Love to God' appeared, and the book was reissued at Philadelphia in 1840, and in a French (1839) and a German (1843) translation. On his return from America in 1840 he published his 'Winter in the West Indies,' in familiar letters to Henry Clay of Kentucky. In 1843, anonymously at first, 'The Papal and Hierarchical System compared with the Religion of the New Testament.' This was reissued with his name, under the title 'Puseyism traced to its Root, in a View of the Papal and Hierarchical System compared with the Religion of the New Testament.' Several other works were printed privately, including 'Letters to Mrs. Opie' and an 'Autobiography.' After his death was published 'Chalmeriana, or Colloquies with Dr. Chalmers' (1853), and several little brochures selected from his works.

Gurney declined overtures made to him to enter parliament. He was conspicuous for the largeness of his gifts to philanthropic objects, his generosity being facilitated by simplicity and economy in the ordinary ordering of his life. He was married three times: first in 1817 to Jane Birkbeck, who died in 1822; secondly, in 1827, to Mary Fowler, who died in 1836; and thirdly, in 1841, to Eliza P. Kirkbride, who survived him. He died, after a few days' illness, on 4 Jan. 1847, in his fifty-ninth year.

[Memoirs of Joseph John Gurney, edited by Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, 2 vols. Norwich, 1854; Memoir of, by John Alexander, 1847; Memorial of, by Bernard Burton, 1847; Reminiscences of a Good Man's Life by Mrs. Thomas Geldart, 1853.] W. G. B.

GURNEY, Sir RICHARD (1577–1647), lord mayor of London and royalist, son of Bryan Gurney or Gournard, by Magdalen Hewitt, was born at Croydon on 17 April 1577, and baptised there 8 March 1578 (*Collect. Top. et Gen.* iv. 91). He was apprenticed to a Mr. Coleby, silkman, of Cheapside, who on his death left him his shop, worth 6,000*l.* Gurney afterwards travelled in France and Italy, where he 'laid the foundations for his future traffick.' His first marriage was an advantageous one, and owing to his wealth and high reputation he was frequently chosen to act as a trustee for charities. He was himself a liberal man, and a benefactor of the Clothworkers' Company and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of both of which corporations he was warden. He became an alderman of the city of London, and was sheriff in 1633, when he received a grant of arms, which figure in the cornice round the great hall of Christ's Hospital. He was chosen lord mayor in 1641; the election was made a matter of fierce contest, 'each party put themselves in battle array, and the puritans were overcome with hisses' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1641–3, p. 132). During his year of office Gurney showed himself a zealous royalist. On Charles's re-

turn from Scotland Gurney met him at Kingsland on 25 Nov., and was knighted. On the same day he entertained the king and court at the Guildhall (Nalson, *Collection*, iii. 675–681). Two days later Charles received a deputation from the London aldermen, and promised to confer a baronetcy on Gurney, and the patent was accordingly issued on 14 Dec. following. On 11 Dec. the city petitioned the commons in support of Pym's policy. Gurney had used all his influence to oppose the petition, so much so that 'he grew to be reckoned in the first form of malignants, and his house was no less threatened than the House of Lords' (Clarendon, iv. 120). On 19 Dec. Prophet Hunt, a puritan fanatic, was brought before Gurney and committed to prison. As the riots continued Gurney arrested some of the most notorious offenders, who were rescued by their companions (see *Clarendon State Papers*, i. 222). During the excitement roused by the appointment of Lunsford to be lieutenant of the Tower, Gurney informed Charles that he could not be answerable for the peace of the city. This led at once to Lunsford's dismissal on 26 Dec. When the arrest of the five members was contemplated, the king wrote to Gurney, on 4 Jan. 1642, bidding him to refuse obedience to orders from the commons, and to raise the trained bands to keep the peace in the city. Next day the king came to the city in his search for the members. During the alarm of the following night Gurney was asked to call out the trained bands, who, on his refusal, assembled of themselves, and were with difficulty induced to disperse. On the 7th Charles ordered the five members to be proclaimed as traitors in the city, and Gurney had to reply that it was against law. His efforts, at the same time, to prevent the presentation of a petition from the city to the king proved ineffectual. He was, however, firmly loyal, and this led to his omission by the parliament from the list of persons recommended to be entrusted with the militia. Charles, in his reply to the commons, said that the lord mayor's 'demeanour had been such that the city and the whole kingdom was beholding to him for his example' (Clarendon, v. 85). When the king in June issued his proclamation prohibiting the execution of the parliament's militia ordinance, Gurney had it publicly read in the city. For this his impeachment was moved by the commons, and he was committed to the Tower on 11 July. On 11 Aug. he was put out of his office, declared incapable of all honour or dignity, and ordered to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the two houses (*ib.* v. 425; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. pp. 35–8. The articles of impeachment are given by Rushworth, i. pt. iii. 779–80). Gurney remained in the Tower 'almost till his death,' which took place on 6 Oct. 1647; he was buried at St. Olave's Jewry,' with the Lyturgy in the very reign of the Directory' (Lloyd). After his death the committee for advance of money found that there was not sufficient proof of his delinquency, and ordered that his executors should be permitted to enjoy his estate (*Cal. of State Papers*, 'Advance of Money,' 1642–56, pp. 158–61, where details as to his assessment and property are given). According to Lloyd, Gurney's losses through his loyalty amounted to 40,000*l.*; and the same authority states he refused to pay a sum of 5,000*l.*, which was fixed as the price of his release from the Tower.

Gurney is always spoken of in high terms by Clarendon, as 'a man of wisdom and courage, who cannot be too often or too honourably mentioned' (*Hist. Rebell.* iv. 78, 157, 183). He married, first, Ebigail, daughter of Henry Sandford of Birchington, Kent. By her he had a son, Richard, who predeceased him, and two daughters, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Pettus, whom the king knighted on 25 Nov. 1641 as a mark of favour to Gurney (Nalson, *Collection*, ii. 680), and Anne, married to Thomas Richardson of Hevingham, Norfolk, who was afterwards Lord Cramond in the peerage of Scotland (Chester, *London Marriage Licences*, p. 1132). His second wife was Eliza, widow of Robert South, and daughter of Richard Gosson of London. By her he had no children. She survived him, and in 1652 was living at Pointer's Grove, Totteridge, Hertfordshire (Cussans, *Hertfordshire*, ii. 297). At one time he spelt his name Gurnard, and it is so given in a deed dated 1631, when he purchased the manor of Pallingswyck for 2,600*l.* In the patent of his baronetcy he is called 'Gurnard *alias* Gurney' (Lysons, *London*, ii. 357).

[Clarendon's Hist. Rebell. iv. 78, 120, 156, 157, 183, v. 85, 125, 394, 401, 425; Rushworth's Collections, i. pt. iii. 686, 779–80, 782; Nalson's Collection, ii. 675–81, 733, 773, 841; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1639–43; D. Gurney's Record of the House of Gournay, pp. 553–5; Steinman's Hist. of Croydon, pp. 25–6; Lloyd's Memoirs of Excellent Personages, pp. 625–7, 1668 (his informant was Sir John Pettus); Gardiner's Hist. of England, vol. x.] C. L. K.

GURNEY, RUSSELL (1804–1878), recorder of London, son of Sir John Gurney [q. v.], baron of the exchequer, was born in 1804, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1826. In 1828 he was called to the bar at the Inner

Temple. In 1830 he was nominated to the office of common pleader in the city of London by his father's colleague, Sir William Bolland [q. v.] He had to pay a large sum for this office, which he held, having at the same time a considerable practice in the courts, until 1845, when he had to resign it upon becoming Q.C. He was offered a larger sum than he had paid, but refused it in order that the appointment might be thrown open in accordance with the wish of the corporation. In 1850 he was appointed judge of the sheriffs' court and the small debts court by the court of common council. In 1856 he became common serjeant, and in December 1857 recorder of the city of London. In this capacity he was legal adviser to the corporation, judge of the mayor's court, and a commissioner of the central criminal court. He commanded universal respect by his dignity, impartiality, and high principle, while he showed a remarkable power of rising to the demands made by new responsibilities. In July 1865 he was elected member for Southampton as a conservative. The liberal administration in the same year showed their appreciation of his character by sending him as a commissioner (with Sir Henry Storks and Mr. Maule) to inquire into the Jamaica insurrection. He was sworn a privy councillor on his return. In 1871 Mr. Gladstone's government appointed him commissioner to settle the British and American claims under the twelfth article of the treaty of Washington. He went to the United States for the purpose, although in feeble health, the city of London consenting on this as on the former occasion to his temporary absence. In a debate after his return, Mr. Bourke (now Lord Connemara) stated, with the general assent of the house, that Gurney had discharged his functions in the most admirable way, and deserved the 'affection, gratitude, and respect of his countrymen.'

As a member of parliament Gurney had charge of several important measures, especially the Bill to remove Defects in the Administration of the Criminal Law (1867), the Married Women's Property Bill (1870), the Public Prosecutors Bill (1871), and the Public Worship Regulation Bill (1874). He was equally respected on both sides of the house. In February 1878 failing health compelled him to resign the recordership. He stated in a letter to the lord mayor that only one of his predecessors during five hundred years had held the office so long, namely, Sir William Thompson, who was also solicitor-general and afterwards puisne judge during his recordership. An address expressive of the highest respect was presented to Gurney by the bar upon his retirement. He served between 1862 and 1877 upon royal commissions on transportation and penal servitude, on oaths, on boundaries of boroughs, on sanitary legislation, on military punishments, on Master and Servant Act, on extradition, on public schools, and on the inquiry into Christ's Hospital. He died at his house in Kensington Palace Gardens, 31 May 1878. Two years before his death he was prime warden of the Fishmongers' Company, of which he had been a member for many years. Gurney was a man of slight frame, but strikingly handsome. In private life he was remarkable for gentleness, courtesy, and an affectionate nature. He married, on 1 Sept. 1852, Emelia, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Ellis Batten, by Caroline, youngest daughter of John Venn, rector of Clapham.

[Information from Mrs. Russell Gurney, and articles in Times and Pall Mall Gaz.] L. S.

GURNEY, SAMUEL (1786–1856), bill discounter and philanthropist, second son of John Gurney, banker, Norwich, who died 28 Oct. 1809, by Catherine, daughter of John Bell, merchant, London, was born at Earlham Hall, near Norwich, 18 Oct. 1786, and educated at Wandsworth, Surrey, and at Hingham, Norfolk. His brothers, Joseph John and Daniel, and his sister, Elizabeth Fry, are noticed separately. At the age of fourteen Samuel was placed in the counting-house of his brother-in-law, Joseph Fry, tea merchant and banker, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, London. On 7 April 1808 he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Sheppard of Ham House, Essex, a handsome residence that descended in 1812 to the young couple, and was their place of abode during nearly the whole of their married life. The wealth that came to Gurney from his father-in-law, as well as that bequeathed to him by his father, helped him to rapid progress as a partner in Richardson & Overend, with which firm he had become connected in 1807. Very soon after his entering this business it began to assume gigantic proportions, and it was for about forty years the greatest discounting house in the world, and the parent of all the other establishments in London and elsewhere. At first only discounting bills, it soon came to lending money on all sorts of securities. In the panic of 1825 the firm, which had then become Overend, Gurney, & Co., were able to lend money to many houses to tide over their difficulties; this brought them into favour. Gurney became known as 'the bankers' banker,' and many firms who had previously dealt with the Bank of England now commenced depositing their surplus cash in his hands. In 1856 it was calculated that his house held deposits amounting to eight mil-

lions of money. Gurney took a part in the efforts of J. J. Gurney, Fowell Buxton, and Elizabeth Fry for the improvement of prison discipline and the reform of the criminal code. He refused to prosecute a man who had forged his name, knowing well that death was the punishment for such an offence. He also interested himself in the Niger expedition, and in March 1841 entertained Captain H. D. Trotter, Commander W. Allen, and a large number of the officers of the expedition at a farewell dinner at Upton. In 1849 he undertook a tour of Ireland, where he made considerable gifts to poor people still suffering from the effects of the famine. He became treasurer of the British and Foreign School Society in 1843, and held that post till his decease. He was a very liberal patron of the infant colony of Liberia, kept up a correspondence with President Roberts, and for his many gifts was rewarded by his name being given to a town of Gallenas in 1851. In 1853 he accompanied a deputation sent to Napoleon III to express a desire for a long continuance of peace and amity between England and France. His wife died at Ham House, Essex, 14 Feb. 1855, and in the autumn of that year, his own health being much broken, he took up his residence at Nice. Getting worse in the spring of 1856, he hurried homewards, desiring to end his days in his own country among his kindred. He reached Paris, but could go no further, and died in an hotel in that city on 5 June 1856. He was buried in the Friends' cemetery at Barking on 19 June, when an immense concourse of people attended the funeral. He left nine children and upwards of forty grandchildren, but his eldest son, John Gurney of Earlham Hall, did not long survive, dying 23 Sept. 1856. Gurney was the author of a pamphlet 'To the Electors of South Essex,' 1852, in which he recommended the election of Sir E. N. Buxton.

The great commercial establishment, which Gurney had brought to a position of unexampled wealth and influence, after passing into less competent hands, was reorganised as a joint-stock company in August 1865, and failed on 10 May 1866, when the liabilities amounted to eleven millions.

[Geldart's Memorials of Samuel Gurney, 1857, with portrait; Bourne's English Merchants, 1886, pp. 467–81; Annual Monitor, 1856, No. 15, pp. 71–79; Illustr. Lond. News, 5 July 1856, p. 16, with portrait; Finlason's Report of the Case of the Queen v. Gurney and others, 1870.] G. C. B.

GURNEY, THOMAS (1705–1770), shorthand-writer, was born at Woburn, Bedfordshire, on 7 March 1705. His father, John, though of an ancient family (his descent is traced in the 'Record of the House of Gournay'), belonged to the yeoman class, and was a substantial miller with a large family. Thomas was intended for a farmer, but his inclination for books and mechanics was so decided, that when put to farming the lad twice ran away. He then learned clockmaking, and soon afterwards became a schoolmaster at Newport Pagnell and Luton. His connection with shorthand was brought about accidentally. In order to obtain a work on astrology, about which he had a boyish curiosity, he purchased at a sale a lot containing an edition of William Mason's 'Shorthand,' which he studied to such purpose that at the age of sixteen he began to take down sermons. His notebook of 1722–3 is still preserved, and shows that at that time he used Mason's system with very little alteration. In 1737 he came to London, and was soon afterwards appointed shorthand-writer at the Old Bailey. The date of the appointment, according to his grandson, William Brodie Gurney, and most shorthand historians, was 1737, and this date corresponds with the length of time during which he is said to have practised at the Old Bailey. Gurney himself, however, in the postscript to the fourth edition of 'Brachygraphy,' gives the date 1748. He may have originally practised without an appointment, or may have held a subordinate post for the first ten years. Whichever date be correct, it was undoubtedly the first official appointment of a shorthand-writer known in this or any other country, although there had been isolated instances of the use of shorthand for official purposes. Gurney also practised in 'all the Courts of Justice in the Cities of London and Westminster, Admiralty Courts, Courts-Martial, and trials in divers parts of the Kingdom' and 'in the Honorable House of Commons' (postscript to 4th edit. of *Brachygraphy*).

In 1749 Gurney was carrying on business as a clockmaker in Bennett Street, near Christ Church, Blackfriars Road, London, at the same time as he was teaching shorthand at the Last and Sugar-loaf, Water Lane, Blackfriars. On 16 Oct. 1750 he published his system under the title of 'Brachygraphy, or Swift Writing made Easy to the Meanest Capacity. The whole is founded on so just a plan, that it is wrote with greater expedition than any yet invented, and likewise may be read with the greatest ease. Improv'd after upwards of thirty years' practice and experience,' London, 12mo, thirty-four engraved pages. The price of subscription was 2*s.* 6*d.* on application, and 5*s.* on delivery. One of the early learners of the system was Erasmus Darwin [q. v.], who contributed some commendatory

verses to the second edition, published in 1752. The profession of shorthand-writer or teacher yielded at that time a slender income, and Gurney was glad to continue his business as a clockmaker, and to supplement his income by designing patterns for calico-printing for one of his friends who was a manufacturer. He held his appointment at the Old Bailey till his death on 22 June 1770. He is said to have been a shrewd, humorous, well-informed man, who could do many things well, and a good oil-painting of him, which still exists, confirms this tradition. He married in 1730 Martha, daughter of Thomas Marsom of Luton, Bedfordshire, who was often imprisoned (once with John Bunyan whose friend he was) for attending 'unlawful assemblies or conventicles.'

Gurney's son, Joseph Gurney (1744–1815), was his assistant and successor as a shorthand-writer both in courts of law and parliament. He edited the ninth edition of Thomas Gurney's 'Brachygraphy' in 1778, and printed numerous reports of great contemporary trials from his official shorthand notes. He was employed officially after 1790 to report civil cases in courts of law. In 1786 he attended as a reporter some slave-trade inquiries in the House of Lords. In May 1789 the House of Commons called upon him to read from his notes of the Warren Hastings trial Burke's words accusing Sir Elijah Impey of murder, whereupon a vote of censure on Burke was passed. This incident is the first public acknowledgment of the verbal accuracy of shorthand. In 1791 the House of Commons first availed itself of shorthand for reporting the proceedings of one of its committees on the Eau-Brink Drainage Bill. In the same year Joseph Gurney took notes of six election petition committees. In 1802 an act was passed, upon information furnished by Joseph Gurney's younger son, William Brodie Gurney [q. v.], authorising the regular use of shorthand in election committees; and in the following year, a select committee of the House of Commons having reported that great public convenience and economy had resulted from the use of shorthand, it was generally applied to other committees. Gurney married a daughter of William Brodie of Mansfield. Two of his sons, Sir John Gurney, baron of the exchequer, and William Brodie Gurney, appointed in 1813 shorthand writer to the houses of parliament, are separately noticed.

Thomas Gurney's improvements on Mason's stenography, which fitted shorthand for practical purposes, not only consisted, as Gurney's rival, Weston, said, 'in the alteration of the characters for some of the letters, prepositions, and terminations,' but also in the general expression of initial vowels, and in the omission of nearly the whole of Mason's unwieldy mass of arbitrary characters, 'symbolism,' and shortening rules. Gurney's 'Brachygraphy' immediately came into practical use, and, with subsequent modifications, has remained one of the chief systems employed by professional shorthand-writers. Seven editions of 'Brachygraphy' appeared in Thomas Gurney's lifetime, and in all of these the indebtedness to Mason is distinctly acknowledged. In the ninth edition (1778) Joseph Gurney claimed to have brought the system 'still nearer to perfection,' and he dedicated the work, by permission, to the king. In 1777 a dictionary of the system was published in London, and 'Brachygraphy' itself was reprinted at Philadelphia in 1789. After 1778 successive editions of 'Brachygraphy' appeared in London, with no alterations. In the seventeenth edition (1869) the plates were still the same as in the ninth, and the same engraved portrait of Thomas Gurney was reproduced on the title-page. The work has lately been completely remodelled by Mr. W. H. Gurney Salter, shorthand-writer to both houses of parliament, and published under the title of 'A Text-book of the Gurney System of Shorthand,' 18th edit., London, 1884, 8vo. The system is also accurately presented in all its essential features in Charles John Green's 'Brachygraphy,' 1824, and in Thompson Cooper's 'Parliamentary Shorthand,' 1858. In this country the Gurney system has been the means of doing the greater part of the official reporting for parliament and the government, most of the evidence in the blue-books having been taken down in it by the Gurneys and their staff. It has also held a high position both in the reporters' gallery and in the courts of law, while in the colonies it has for many years been the system used by the government shorthand writers at Melbourne, and formerly also at Sydney, and occasionally at the Cape. By means of this system Sir Henry Cavendish [q. v.] recorded the debates of the so-called 'Unreported Parliament' of 1768–74.

By publishing their reports of state trials and other *causes célèbres* in the latter part of the last century Thomas and Joseph Gurney helped to give shorthand its existing importance as a trustworthy means of recording public proceedings. In the absence of any adequate notice of trials in the newspapers, the pamphlets and volumes brought out by the Gurneys sold largely. These reports were uncondensed, the evidence being given in the form of question and answer, and the speeches

verbatim. The first was the trial of Elizabeth Canning for murder in 1754, reported and published by Thomas Gurney. Between 1775 and 1796 Joseph Gurney brought out thirteen like publications in folio, eight in quarto and seven in octavo, some being in two and others in four volumes. Among these reports were those of the trials of the Duchess of Kingston, 'imprinted under an Order of the House of Lords' in 1776, of Lord George Gordon in 1781 and 1787, of Tom Paine in 1792, of Thomas Hardy in 1794, and of Horne Tooke in 1795. Joseph Gurney likewise reported the whole of the proceedings against Warren Hastings from 1787 to 1794 on behalf of the managers of the House of Commons (*Speeches in the Trial of Warren Hastings*, 1860). The reporting of state trials was continued by William Brodie Gurney and his successors [see under GURNEY, WILLIAM BRODIE and JOSEPH, 1804–1879]. Howell's 'State Trials,' the reports of the proceedings under the Libel Acts, and the published speeches of Erskine and Brougham, are largely founded upon the notes of the Gurneys.

[Private information; Anderson's Catechism of Shorthand; Bromley's Engraved Portraits, 404; Evans's Engraved Portraits, No. 16669; Gent. Mag. xl. 280; Dr. J. Westby-Gibson's Bibliography of Shorthand; Gurney's Record of the House of Gournay, p. 533; Levy's Hist. of Shorthand; Lewis's Hist. of Shorthand; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. viii. 589, 2nd ser. iii. 254, 6th ser. ii. 81, iv. 212; Rockwell's Literature of Shorthand; Shorthand (magazine), ii. 11; Transactions of the International Shorthand Congress, 1887; Zeibig's Geschichte der Geschwindschreibkunst.] T. C.

GURNEY, WILLIAM BRODIE (1777–1855), shorthand writer and philanthropist, grandson of Thomas Gurney and brother of Sir John Gurney [q. v.], was younger son of Joseph Gurney, shorthand writer, who died at Walworth, Surrey, in 1815, by a daughter of William Brodie of Mansfield [see under GURNEY, THOMAS, 1705–1770]. Born at Stamford Hill, London, on 24 Dec. 1777, he was taught by Mr. Burnside at Walworth in 1787, and afterwards by a Mr. Freeman. He received adult baptism at Maze Pond Chapel, Southwark, 1 Aug. 1796. Adopting the profession of his father and his grandfather, he commenced practice as a shorthand writer in 1803, and between that date and 1844 he took down in shorthand many of the most important appeals, trials, courts-martial, addresses, speeches, and libel cases, a number of which were printed as volumes from his notes. In pursuit of his calling he frequently visited Ireland and Scotland and many parts of England. He reported the impeachment of Lord Melville in 1806, the proceedings against the Duke of York in 1809, the trials of Lord Cochrane in 1814 and of Thistlewood in 1820, and the proceedings against Queen Caroline. In 1802, in conjunction with his father, he was appointed to take notes of evidence before the committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and in May 1813 he was formally appointed shorthand writer to the houses of parliament, his emolument being two guineas a day for attendance, and one shilling a folio for the transcript of his notes (MATTHIAS LEVY, *Shorthand*, 1862, pp. 86–94). He is mentioned as a famous shorthand writer in Byron's 'Don Juan,' canto i. st. clxxxix.

Gurney joined with his friend, Joseph Fox, in 1795 and opened a Sunday school at Walworth, of which he in the following year became the secretary. In 1801 he commenced the Maze Pond Sunday school, an establishment almost akin to a ragged school, and here he introduced the Scottish method of catechising in the scriptures. On 13 July 1803 he was present at a public meeting in Surrey Chapel schoolroom, when the 'Sunday School Union' was established. Of this society he became successively secretary, treasurer, and president, and at the jubilee meeting in 1853 was one of the three surviving original subscribers. In 1805, with other persons, he commenced 'The Youth's Magazine,' a cheap popular periodical, devoted to religious subjects. It was the earliest publication of the kind, and one of the most successful. For ten years Gurney was a joint editor of this work, for thirty years its treasurer, and until his death an occasional contributor exercising some general supervision. A large profit made on it was devoted to educational and missionary institutions. He was a member of the first committee of the London Female Penitentiary, formed in 1807, and was one of the lay preachers who for many years took the Sunday services in that institution. In 1812, on the establishment of the Westminster auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he was elected a member of the first committee, and soon after became secretary. In connection with the baptist denomination he was treasurer of Stepney College from 1828, and of their foreign missions from 1835. Like his father he was warmly interested in the anti-slavery movement. Towards rebuilding chapels in Jamaica and sending additional ministers there he was a liberal contributor, besides frequently receiving baptist missionaries into his own house. He purchased a residence at Muswell Hill, Middlesex, in 1826, when the Rev. Eustace Carey,

who had recently returned from India, came to reside with him. The house was then licensed as a place of worship, and during four years Carey and other ministers held Sunday evening services in the drawing-room. Gurney died at Denmark Hill, Camberwell, on 25 March 1855. He married in March 1803 Miss Benham, who died at Muswell Hill in 1830. His eldest son, Joseph Gurney, is noticed separately. Gurney was author of 'A Lecture to Children and Youth on the History and Characters of Heathen Idolatry. With some references to the effects of Christian Missions,' 1848. He edited the fifteenth and sixteenth editions of his grandfather's 'Brachygraphy,' 1824 and 1835.

[Baptist Mag. (1855), pp. 529–32, 593–600; Watson's First Fifty Years of the Sunday School (1873), pp. 69–75; T. Anderson's Hist. of Shorthand (1882), 87–91, 135–7, 302, &c.; Encycl. Brit. (1886), xxi. 837, 841.] G. C. B.

GURWOOD, JOHN (1790–1845), colonel unattached, editor of the 'Wellington Despatches,' born in 1790, was the second son of one Gurwood, whose widow remarried H. Okey. He began life in a merchant's office, but after a love disappointment he entered the army as ensign, 52nd light infantry, 30 March 1808, and served with the first battalion of that corps, as ensign and lieutenant, in all the Peninsular campaigns down to the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo on 19 Jan. 1812. There he led one of the forlorn hopes, and received a severe skull wound. Wellington afterwards presented to Gurwood the sword of the French governor of the place, whom he had taken prisoner, a light scimitar, which Gurwood was afterwards permitted to wear instead of a sword of regulation pattern. He was promoted to a company in the Royal African corps, and served for a while as aide-de-camp to Lord Edward Somerset. He exchanged to the 9th light dragoons, and was appointed brigade-major of the household cavalry on the arrival of the service squadrons of the life guards and blues in the Peninsula. Thence he was transferred as brigade-major to Lambert's brigade of the 6th division, of which particular mention was made in the despatches at Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse (*Lond. Gaz.* 1813–14). He was one of the officers brought into the 10th hussars after the court-martial on Colonel Quentin in 1814. Gurwood served as aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton when second in command under the Prince of Orange in the Netherlands, and was for a short time deputy assistant quartermaster-general at the prince's headquarters. He had received three wounds in the Peninsula, and was again very severely wounded at Waterloo. He became a brevet-major in 1817, was retired on half-pay 1st West India regiment in 1822, obtained an attached lieutenant-colonelcy in 1827, and became brevet-colonel in November 1841. Gurwood was for many years private secretary to the Duke of Wellington, and was entrusted with the editing of the duke's general orders and selections from his despatches. The work, a monument of accuracy and editorial industry, occupied Gurwood many years (1837–1844), the last volume of the despatches with the indexes to the entire series being just ready for the press at the time of his death. For his literary service he received a civil pension of 200*l.* a year.

Gurwood was a C.B., and was appointed deputy-lieutenant of the Tower of London at the death of Earl Munster. His health, impaired by excessive mental strain and the effects of his old wounds, had for some time been failing. He died by his own hand at Brighton, on Christmas day 1845, leaving a widow and family.

[Philippart's Roy. Mil. Cal. 1820, v. 336; Preface to Gurwood's Wellington Desp.; Gent. Mag. 1846, pt. i. 208–9. For details of the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo see Captain C. R. Moorsom's Hist. Rec. 52nd Light Infantry, pp. 150–8. A notice of Gurwood will be found in Greville Memoirs, vol. ii.; and a lengthy correspondence relative to Gurwood's share in the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, arising out of statements made in vol. vi. pp 224–33 of Napier's Hist. of the Peninsular War, appeared in Colburn's United Service Mag. 1845, and was afterwards published separately.] H. M. C.

GUTCH, JOHN (1746–1831), antiquary and divine, was son of John Gutch, gentleman, of Wells, where he was born 21 Jan. 1746. When nineteen years of age he matriculated at All Souls, Oxford. In 1766 he began 'looking after the museum,' and in the same year on 7 Nov. was appointed a clerk of his college. He became B.A. in 1767, M.A. in 1771, and in 1768 was ordained and took charge as curate of Wellow and Foxcote, near Bath. In 1770 he was appointed chaplain of All Souls, and became successively curate of Cumnor and Wootton, Berkshire, and rector of Waterstock, Oxfordshire, and of Kirkby, Lincolnshire. In 1778 he was made chaplain of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and became a notary public at Oxford in 1791, and registrar of the university in 1797. He married in 1775 Elizabeth Weller, by whom he had a large family, lived in Oxford, and was rector of St. Clement's in that city from 1795 to his death, 1 July 1831, at the age of eighty-five.

Seldom quitting home, and leaving behind him no correspondence, Gutch, besides being

an active man of business in his generation, is best known to posterity by his books. His portrait faces the title-page of his 'Antiquities of the University,' and was reproduced in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' He gave the pictures of Philip II (husband of Queen Mary) and of Edmund Gibson, bishop of London (a three-quarter length, with his 'Pastoral Epistles' in his hand), to the Bodleian picture gallery. In 1824, on his resignation of the registrarship, the university granted him an annuity of 200*l.* per annum. The Rev. P. Bliss succeeded him in this office, but Gutch retained to his death the registrarship of the chancellor's court. In 1819 he was presented by All Souls' College with a silver inkstand bearing his own and the arms of the college. He was the oldest resident member of the university at his death. Gutch was of small stature, courteous and suave in manner and of a gentle disposition, somewhat negligent in looking after his own money matters, and ever ready to help antiquaries. There are inscriptions to his memory both in the churchyard of St. Peter's-in-the-East and in St. Clement's at Oxford.

Gutch's works are: 1. 'Collectanea Curiosa, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to the History and Antiquities of England and Ireland, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a variety of other Subjects, chiefly collected and now first published from the MSS. of Archbishop Sancroft, given to the Bodleian Library by the late Bishop Tanner,' 2 vols. 1781, dedicated to the warden and fellows of All Souls. It was published by subscription, and 750 subscribed. James (*Letters*, p. 191) speaks of the offence the publication of this book gave in Oxford by its proposals to reform the universities by eliminating the Jacobite principles which were at that time so common in them, and especially by limiting the tenure of fellowships to twenty years, in order to obviate their holders being 'overrun with the spleen and becoming sottish.'

2. 'The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford,' 1 vol. 1786. 3. 'Fasti Oxonienses, or a Commentary on the Supreme Magistrates of the University,' 1790. 4. 'The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, in two Books by Anty. à Wood,' 2 vols. in three parts, 1792–6. The last volume is dedicated to Richard Gough. These three works represent Anthony à Wood's version of his 'History of Oxford,' which the university had purchased from him in 1670 for 100*l.* By the orders of Dr. Fell, Richard Peers, student of Christ Church, and Richard Reeves, master of Magdalen College School, translated the work into Latin. Fell, who published it at his own expense, revised the translation and made alterations and additions of his own (1674). Wood, much displeased, set to work to rewrite his history in English, and to add much information. At his death he bequeathed it in two massive folio volumes to the Ashmolean Library, whence it was transferred to the university archives, and in 1860 was placed in the Bodleian. Thomas Warton, poetry professor, urged Gutch to publish it, and the last three works were the result. Gutch not only fulfilled his work as an editor with excellent judgment and scrupulous accuracy, but also by copious additions brought several sections of the treatise up to his own date. To the first volume of the 'History and Antiquities' he prefixed a catalogue of Wood's manuscripts, which is still the best extant.

Gutch had kept a diary from the time of his going up to Oxford in 1765. His personal habits are curiously illustrated by it. He was fond of riding and even hunting. He was an angler, too, and at one time of his life kept bees. Shooting, visiting races, skating, and the like appear among the earlier entries, but his regular clerical work and antiquarian tastes gave him plenty of happy employment in his middle and later years.

Gutch had five sons (*Gent. Mag.* 1862, ii. 684); the eldest, John Mathew, is noticed separately; Robert, the second, born at Oxford 25 Aug. 1777, was educated at Christ's Hospital; became fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1802 (B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804). In 1809 he was presented to the college living of Seagrave, Leicestershire, which he held till his death on 8 Oct. 1851. He married in 1810 Mary Anne, daughter of John James, rector of Arthuret, Cumberland; one of his daughters married Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian. Besides several sermons, he published in 1836 (anonymously) a satirical tract on a pretended Roman catholic miracle, entitled 'Special Pleadings in the Court of Reason and Conscience at the Trial of W. O. Woolfrey and others for Conspiracy' (*ib.* 1851, ii. 549).

[Gent. Mag. 1831, vol. ci. pt. ii. pp. 91, 201; Letters of Radcliffe and James (Oxford Hist. Soc. 1887), p. 190; Nichols's Literary Illustrations, iii. 402 (ed. 1818), v. 552, 555; Wood's Antiquities of the University, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 980; manuscript extracts from Gutch's Diary; information kindly supplied by Miss Jane Gutch and the Rev. Andrew Clark of Lincoln College, Oxford.] M. G. W.

GUTCH, JOHN MATHEW (1776–1861), journalist, eldest son of John Gutch [q. v.], was born in 1776, probably at Oxford, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, where he was the schoolfellow of Samuel Taylor Cole-

ridge and Charles Lamb. He first entered business as a law stationer in Southampton Buildings, where Lamb for a time lodged with him in the latter part of 1800 (Talfourd, *Final Memorials of Charles Lamb*, i. 107–9; Fitzgerald, *Life of Lamb*, i. 392). Shortly before Lamb's death Gutch commissioned F. S. Cary to paint Lamb's portrait. This is the best likeness of Lamb extant. In 1803 Gutch removed to Bristol, and became proprietor and printer of 'Felix Farley's Bristol Journal,' with which he was connected till his death, though he disposed of his proprietary share of the paper in 1844. Gutch acquired a great reputation as a provincial journalist, and this induced him to join with Mr. Alexander in starting the London 'Morning Journal;' in this enterprise he not only lost much of the money which he had saved, but was also prosecuted for libelling George IV and Lord-chancellor Lyndhurst in May 1829. Gutch almost at once severed his connection with the paper; he was, however, convicted in December, but was shortly afterwards discharged on his own recognisances. Alexander, who had been concerned in a further libel on the Duke of Wellington, was sent to Newgate, and the 'Morning Journal' was suppressed. Besides his journalistic work Gutch conducted for some years a second-hand book business, and issued two catalogues in 1810 and 1812, and was also the publisher of a few books. After his second marriage in 1823 he removed to Worcester, where he joined his wife's father as a banker, but still went to Bristol every week to superintend the publication of 'Farley's Journal.' The bank failed in 1848. Gutch possessed a large and valuable library, especially rich in the works of George Wither, which was sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson in London in 1858 for over 1,800*l.* (details of the more important items are given in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1861, *Athenæum*, 1858, i. 436, and in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. v. 248, 268). He died at his residence, Barbourne, near Worcester, on 20 Sept. 1861, aged 84. Gutch was twice married: (1) to Mary Wheeley, daughter of a coachmaker at Birmingham, by whom he had one son, John Wheeley Gough (see below), and (2) in 1823 to a daughter of Mr. Lavender, a banker of Worcester; by her he had no children. He was a J.P. for Worcestershire, and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Gutch wrote or edited: 1. 'Narrative of a singular Imposture carried out at Bristol by one Mary Baker, styling herself the Princess Caraboo,' 1817. 2. 'Poems of George Wither,' Bristol, 1820, three vols.; this collection was never completed; some copies are divided into four vols., and bear the date 1839. Gutch had written a life of Wither, apparently to accompany his edition of the poems, but when he quitted Bristol left the sheets in a warehouse, in which they suffered such injury that 'if I had not preserved for my own private library sheets of all, I could not have made a perfect copy. This I have done, and it is the only one in existence' (letter from Gutch, quoted in *Athenæum*, 1858, i. 500). 3. 'The Country Constitutional Guardian,' a monthly serial which appeared from 1822 to 1824. 4. 'The present mode of Election of the Mayor and Sheriffs and Common Council of Bristol,' Bristol, 1825; reprinted from 'Farley's Journal.' 5. 'Felix Farley Rhymes by Themaninthemoon,' i.e. Rev. John Eagles [q. v.], who was a friend of Gutch. 6. 'Observations upon the Writing of the Ancients, upon the Materials they used, and upon the Introduction of the Art of Printing,' Bristol, 1827; four papers read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of the Bristol Institution. 7. 'Robin Hood Garlands and Ballads, with the tale of the lytell Geste. A collection of all the poems and ballads relating to this celebrated yeoman, with his history,' 2 vols. 1850 (illustrated by Fairholt). In 1867 appeared 'Robin Hood; a Collection of Ballads, Songs, and Poems, with Notes by J. M. Gutch.' 8. 'A Garland of Roses from the Poems of the late Rev. John Eagles,' 1857; only fifty copies printed for private circulation. 9. 'Watson Redivivus: four Discourses . . . of the Rev. George Watson, M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Tutor . . . of Bishop Horne,' 1860. Gutch also published anonymously 'The Letters of Cosmo,' which originally appeared in 'Farley's Journal,' and earned for him the name of the Bristol Junius. According to the writer in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1862, he also wrote some pamphlets on local subjects, and an octavo volume on the Bristol riots of 1832. He contributed to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' and to 'Notes and Queries,' and at the time of his death was compiling for the Warwickshire Archæological Society a history of the battle-fields of that county; a portion was published in the society's 'Transactions.'

Gutch, John Wheeley Gough (1809–1862), his son, was born at Bristol in 1809, and educated as a surgeon at the infirmary there. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and for a time practised at Florence. Afterwards he was appointed one of the queen's messengers, from which post he retired on a pension shortly before his death, in consequence of a stroke of pa-

ralysis. From 1842 to 1856 he edited 'The Literary and Scientific Register,' an annual encyclopædia; he also contributed to 'Felix Farley's Journal.' He died in Bloomsbury Square on 30 April 1862, leaving a widow, but no children.

[Gent. Mag. 1829 ii. 556, 1830 i. 168, 1861 ii. 682–6, 1862 i. 792, ii. 112; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. v. 248, 268, xii. 334, 5th ser. x. 204; Athenæum, 1858, i. 436, 500; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit. iii. 2807, col. i.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

C. L. K.

GUTHLAC, Saint (673?–714), was the son of Penwald, a man of rank and wealth in the land of the Middle-Angles, and Tette, his wife. Penwald was akin to the royal house of Mercia, being descended from Icel, one of the forefathers of the Mercian kings. Guthlac's biographer, Felix, dates his birth in the reign of Æthelred, king of Mercia (675–704); but as he appears to have been forty-one years old when he died in 714, he must have been born in 673, two years before Æthelred's accession. Legend told how a sign from heaven heralded his birth. The name by which he was baptised was derived from that of his tribe, the Guthlacingas; its meaning, 'the reward of battle,' was afterwards applied to his spiritual combats and their reward. The boy grew up fair-faced, quick-witted, gentle and refined. In his youth, however, he was influenced by the military ardour of his race; at one time he was in exile among the Britons; and in 688, as it seems, he gathered round him a band of his young fellow-nobles and plunged for nine years into the wild warrior life of the day. But there came an inward warning which made him always restore a third part of his plunder, and one night a stronger impulse moved him to vow that if spared till the morrow he would devote himself to God. The remonstrances of his followers and friends failed to shake his resolution; he went to Repton, where Abbess Ælfthryth seems to have ruled over a twofold community of men and women, and there, at the age of twenty-four, became a tonsured monk. His resolve to refrain from all strong drink gave some offence to his brethren, but he soon won their affections. He devoted himself to book-learning, and in two years he learned all the psalms, canticles, hymns, and prayers used in the choir services. Then, roused by stories told and read in the monastery to a desire for the life of a hermit, he set off for the most desolate region in all Britain, the vast fen that formed a no-man's-land between Mercia and East Anglia. A man named Tatwine told him of an island so dreary that no one had the courage to live in it. Guthlac at once, with Tatwine for his guide, made his way in a boat up the Welland to Crowland in the very heart of the fen. After paying a farewell visit of three months to the monks of Repton, whom he had quitted without leave-taking, he returned to take up his abode at Crowland with two servants, who were doubtless to help him in cultivating the soil. He settled at Crowland on St. Bartholomew's day, 24 Aug., apparently in 699. He built a hut on the side of an old burial-mound, supposed to be haunted, and there for fifteen years he led a hermit's life, clad in coats of skins, eating and drinking nothing save barley-bread and water, and that but once a day, after the sun was set, and tormented by visions of demons from whom he was rescued by his patron, St. Bartholomew. After some years, however, these trials ceased; birds and fishes had now become the hermit's friends, and a priest named Beccel or Becceline came and begged that he would take him for his scholar. Guthlac's fame was spreading far and wide, and the priest was tempted to slay him and take his honour for himself. He was meditating the crime while shaving Guthlac's tonsure, when a sudden appeal from his intended victim caused him to repent and become a faithful servant. He afterwards told how every day he heard Guthlac conversing with an unseen visitor, whom Guthlac on his death-bed acknowledged to have been an angel. Pilgrims of all classes began to visit the hermit. One of his guests was Bishop Hedda —probably Hedda, bishop of Lichfield, 691–721—who was so impressed by Guthlac's holiness and wisdom that he begged to be allowed to ordain him priest. Guthlac consented, and the ordination took place at once in the hermit's oratory, which the bishop seems to have consecrated on the same occasion. Another frequent visitor was an abbot named Wilfrith. Wilfrith brought Æthelbald, nephew of Penda, who had been driven into exile by Ceolred, king of Mercia, and took refuge with Guthlac. After dwelling fifteen years at Crowland, Guthlac was taken ill as he was at prayer on the Wednesday before Easter, and told Beccel that he should die in seven days. He was able on the seventh day to give his last instructions that he should be buried by the hands of his sister Pege, also a recluse, in a linen winding-sheet and a leaden coffin sent to him by Ecgburh, an East Anglian princess, now abbess of Repton. He died on the Wednesday in Easter week, 715, according to his biographer Felix; but the English 'Chronicle,' with more probability, places his death in 714. In 714 the Wednesday after Easter fell on 11 April, which was the day consecrated by the English Church to Guthlac's memory. Beccel at once took boat and

fulfilled his mission to Pege, and three days later the hermit was buried in his own little church according to his desire. A year later Pege placed the body in a shrine, which soon became a famous object of pilgrimage. Among the earliest of the pilgrims was Æthelbald, whose accession to the Mercian throne in 716 fulfilled a prophecy of Guthlac's; and the building which he reared over Guthlac's relics grew into Crowland Abbey.

[Felix's Life of St. Guthlac, printed in Bollandists' Acta Sanctorum, 11 April, in D'Achery and Mabillon, Acta SS. O. S. B. sæc. iii. pt. i., and in Birch's Memorials of St. Guthlac; Old-English version, ed. C. W. Goodwin, 1848; English Chronicle, ed. Thorpe (Rolls Series); Rev. C. Hole, 'Guthlac,' in Dict. of Christian Biography. A life of St. Guthlac, of little historical, but of great literary interest, is preserved in the Codex Exoniensis; it consists of two distinct poems, the earlier treating of the saint according to oral tradition, the latter following the account of Felix of Crowland. The Northumbrian poet Cynewulf (*b.* 730?) was probably the author of both poems; cf. Codex Exoniensis, ed. Thorpe, 1842.] K. N.

GUTHRIE, Sir DAVID (*fl.* 1479), lord treasurer of Scotland 1461, was the son of Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum. From 25 March 1466, when David Guthrie recovered the barony and estates of Guthrie granted to his family by David II but afterwards sold, his full title was Sir David Guthrie of Guthrie and Kincaldrum. In 1457 he was sheriff of Forfarshire. From his youth he was bred up about the court, and became armour-bearer to James II, afterwards rising high in favour with James III. During James III's minority Guthrie was made lord treasurer (in 1461) by the queen-mother. On 15 Oct. 1466 he became comptroller of the household. In March 1467 he again appears in the official deeds as treasurer, and in November as comptroller, his name occurring in the royal charters for 1468 in the same position as when treasurer, but without the designation, the probability being that he continued to hold both posts (*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, i. 30, &c.; Crawfurd, *Officers of State*, p. 360). On 10 Aug. 1468 Guthrie appears as clerk of the register, and the next year, owing to a change in the ministry, was made master of the rolls, his name again appearing as comptroller in November 1470. In April 1472 he went as one of the Scotch plenipotentiaries to meet the English commissioners at Newcastle, where a truce to last from 20 April 1472 till July 1483 was concluded. He was appointed lord chief justice of Scotland in 1473; the last official mention of his name is as justiciary in 1474, but he certainly survived till 1479. 'In the time of his greatness he much enlarged his estate' (*Records of the Exchequer*, 1474), and founded and endowed a collegiate church at Guthrie for a provost and three prebends (increased by his eldest son to eight), and confirmed by a bull from Sixtus IV, dated at Rome 14 June 1479.

Guthrie married twice, first a daughter of Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, and secondly one of the Dundases. His eldest son, Alexander, a grandson, three sons-in-law, and a nephew were all slain at Flodden, 1513.

John Guthrie, bishop of Moray [q. v.], was descended from John, youngest son of Sir Alexander Guthrie.

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 386; Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland, 1424–1513; Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff (Spalding Club), iii. 273.] E. T. B.

GUTHRIE, FREDERICK (1833–1886), scientific writer, son of Alexander Guthrie, a London tradesman, was born in Bayswater, 15 Oct. 1833. He was educated at University School and College, London, where his brother Francis (afterwards principal of the South African College, Cape Town) distinguished himself in mathematics. Frederick studied chemistry under Professors Graham and Williamson, and mathematics under De Morgan. Henry Watts, F.R.S., then assistant in the chemical laboratory, had been his private tutor until he was twelve years old. Early in 1854 Guthrie went to Germany, and studied chemistry at Heidelberg under Bunsen, and at Marburg under Kolbe, at the latter place taking his degree of Ph.D. with a thesis (his first published paper) 'Ueber die chemische Constitution der ätherschwefelsauren Salze und über Amyloxydphosphorsäure.' Returning to England he graduated B.A. at London in 1855, and next year was appointed assistant to Dr. Frankland, then professor of chemistry at Owens College, Manchester. In 1859 Guthrie passed to a similar post at Edinburgh under Lyon Playfair, and in May 1861 he accepted the professorship of chemistry and physics in the Royal College, Mauritius, which he held for six years, having for a colleague Mr. Walter Besant, with whom he formed an enduring friendship. In 1869 Guthrie was elected lecturer (afterwards professor) in the newly established Normal School of Science at South Kensington, a position which he retained till his death (from cancer of the throat) on 21 Oct. 1886. He was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. Guthrie was four times married. His widow received a pension from the civil list.

Guthrie's early work was chiefly chemical. His first paper printed in English was 'On Iodide of Acetyle' in the 'Philosophical Magazine' for 1857; and in 1858 he published a paper 'On the Action of Light on Silver Chloride' in the 'Journal of the Chemical Society.'

While in the Mauritius he pursued his first published investigations on physical problems, the results being communicated to the Royal Society in 1864 and 1865 in two papers on 'Drops' and one on 'Bubbles.' At the same time he published a paper on the 'Iodide of Iodammonium,' and a pamphlet on 'The Sugar-Cane and Cane-Sugar,' and made complete analyses of the waters of the chief rivers of the island.

In 1870 Guthrie discovered the remarkable phenomenon of 'Approach caused by Vibration,' as seen, for example, in the apparent attraction exerted by a vibrating tuning-fork on a light object suspended in the air near it. Among numerous other researches may be mentioned: on the thermal conductivity of liquids, on stationary vibrations of liquids in circular and rectangular troughs, on salt solutions and attached water, including the discovery of 'cryohydrates,' and on 'Eutexia,' an investigation into the properties (especially the melting points) of metallic alloys and mixtures of salts.

Guthrie's students at South Kensington included large numbers of the 'certificated science teachers' of this country, and for them he devised a very practical mode of teaching physics, by which the learner constructs his own apparatus. They can testify to his unvarying kindness and to his unflagging energy.

Guthrie was the founder of the Physical Society of London in 1873. Its meetings were held in his rooms at South Kensington, and he assumed the arduous post of 'demonstrator,' not consenting to fill the presidential chair until 1884. Early in 1886 he delivered three lectures on 'Science Teaching' before the Society of Arts. His teaching was always eminently experimental and practical; and he had but slight respect for the work of mathematical as distinguished from experimental physicists. Guthrie was a good French and German scholar, and his literary abilities were considerable. He published two poems, written in early life, and exhibiting genuine poetical power and considerable metrical skill: 'The Jew. A Poem,' by Frederick Cerny, 1863; and in 1877, and under the same pseudonym, 'Logroño, a Metric Drama in two Acts.' His scientific books were, 'Elements of Heat and Non-Metallic Chemistry,' 1868; 'Magnetism and Electricity,' 1873; 'Introduction to Physics;' and the 'First Book of Knowledge.'

Guthrie was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1859, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1873. Altogether he published about forty papers on chemistry and physics, only about one-third of these, however, belonging to chemistry.

[Proceedings of the Physical Society for 1887, viii. 9–13 (notice by Professor Carey Foster); Nature, 4 Nov. 1886, pp. 8–10.] W. J. H.

GUTHRIE, GEORGE JAMES (1785–1856), surgeon, descended from an old Forfarshire family, one of whose members settled in Wexford, was born in London on 1 May 1785. Having been early apprenticed to a surgeon, and served as assistant in the York Hospital, Guthrie passed the examination for the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons on 5 Feb. 1801, when not yet sixteen. In March 1801 he was appointed by his friend Rush, then inspector-general and member of the army medical board, assistant surgeon to the 29th regiment. After serving five years with his regiment in Canada he was ordered to the Peninsula, where he remained (except for an interval in 1810) from 1808 till 1814, taking principal charge of the wounded at many important battles, and gaining the Duke of Wellington's especial commendation. A graphic description of his Peninsular experiences, in which Guthrie often displayed the qualities of a soldier as well as of a surgeon, is given in the 'Lancet' for 1850, i. 726–38. After the battle of Salamanca he introduced the practice of making long incisions through the skin to relieve diffused erysipelas. In 1814 he retired on half-pay, and on returning to London diligently attended the surgical lectures of Bell and Brodie at the Windmill Street school, and Abernethy at St. Bartholomew's. He found that his experience had enabled him to make considerable improvements in practical surgery. He had a further opportunity after Waterloo, when he successfully amputated a man's leg at the hip joint, divided the muscles of the calf to tie the main artery, and extracted a ball from a man's bladder. Each of these operations was a novelty, and the cases excited much interest. After the war the patients were sent to the York Hospital, then situated where one end of Eaton Square now stands, and Guthrie gave lectures and took charge for two years of two wards in which illustrative cases were treated and exhibited. Here Guthrie was the first in England who used a lithotrite for crushing a stone in the bladder. At this time the Duke of York offered him knighthood, which he declined owing to want of means.

Guthrie gave lectures on surgery from October 1816 for nearly thirty years, which were open gratuitously to all the officers of the army, navy, and East India Company. In December 1816 he founded an infirmary for diseases of the eye, afterwards the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital at Charing Cross, to which he was chief surgeon. An incautious remark in one of his lectures led to attacks upon him in the 'Lancet' (J. F. Clarke, *Autobiography*, p. 259, and *Lancet*, 1850, i. 734). Guthrie entered an action for libel, which he afterwards withdrew, Mr. Wakley, the proprietor of the 'Lancet,' subsequently apologising, and becoming Guthrie's firm friend. He was elected assistant surgeon to the Westminster Hospital in 1823, and full surgeon in 1827; he resigned in 1843 to make way for his son, Charles Guthrie, as assistant surgeon. In 1824 he became a member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he was president in 1833, 1841, and 1854. He was professor of anatomy and surgery from 1828 to 1831, and lectured on the principal subjects in which he had made improvements. As a councillor he succeeded in carrying numerous reforms in the college procedure and in its requirements from candidates for its diplomas; but he strongly opposed the charter of 1843. He died in London on 1 May 1856, and was buried at Kensal Green. He was twice married; by his first wife, Margaret Paterson, daughter of the lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island, he had two sons and one daughter; the eldest son, the Rev. Lowry Guthrie, died before him; the younger, Charles Gardiner Guthrie, became a capable surgeon, but died in 1859, aged 42. He wrote 'Lectures on Ophthalmic Surgery,' and numerous papers on diseases of the eye (*Lancet*, 1859, iii. 203).

Guthrie had an active and robust frame, and keen, energetic features, with remarkably piercing black eyes. He was shrewd, quick, and sometimes inconsiderate in speech. His Hunterian oration in 1830, delivered without note, halt, or mistake, was a notable success. His somewhat brusque military manner concealed much kind-heartedness, and though dreaded as an examiner, he never rejected a candidate by his unsupported vote. His lectures were very popular, being interspersed with many anecdotes and illustrative cases. As an operator his coolness and delicacy of hand were of the highest order. His writings begin with 'Observations and Cases of Gunshot Wounds,' published in the fourth volume of the 'New Medical and Physical Journal,' 1811, in which he insisted on the necessity of tying both ends of a wounded artery. His celebrated work on gunshot wounds, published at the end of 1814, dealt especially with wounds of the limbs requiring amputation, and advocated immediate operation on the battle-field. The third edition, 1827, was enlarged, and entitled 'On Gunshot Wounds, on Inflammation, Erysipelas, and Mortification, on Injuries of Nerves, and on Wounds of the Extremities requiring the different operations of Amputation.' This work was translated into German in 1821. In 1819 he published a 'Treatise on Operations for the formation of an Artificial Pupil,' which was included in 1823 in his 'Lectures on the Operative Surgery of the Eye.' In 1834 he wrote a pamphlet 'On the Certainty and Safety with which the Operation of the Extraction of a Cataract may be performed.' In 1830 he published 'The Diseases and Injuries of Arteries,' delivered at the College of Surgeons in 1829, expounding especially the collateral circulation by which the life of a limb is maintained after the main artery has been tied. This was followed by works on 'Inguinal and Femoral Hernia,' 1833; 'The Anatomy and Diseases of the Neck of the Bladder and of the Urethra,' 1834; 'The Anatomy and Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs,' 1836; 'Injuries of the Head affecting the Brain,' 1842; 'On Wounds and Injuries of the Arteries of the Human Body, with the Treatment and Operations required for their Cure,' 1846, and finally by a compendium of his former works, with new comments, issued in 1853 as 'Commentaries on the Surgery of the War,' 1808–15, termed a fifth edition; a sixth edition, with comments on the surgery of the Crimean war, appeared in 1855. The last two of these works are most interesting and graphic, and of much value as comments on military arrangements. His Hunterian oration was printed in the 'Lancet' for 1830. Many of his lectures and papers are published in various medical journals. He contributed three papers to the 'Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society,' the most important of which (viii. 550) was his 'Observations on the Treatment of Syphilitic Diseases without Mercury.' He also published a 'Letter to the Home Secretary on the Report of the Select Committee on Anatomy,' 1829 (second edition, 1837), and 'Remarks on the Anatomy Bill,' 1832.

[Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery, iv. 1840; Lancet, 1850 i. 726–36 (with portrait), 1856 i. 519; J. F. Clarke's Autobiographical Recollections of the Medical Profession, pp. 257–60, 292.] G. T. B.

GUTHRIE or GUTHRY, HENRY (1600?–1676), bishop of Dunkeld, author of 'Memoirs of Scottish Affairs,' was descended from the old Forfarshire family of Guthrie of

that ilk. He was born about 1600 at Cupar-Angus, of which parish his father, John Guthrie, was minister. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, where he graduated M.A. 16 July 1620, afterwards studying divinity in St. Mary's College there. For some years he was a tutor in the family of the Earl of Mar, and at an unknown date became minister of the collegiate church of Guthrie, founded in 1479 by his ancestor Sir David Guthrie, armour-bearer to James III. Through the recommendation of the Earl of Mar he was in 1632 presented by Charles I to the parish church of Stirling, over which he was episcopally ordained on 13 May. He was in 1634 a member of the court of high commission. Although his ecclesiastical sympathies were rather with the government party, he disapproved of the measures adopted by the king in 1638 for the introduction of a liturgy, and on the abolition of episcopacy in the following year subscribed the covenant. This prudent conduct enabled him for some years to retain considerable influence in the deliberations of the church, and he was frequently chosen a member of the general assembly. In 1640 he brought before the assembly at Aberdeen the irregularities connected with the holding of 'circular' night meetings for family worship, and after long debate got an act passed forbidding 'families to convene together for religious exercise' (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, iii. 221–31; Robert Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, i. 248–55; Guthry, *Memoirs*, pp. 77–9). On Sunday, 3 Oct. 1641, Guthrie had the honour of preaching before the king in the abbey church of Holyrood. When in 1643 a letter was presented from the English divines at Westminster to the general assembly, proposing to extirpate episcopacy 'root and branch,' Guthrie moved that the proposal should not be entertained, and that the divines at Westminster should be asked to explain themselves, especially 'concerning that which they proposed to introduce;' but his motion met with no support. Although the assembly of 1647 condemned the 'engagement' of the Scottish parliament for the release of Charles from the Isle of Wight, because it contained no provision for the maintenance of the national religion, Guthrie and others preached in favour of it. After the defeat of the Scots army under the Duke of Hamilton he was, therefore, on 14 Nov. 1648, dismissed from his charge as a 'malignant.' For some time he lived in retirement, devoting himself to a close study of the Fathers; but the sentence of deposition having been removed by the synod 12 April 1655, he was on 7 April of the following year admitted minister of the parish of Kilspindie, Perthshire. After the Restoration he was on 9 July 1661 allowed 150*l.* by parliament 'on account of his sufferings.' The church of Stirling having also become vacant through the execution of James Guthrie [q. v.] on 1 June of the same year, he was restored to his old charge. There he remained till 1665, when, through the recommendation of John, earl of Lauderdale, he was translated to the bishopric of Dunkeld, to which he was consecrated on 24 Aug. Along with the bishopric he also held for a time the parish of Meigle. He died in 1676 at the age of about seventy-six. Guthrie was the author of 'Memoirs of Scottish Affairs, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the year 1637 to the death of Charles I,' Lond. 1702; 2nd edit. Glasgow, 1747; same edition with memoir of the author by George Crawfurd, 1748. The work is of value as a contemporary account by a writer both of ability and moderation, notwithstanding that it is not quite free from party bias.

[Memoir by George Crawfurd prefixed to Memoirs; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot.; Guthrie's Memoirs; Gordon's Scots Affairs (Spalding Club); Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Nimmo's Hist. of Stirlingshire; Keith's Scottish Bishops.] T. F. H.

GUTHRIE, JAMES (1612?–1661), Scottish presbyterian divine, son of the laird of Guthrie, Forfarshire, was born about 1612. He was educated at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, where he graduated M.A., and became one of the regents, distinguished for his lectures on philosophy. At this time he was an episcopalian, and is said to have been zealous for prelacy and the ceremonies. Yet on 16 Dec. 1638 the strongly antiprelatic assembly at Glasgow put him in the list of those ready for ecclesiastical vacancies. In January 1639 Samuel Rutherford was made divinity professor at St. Andrews, and under his influence Guthrie became a presbyterian. In 1642 he was ordained minister of Lauder, Berwickshire, and soon distinguished himself in the cause of the covenant. He was a member of the general assembly from 1644 to 1651; in the first year he received (15 May) 15*l.* towards the expenses of his attendance from the kirk session of Stow, Midlothian. In 1646 he was one of seven commissioners appointed by the committee of estates to wait on Charles I at Newcastle with a letter from the general assembly. He preached before parliament on 10 Jan. 1649, and on 16 Jan. before the parliamentary commission for the visitation of the university of St. Andrews. Next month a movement was made for his removal to Edinburgh. He preached on 13 July before the parliamentary commission for the visita-

tion of Edinburgh University. In November he was translated to Stirling (first charge).

In 1650 Guthrie treated General Middleton with a highhandedness which sealed his own fate. Middleton, who joined Charles II immediately on his landing on 23 June, took the lead in a project for a royalist army in the north. On 17 Oct. Guthrie, by the 'western remonstrance,' withdrew from the royalist cause; on 14 Dec. he sent a letter to the general assembly at Perth denouncing Middleton as an enemy of the covenant, and proposing his excommunication. Guthrie was appointed to pronounce the sentence next Sunday, and, despite a letter from the assembly bidding him delay the act, carried out the original order. At the next meeting of the commission (2 Jan. 1651) Middleton was loosed from the sentence after public penance. He never forgave the affront.

The same meeting of commission which ordered Middleton's excommunication had passed a unanimous resolution authorising the acceptance of the military services of all but 'obstinate' enemies of the covenant. Guthrie and his colleague, David Bennett, preached against this resolution. Summoned (19 Feb. and 28 Feb.) to Perth by the committee of estates to answer to the king for their conduct, they appeared, but, while acknowledging the king's civil authority, protested against his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and declined to submit to what they called 'a heighe prowoking the eiyes of the Lord's glorie.' The attack on the resolution was led at the next meeting of the general assembly at St. Andrews (16 July) by John Menzies, divinity professor in the Marischal College, Aberdeen. Guthrie strongly supported him. The assembly met by adjournment at Dundee (22 July), when a protestation against the action of the commission was read, those who had signed it absenting themselves, as from an unlawful assembly. The church was now divided into 'resolutioners' and 'protesters.' Guthrie and two others were deposed by the assembly on 30 July; but for the alarm of Cromwell's approach, which dispersed the assembly, other 'protesters' would have been similarly dealt with. A rupture took place in nearly every presbytery; the 'protesters' met by themselves, and held their own synod in Edinburgh. They even turned for protection to Cromwell. On 8 Aug. 1654 Guthrie was appointed by the English privy council one of the 'triers' and a visitor for the universities. A conference between 'resolutioners' and 'protesters' at Edinburgh was rendered abortive by the attitude of Guthrie and Warriston. At a riot in Stirling on the election (1656) of a successor to Bennett, Guthrie was attacked with stones by 'resolutioners.' Both parties appealed to Cromwell in London in 1656. The champion of the 'resolutioners' was James Sharp [q. v.], afterwards archbishop, whose arguments led Cromwell to refuse the plea of the 'protesters' for a commission in their favour. Cromwell assured the 'protesters' that he was 'for monarchical government, and that in the person of the king;' yet there is no doubt that Guthrie's insistence on the king's rights injured his chances. The cause of the 'protesters' was further weakened by the defection of some of them (including Menzies) to independency, a development which increased Guthrie's opposition to Cromwell's government.

The Restoration rendered the prospects of the 'protesters' hopeless. Guthrie and nine others met in Edinburgh (23 Aug. 1660) and drew up a 'humble petition' to the king setting forth their loyalty, and reminding him of his obligations as a covenanter. The meeting was ordered to disperse, and as the warning was unheeded arrests were made. Guthrie was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. On 25 Sept. his stipend was sequestrated. He was transferred to Dundee on 20 Oct., and thence to Stirling, where he remained till his trial. On 20 Feb. 1661 he was arraigned for high treason before the parliament, Middleton presiding as commissioner. The indictment had six counts; the contriving of the 'western remonstrance' and the rejection of the king's ecclesiastical authority were, from a legal point of view, the most formidable charges. In the preparation of his defence he surprised his counsel by the accuracy of his knowledge of Scots law. The trial was not concluded till 11 April. Guthrie's closing appeal made a strong impression. Several members withdrew; but only Tweeddale spoke in his favour, proposing banishment in place of the extreme penalty. On 28 May parliament ordered him to be hanged at the cross of Edinburgh on 1 June, in company with William Govan, an obscure deserter. His farewell letter (1 June 1661) to his wife shows great strength of character. At eleven o'clock the same day he signed a paper to dispose of the rumour that he was willing to retract. At dinner he called for cheese, saying his physicians had forbidden it, but he was beyond the need of such precautions. He spoke at the scaffold for about an hour, leaving a copy of his speech to be given to his son when he came of age. Opportunities of escape, he said, he had rejected, as flight might be taken as an admission of guilt. At the last moment he 'raised the napkin from his eyes,' and lifted

up his voice for the covenants. His head was fixed on the Nether Bow port. The legend runs that, a few weeks later, drops of blood fell from it on to Middleton's coach, making a new cover necessary, as 'all the art of man could not wash out' the indelible stains. In 1688 Alexander Hamilton, a divinity student (*d.* 29 Jan. 1738, minister of Stirling), removed the head and buried it. The headless trunk was laid out by 'ladies of quality,' who dipped their handkerchiefs in the blood, George Stirling pouring 'a phial of fragrant ointment' on the corpse; it was interred in the aisle of St. Giles' Church. The Scottish parliament reversed the attainder on 22 July 1690. His name ('famous Guthrie's head') is commemorated in the rude lines on the 'martyrs' monument' in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh. By his party he was called 'Sickerfoot.' His age at death was 'about 49' (Hew Scott). He married Jane, daughter of Ramsay of Shielhill, who survived him, with an only son, William (who died on the eve of his license for the ministry) and a daughter, Sophia. The widow and daughter after being brought before the privy council on 8 Feb. 1666, on a charge of possessing a treasonable book, and sentenced to banishment, were permitted, 15 Jan. 1669, to return to Edinburgh for a month, in consequence of the son's illness. Guthrie published: 1. 'The Causes of the Lord's Wrath,' 1653 (not seen). 2. 'Protesters no Subverters,' Edinburgh, 1658, 4to. 3. 'Some Considerations contributing unto the Discoverie of the Dangers that threaten Religion,' Edinburgh, 1660, 12mo; reprinted, Glasgow, 1738, 8vo. 4. Sermon (his last) at Stirling (Matt. xiv. 22), 1660 (not seen); reprinted as 'A Cry from the Dead,' &c., Glasgow, 1738, 8vo. Posthumous were: 5. 'Two Speeches . . . before the Parliament,' 1661, 4to. 6. 'True and Perfect Speech . . . before his Execution,' 1661, 4to. 7. 'A Treatise of Ruling Elders and Deacons,' Edinburgh, 1699, 24mo. 8. 'The Great Danger of Backsliding . . . from Covenanted Reformation-Principles: a Sermon dated 21 April 1660, with Guthrie's speech before Parliament,' Edinburgh, 1739. 9. 'Sermons, Edinburgh, 1846, 12mo.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scoticanæ; Howie's Biographia Scoticana (1775), edition of 1862 (Scots Worthies), pp. 397 sq. (portrait); Roe's Supplement to Life of Blair (1754), edition of 1844, p. 122; Laing's Hist. of Scotland, 1804, iv. 18; Life by Thomson, 1846; Grub's Eccl. Hist. of Scotland, 1861, vol. iii.; Anderson's Ladies of the Covenant, 1862, pp. 44 sq.; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1872, ii. 388 sq.; Kerr's Sermons in Times of Persecution, 1880, p. 264.]

A. G.

GUTHRIE, JOHN (*d.* 1649), bishop of Moray, was eldest son of Patrick Guthrie, a goldsmith of St. Andrews and bailie of the city in 1601-2, by his wife Margaret Rait. The family were connected with the original line through John Guthrie of Hilton, the youngest son of Sir Alexander Guthrie of Guthrie, who fell at Flodden in 1513. John was educated at the university of St. Andrews, where he graduated M.A. in 1597. The same year he became reader at Arbroath, and on 27 Aug. 1599 was presented by James VI to the parish of Kinnel, Perthshire, whence in 1603 he was removed to Arbirlot, Forfarshire. He was a member of the Glasgow assembly of June 1610, and on 7 Sept. of the same year was elected clerk to the synod of St. Andrews. In 1617 he was translated to Perth as minister of the second charge. He was a member of the privy conference nominated by the moderator of the Perth assembly in 1618, and composed for the most part of such 'as were already disposed to yield' to the king's proposals for the establishment of a modified episcopacy (Calderwood, vii. 318). In 1621 he became minister of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and at Christmas following, although the ministers of Edinburgh had agreed that there should be no sermon except 'one in the old kirk,' he consented, at the instigation of the provost, to 'teach in the little kirk' (*ib.* p. 518). In 1623 he was promoted to the bishopric of Moray; and on the occasion of the return, in October 1623, of the prince to England from Spain after the failure of the Spanish marriage project, he was chosen by the ministers of Edinburgh to preach 'in the great kirk' of Edinburgh, that the 'people might convene and give thanks to God' that the project was at an end (*ib.* p. 580). In 1631 the bishop was appointed one of four commissioners to inquire into the origin of the fire which had destroyed the house of Frendraught (Spalding, *Memorialls of the Trubles*, i. 24). When Charles I was crowned in Edinburgh in 1633, Guthrie was chosen lord eleemosynary, and threw among the crowd in the kirk silver pieces coined for the occasion (*ib.* p. 36). As lord eleemosynary he rode in the procession beside the Bishop of London. On the following Sunday he caused much scandal among the stricter presbyterians by preaching before the king in 'his rotchet, quhilk wes neuer sein in Sanct Geillis kirk sen the Reformatioun' (*ib.* p. 39; see also Row, *Hist. of the Church of Scotland*, p. 363). After the subscription of the covenant in the towns of the north of Scotland in 1638 the bishop began to furnish his palace of Spynie with men, arms, and provisions, in order to be prepared for a siege (Spalding, p. 88).

The following December he was cited to appear before the general assembly to answer various accusations, including especially that of having preached before the king in a surplice. As the summons had not been served on him personally, it was decided that meanwhile he should only be deposed, and that if he failed to make public repentance in Edinburgh he should be excommunicated (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, ii. 139; Peterkin, *Records of the Kirk*, pp. 171–2; Spalding, *Memorialls*, i. 122). In the following March commissioners were sent to him to intimate the finding of the assembly, upon which he ceased to preach on Sunday, and kept within his castle of Spynie (Spalding, i. 142). On the approach of General Monro, the bishop, on 10 July, surrendered his castle, which was placed under the command of the covenanter commission of Elgin (Gordon, iii. 213; Spalding, i. 305). The bishop was carried by Monro to Aberdeen (Spalding, i. 333), whence he was brought in September to Edinburgh, and presented to the estates, who immediately sent him prisoner to the Tolbooth (*ib.* p. 339). On his presenting a petition for his liberation to parliament in the following November, it was granted on condition that he did not return to the diocese of Moray. After his release he took up his residence at Guthrie, which he had purchased from his relative Peter Guthrie; he had obtained a crown charter 28 Nov. 1636. He died 28 Aug. 1649, and was buried beside his wife in the aisle of the church of Guthrie (MS. Diary of his brother James Guthrie of Arbirlot, quoted in Jervise, *Epitaphs and Inscriptions*, ii. 149). His character is highly eulogised by Bishop Henry Guthrie [q. v.], who says: 'As he chose not to flee, so upon no terms would he recant, but patiently endured excommunication, imprisonment, and other sufferings, and in the midst of them stood to the justification of episcopal government until his death' (*Memoirs*, p. 35). By his wife, Nicolas Wood, he had two sons, John, parson successively of Keith and Duffus, who died in 1643 without issue, and Andrew, who, having joined Montrose, was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh (13 Sept. 1645) and executed at St. Andrews; and two daughters, of whom Bethia, heiress of Guthrie, married her kinsman Francis Guthrie of Gagie, from whom descend the present Guthries of Guthrie. Among the family relics at Guthrie Castle are a bible and a curious old bell, both of which formerly belonged to the bishop.

[Calderwood's Hist. of the Church of Scotland; Spalding's Memorialls of the Trubles (Spalding Club); Gordon's Sufferings of the Church of Scotland (Spalding Club); Bishop Henry Guthrie's Memoirs, 1748; Nicols's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Row's Hist. of the Church of Scotland (Wodrow Soc.); Peterkin's Records of the Church of Scotland; Jervise's Land of the Lindsays, 2nd ed. 1882; Jervise's Epitaphs and Inscriptions, vol. ii. 1879; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. iii. 451, 789, 799; Keith's Scottish Bishops; Burke's Landed Gentry.]

T. F. H.

GUTHRIE, THOMAS, D.D. (1803–1873), Scottish preacher and philanthropist, was born at Brechin on 12 July 1803. His ancestors for several generations were Forfarshire farmers, who claimed connection with James Guthrie [q. v.] of Stirling, the covenanter, executed in 1661. His father, David Guthrie, was a trader and banker in Brechin. His favourite brother Charles became an officer in the East India Company's army, while another brother was a physician. In the Brechin schools he was, he tells us, chiefly distinguished for 'fun and fighting.' At the age of twelve he left Brechin for the university of Edinburgh, where he spent ten years, from 1815 to 1825; four in the arts or linguistic, philosophical, and mathematical course; four in the study of divinity, biblical criticism, church history, and Hebrew, and two in medical and scientific studies. He also devoted special attention to public reading and speaking.

Guthrie was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Brechin in 1825, at the age of twenty-two. Under the system of patronage which then prevailed in Scotland, it was five years before he obtained a living. In 1826 he went to Paris to study natural philosophy, chemistry, and comparative anatomy in the Sorbonne, and to walk the wards of the Hôtel Dieu. In Paris he studied hard, and made friends with students of different races and religions. On his return home in 1827 he spent two years as manager of his father's bank. Finally, in 1830 he was ordained minister of the parish of Arbirlot, near Arbroath. He married in the same year.

The sermons preached by him before the presbytery, with a view to license and ordination, were constructed on severely logical lines, without a spark of originality. But when in contact with the farmers, peasants, and weavers of Arbirlot, in all of whom he took from the first a strong personal interest, he soon joined to old-fashioned views and appeals a power of appropriate illustration and a dramatic force which had not hitherto been associated with evangelical opinions. His imposing presence, genial and expressive features, and natural gestures commanded attention. Although possessing unusual readiness of speech, he always wrote out his ser-

mons in full, and committed them to memory; but his manner was spontaneous, and he could introduce thoughts which rose in what he called the white heat of preaching. In Arbirlot he started such innovations as a savings bank, a Sunday school, and a parish library, and his personal popularity and tact insured their success.

In 1837 he was ordained one of the ministers of Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, and in 1840 he was appointed to St. John's parish there. He left Arbirlot with many misgivings as to his power to influence Edinburgh congregations. But his preaching proved as attractive in Edinburgh as in Arbirlot. From his first sermon in 1837 down to his retirement in 1864 the announcement that he was to preach, whether in Edinburgh or elsewhere, drew large congregations. His audiences were not confined to members of his own denomination or to any one class. Lord Cockburn described his sermons as appealing equally to 'the poor woman on the steps of the pulpit' and to 'the strangers attracted solely by his eloquence.' Guthrie's colleague, William Hanna [q. v.], pointed to the motley collection of human beings of all classes and conditions brought together by his preaching, and to the exceptional length of years through which his popularity in the pulpit was maintained.

On coming to Edinburgh in 1837 the conflict in the church of Scotland, which ended in the disruption of 1843, was in progress [see CHALMERS, THOMAS]. Between 1838 and 1843 Guthrie vigorously supported Chalmers and the other opponents of the intrusion of civil authority into church government. His gift of platform speaking proved invaluable. 'In his own sphere,' wrote Dr. Candlish, 'and in his own way Guthrie was to us, and to the principles on which we acted, a tower of strength. His eloquence alone—so thoroughly inspired by his own idiosyncrasy, so full always of genial humour, and yet withal so ready for passionate and affectionate appeals—made him an invaluable boon to our Church in the Ten Years' Conflict and afterwards.' On 18 May 1843 the disruption finally came, and 474 ministers, Guthrie among them, seceded from the national church. Guthrie's prediction that all the missionaries in foreign countries would join the free church was fulfilled. Guthrie became minister of Free St. John's Church in Edinburgh, and most of his old congregation followed him. The change involved for him little pecuniary sacrifice, but in behalf of his less fortunate colleagues Guthrie made it his special endeavour to raise a fund for building manses, or residences, for the ministers. In twelve months, from July 1845 to June 1846, he collected 116,000*l.*, and a caricature of the period represented him as 'the modern Samson' carrying the manses of the free church on his back. In later years he advocated a union between the free church and the united presbyterian church. But he never doubted the wisdom or propriety of the disruption. His incessant exertions at a continuous series of public meetings in the cause laid the foundation of heart disease, which only an iron constitution enabled him to withstand. In 1847 Sir James Clark informed him that he would probably never preach again. Other physicians gave him the same opinion. Yet he preached for more than twenty years afterwards.

Guthrie, a liberal in politics, was always active in the social movements of his day. He took a leading part in the agitation for a national system of education which produced the Scotch Education Act of 1872, and was one of the first in Scotland to advocate compulsory education. But his name is chiefly associated with the cause of Scotch ragged schools. He was what Dr. Samuel Smiles called him in 'Self-Help,' the apostle of the ragged school movement rather than its founder. His earliest work as a pastor in Edinburgh lay to a large extent among the poorest and most degraded classes living in the wynds and closes of his parishes of Old Greyfriars and St. John's. He soon perceived that the most effective results were to be obtained among the young. This conviction produced his 'Plea for Ragged Schools' in 1847, which led to the establishment of the 'Original Ragged Schools' in Edinburgh for the class whom he called 'city Arabs.' The interest excited was universal. Lord Jeffrey sent 50*l.* with a strongly sympathetic letter, and contributions came from the most diverse quarters. Guthrie's insistence on his right to teach the whole Bible to all his ragged scholars led subsequently to the withdrawal of some of his supporters and to the establishment of the United Industrial School. But the real value of Guthrie's ragged school work was accurately stated by William Robertson, D.D., whose New Greyfriars school was established before Guthrie's: 'It is not the single school which Thomas Guthrie established under the shadow of our ancient fortress which is his real monument, but the hundreds of ragged schools which the powerful pleading of his eloquent tongue and pen has planted in half the cities of the British Empire.'

In 1844 he became, in spite of ridicule, a total abstainer. He ardently supported the cause in sermons, speeches, and pamphlets, notably in the volume entitled 'The City,

its Sins and Sorrows.' He took his full share in the prolonged fight which resulted in the passing in 1853 of the 'Forbes Mackenzie Act' (a measure resisted at every step by the whole liquor interest), which gave to Scotland Sunday closing, and shortened the hours of sale on week-days. He advocated total abstinence on the grounds of Christian expediency, as a necessary measure for Great Britain at the present day. He did not hold the absolute and universal necessity of total abstinence, and he often deplored the apparent impossibility of reconciling the northern nations of Europe to the use of unadulterated wine. Mr. Gladstone, when introducing his Light Wines Bill in 1860, said, with reference to the benefits likely to come from their consumption in this country: 'I have found testimony which is entitled to great weight, coming from a man pledged by his sacred profession, eminent for his eloquence, distinguished and beloved for his virtues—Dr. Guthrie.' His writings and speeches on the temperance question were familiar to all denominations of Christians. In the Roman catholic manual entitled 'Catholic Belief,' under the heading 'Five good Reasons for Total Abstinence,' four of the reasons given are ascribed to Guthrie.

Guthrie was a voluminous writer. His 'Pleas for Ragged Schools' created so much interest that at the entreaty of the publishers he consented to the publication of his first volume of sermons, 'The Gospel in Ezekiel,' in 1855. That volume has reached a circulation of over fifty thousand, and later volumes from his pen have been scarcely less successful. He was the first editor of the 'Sunday Magazine' from 1864 till his death, and contributed many articles to 'Good Words,' at the request of his friend, Dr. Norman Macleod, its editor. His various avocations brought him into close connection with many men of eminence. Thackeray visited him at Edinburgh, and he showed him over his ragged schools. Ruskin sent him in 1853 his 'Stones of Venice,' accompanied by a letter containing the sentence, 'You must be accustomed to people getting very seriously and truly attached to you at first sight.'

Although Guthrie retired from the active work of the ministry in 1864, he remained in public life almost to the close. He also continued to enjoy his two great sources of health and recreation, angling in the highlands of Scotland and foreign travel, and was a constant supporter of the missions of the Waldensian church in Italy. He died at St. Leonards on 24 Feb. 1873. His funeral at Edinburgh was made the occasion of a great public demonstration. Many eulogies were pronounced over his grave, but none so touching as the ragged school girl's, who was overheard to say, 'He was all the father I ever knew.' In 1849 he received the degree of doctor in divinity from the university of Edinburgh; in 1862 he was made moderator of the free church general assembly; in 1865 a sum of 5,000*l.* was publicly presented to him, and in 1869 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

All Guthrie's works have been republished in the United States, where their circulation has been almost, if not quite, as large as in Great Britain, and some of them have been translated into French and Dutch. His principal works were: 1. 'Pleas for Ragged Schools,' 1847–9. 2. 'Plea on behalf of Drunkards and against Drunkenness,' 1851. 3. 'Gospel in Ezekiel,' 1856. 4. 'The City, its Sins and Sorrows,' 1857. 5. 'Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints,' 1858. 6. 'Speaking to the Heart,' 1862. 7. 'The Way to Life,' 1862. 8. 'Man and the Gospel,' 1865. 9. 'The Angels' Song,' 1865. 10. 'The Parables,' 1866. 11. 'Our Father's Business,' 1867. 12. 'Out of Harness,' 1867. 13. 'Early Piety,' 1868. 14. 'Studies of Character from the Old Testament,' 1868–70. 15. 'Sundays Abroad,' 1871.

[Autobiog. and Memoir of Thomas Guthrie, D.D. by his sons, David Kelly and Charles John Guthrie, 1874.] C. J. G.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM (1620–1665), Scottish presbyterian divine, was born in 1620 at Pitforthy, Forfarshire, of which his father was laird, his mother being of the house of Easter Ogle, parish of Tannadice, Forfarshire. William was the eldest of eight children; his three brothers were in the ministry; Robert died soon after license; Alexander (*d.* 1661) was minister of Strickathrow, Forfarshire; John, the youngest (*d.* 1669), minister of Tarbolton, Ayrshire, was ejected at the Restoration. William was educated at St. Andrews under his cousin James Guthrie [q. v.] Having graduated M.A. on 5 June 1638, he studied divinity under Samuel Rutherford. Before entering the ministry he assigned the estate of Pitforthy to one of his brothers. He was licensed by St. Andrews presbytery in August 1642, and became tutor to James, lord Mauchline, eldest son of John Campbell, first earl of Loudoun [q. v.], then lord high chancellor of Scotland. A sermon at Galston, Ayrshire, gained him a unanimous call to Fenwick (or New Kilmarnock), Ayrshire. James, eighth lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, patron of the parish, a strong loyalist, opposed the choice, but Guthrie was ordained at Fen-

wick by Irvine presbytery on 7 Nov. 1644. His preaching crowded his church, and his pastoral visitation was assiduous and successful. His health required outdoor exercise, and he was a keen sportsman and angler. A ready wit and unconventional dress earned him the appellation of 'the fool [jester] of Fenwick,' which appears even on title-pages of his sermons. He mixed with his parishioners on easy terms. Finding that one of them went fowling on Sunday, and made half-a-crown by it, he offered him that sum to attend the kirk, of which the man ultimately became an elder.

The general assembly appointed him an army chaplain, and in this capacity he was present at the engagement with the royal army at Mauchline Moor in June 1648. On 8 March 1649 he declined a call to Renfrew, and later calls to Linlithgow, Stirling, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. He sat in the general assembly which met at Edinburgh on 7 July 1649. After 'Dunbar drove' (3 Sept. 1650) he returned to Fenwick. In 1651, when the church of Scotland was divided between 'resolutioners' and 'protesters' [see GUTHRIE, JAMES], he adhered to the latter party, and was moderator of a synod which they held in Edinburgh. On 8 Aug. 1654 he was appointed by the English privy council one of the 'triers' for the province of Glasgow and Ayr. At the Restoration he was prominent in his efforts for the maintenance of the presbyterian system, proposing at the synod of Glasgow and Ayr (2 April 1661) an address to parliament for protection of the liberties of the church. He was obliged to be satisfied with a declaration against 'prelatical' episcopacy, without allusion to the covenants. William Cunningham, ninth earl of Glencairn [q. v.], to whom he had rendered some services and who was now chancellor, interposed on his behalf with Andrew Fairfoul, archbishop of Glasgow, and afterwards with Fairfoul's successor, Alexander Burnet [q. v.], but to no purpose. 'It cannot be,' said Burnet, 'he is a ringleader and a keeper up of schism in my diocese.' On 24 July 1664 Burnet's commissioner declared the parish of Fenwick vacant, an act of questionable legality. Guthrie remained some time in the parish, but did not preach again. In the autumn of 1665 he returned to his paternal estate of Pitforthy, which had again come into his possession by his brother's death. He had been subject for years to attacks of gravel, and now suffered from ulceration of the kidneys. He died on 10 Oct. 1665, in the house of his brother-in-law, Lewis Skinner, minister at Brechin, and was buried in Brechin Church. In August 1645 (Hew Scott's 1648 is a misprint) he married Agnes (who survived him), daughter of David Campbell of Skeldon House in the parish of Dalrymple, Ayrshire. He had two sons and four daughters, but left only two daughters: Agnes, married to Matthew Miller of Glenlee, Ayrshire, and Mary, married to Patrick Warner, minister of Irvine; her daughter, Margaret, married Robert Wodrow, the church historian.

He published 'The Christian's Great Interest,' &c., 1658 (?). This book, which is based on sermons from Isaiah lv., has passed through numerous editions (e.g. 4th edition, 1667, 8vo; Glasgow, 1755, 8vo; Edinburgh, 1797, 12mo), and has been translated into French, German, Dutch, Gaelic (1783, 12mo, and 1845, 12mo), and 'into one of the eastern languages, at the charge of the honourable Robert Boyle.' Its publication was occasioned by the issue of a surreptitious and imperfect copy of notes of the sermons, issued at Aberdeen, 1657, with the title 'A Clear, Attractive, Warming Beam of Light,' &c. In 1680, 4to, appeared 'The Heads of some Sermons preached at Fenwick in August 1662, by Mr. William Guthrie;' his widow, by public advertisement, disclaimed this publication as unauthentic. 'A Collection of Lectures and Sermons, preached mostly in the time of the late persecution,' &c., Glasgow, 1779, 8vo, contains seventeen sermons transcribed from Guthrie's manuscripts by the editor, J. H. (i.e. John Howie). This volume was reprinted as 'Sermons delivered in Times of Persecution in Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1880, 8vo, with biographical notices by the Rev. James Kerr, Greenock. Most of Guthrie's papers were carried off in 1682, when his widow's house was searched by a party of soldiery.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scoticanæ; Howie's Biographia Scoticana (1775), edition of 1862 (Scots Worthies), p. 429 sq.; Chambers's Gazetteer of Scotland, 1832, i. 424; Wodrow's Analecta, 1842; Memoir and Original Letters, by Muir, 1854 (originally published 1827); Grub's Eccl. Hist. of Scotland, 1861, vol. iii.; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1872, ii. 313, 389 sq.; Kerr's Sermons in Times of Persecution, 1880, p. 81 sq., 659 sq. (gives also sermon by John Guthrie); Irvine's Book of Scotsmen, 1881, p. 187.]

A. G.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM (1708–1770), miscellaneous writer, the son of an episcopalian clergyman, was born at Brechin, Forfarshire, in 1708. He was educated at Aberdeen University with a view to becoming a parochial schoolmaster, but he settled in London in 1730, and tried literature. He was first engaged in reporting and arranging parliamentary debates for the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' his reports being revised by

Johnson. He gradually made a reputation as a political writer, and in 1745 received a pension of 200*l.* a year from the Pelham government. So considerable was his influence, and so unscrupulous were his political opinions, that he asked for and was granted a renewal of his pension by the Bute government in 1762. In 1763 he published his first book, a 'Complete List of the English Peerage.' In spite of revision by noblemen this work is inaccurate. His next work was a 'History of England from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to 1688,' 4 vols., Lond. 1744–51, which was the first attempt to base history on parliamentary records. About 1764–7 he published, along with certain collaborators 'eminent in this branch of literature,' 'A General History of the World, from the Creation to the Present Time,' in twelve volumes; this was favourably noticed in the 'Critical Review,' as it was said, by the author himself. In 1767 appeared 'A General History of Scotland,' 10 vols. 8vo. It is painstaking and vigorous, but inaccurate, particularly in the early periods. Probably his most noted book was his 'Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar' (1770), which reached numerous editions, and was translated into French in 1801. Besides translations from Quintilian (1756) and Cicero (1744–54–55–58), he also wrote 'The Friends,' a sentimental history, in two volumes (1754), and 'Remarks on English Tragedy' (1757). Guthrie is more than once referred to by Johnson in terms of some respect. He died on 9 March 1770, and was buried in Marylebone.

[Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen; Boswell's Life of Johnson.] W. B–E.

GUTHRUM or **GUTHORM** (*d.* 890) was one of the leaders of a Danish host which, encamping near Reading in 871, waged a stubborn warfare with King Æthelred and his successor Ælfred throughout that year and the next; attacked Northumbria in 873; conquered Mercia in 874; and in the spring of 875 split into two divisions, one of which returned with Halfdene to Northumbria, while the other, led by 'the three kings Guthorm, Oskytel, and Amund,' marched from Repton to Cambridge, and thence in 876 sailed round the coast to Wareham. Ælfred bought their assent to a treaty whereby they swore to quit his realm; but as many of them as could find horses stole away by night to Exeter, and it was not until he had starved them into surrender that the whole Danish host again 'gave him hostages and sware mickle oaths and held good peace' (877). After spending the summer in Mercia, Guthrum withdrew to winter at Gloucester; here he was joined by reinforcements, and early in 878 he appeared at the head of all his forces at Chippenham. His march took Wessex completely by surprise, and the Danes overran the whole country east of Selwood, while Ælfred retired into Somerset. But in May 878 he defeated them in a pitched battle at Ethandun (Edington, Wiltshire), and a fortnight's siege of their camp starved them into surrender. By a treaty made at Wedmore, Guthrum pledged himself to become a Christian and to withdraw from Ælfred's kingdom; and that kingdom, as we know from after events, was now defined so as to exclude the Danes from all England south of Thames and west of Watling Street, as far north as the Ribble and as far east as the sources of the Don, the Derwent, and the Soar. Of the territory thus left to the Danes, the portion which fell to Guthrum was East Anglia, i.e. the old kingdom so called, with the addition of Essex, London, and the district on the northern bank of the Thames as far as (but not including) Oxford, and apparently 'the old East-Anglian supremacy over the southern districts of the Fen.' About three weeks after the treaty was made, Guthrum came to Ælfred at Aller, near Athelney, 'and the king was his godfather in baptism, and his chrism-loosing was at Wedmore; and he was twelve days with the king, and he greatly honoured him and his companions with gifts.' When, therefore, Guthrum's host, after a year spent in peace at Cirencester, went into East Anglia 'and settled the land and parted it among them' (880), they went to set up a professedly Christian realm. Guthrum himself, if later chroniclers may be trusted, speedily sought a new field for action across the Channel, and took a leading part in the great fight at Saucourt, 881 (Alberic of Trois-Fontaines, in *Rer. Gall. Scriptt.* ix. 58 B; cf. Chron. Centul., *ib.* viii. 273 E). In 885 he broke the treaty of Wedmore by allowing his followers to join their brethren from over sea in a fresh attack upon Wessex; they were, however, worsted in the struggle, and next year Guthrum submitted to a new 'frith' whereby the western half of Essex, with London, was given up to Ælfred (Thorpe, *Anc. Laws*, i. 66, 67, fol. ed.) Guthrum's baptismal name was Æthelstan; he was probably the 'king called Æthelstan,' who, according to the saga of Harald Haarfager, had 'at this time taken the kingdom of England,' i.e. about 883–93, and who is said to have sent an embassy to the Norwegian king and received envoys from him 'in London' (Snorro Sturleson, *Heimskringla*, transl. Laing, i. 308–10). In a Norman tradition he appears under the disguise of 'the most Christian

king of the English, Alstemus by name,' as sending envoys and presents to Hrolf, who leaves the siege of Paris (885) to go to his aid against his rebellious subjects, the English people (Dudo in Duchesne, *Hist. Norm. Scriptt.* pp. 72, 73, 78). Guthrum died in 890 (*Engl. Chron.* ad ann.) Some laws are extant which purport to have been drawn up between 'Guthrum' and Eadward the Elder, who became king in 901, whence it appears that there was a second bearer of the name who may have been a son of the first, and may have ruled in East-Anglia between 906, when Eadward made a treaty with the East Anglian Danes after the death of their king Eohric (905), and 921, when their territory was annexed to the dominions of the West-Saxon king.

[English Chronicle, ed. Thorpe (Rolls Ser.); Asser, ed. Wise; Æthelweard, ed. Savile (Angl. Rer. Scriptt. post Bedam); Green's Conquest of England.] K. N.

GUTHRY, HENRY (1600?–1676), bishop of Dunkeld. [See Guthrie.]

GUTO Y GLYN (*fl.* 1430–1468), Welsh poet, was a native of Llangollen in Denbighshire. He was domestic bard to the abbot of Valle Crucis, or Glyn Egwestl (whence his name), near Llangollen. Gutyn Owain and Dafydd ab Edmwnt were among his contemporaries. According to Dr. W. O. Pughe, 119 of his poems are extant in manuscript, chiefly in the British Museum. Wilkins gives the titles of more than ninety of these, as well as translations of two. From one of these two Iolo Morganwg adduced what he considered substantial proof of the genuineness of the alleged ancient British alphabet called 'Coelbren y Beirdd.' Two poems are addressed to his patron, and contain particulars respecting the abbey not obtainable elsewhere; two are published in the Iolo MSS., and three more in the records of Denbigh. One of these to the Lord Herbert was composed about 1468, when Denbigh was burnt, and another describes 'how it was' (sut y bu) in the battle of Malmesbury (Mambri). Another interesting poem is that in which he seeks to borrow 'The Book of the Holy Grail' from Trahaearn of Waunllwg for the abbot of Valle Crucis. 'His celebrity as a man of genius made him a welcome guest when he made the usual triennial circuit through the Principality. The publication of his poems would be a valuable introduction to the social history of Wales' (Williams, *Eminent Welshmen*).

[Stephens's Lit. of Kymry, 1876, p. 418; Lewis Glyn Cothi's Works, p. 259; Wilkins's Lit. of Wales, pp. 80–91; Williams's Eminent Welshmen; Gweirydd ab Rhys's Llenyddiaeth y Cymry, 1888; Archæologia Cambrensis, 1876.] R. J. J.

GUTTERIDGE, WILLIAM (1798–1872), violinist, organist, and professor, was born at Chelmsford, Essex, in 1798, and lived when a child at Tenterden in Kent, where he had lessons on the violin from a dancing-master. Further musical instruction was obtained at Brussels, where he stayed during the events of 1815, and led the band of the theatre in the park. On his return to England about 1818, Gutteridge held a similar post at the Birmingham theatre, and somewhat later that of chorus-master at the Surrey. Gutteridge became a member of George IV's band (of seventy performers, mostly Germans, under Cramer) and afterwards of William IV's private band, and was occasional organist at the Royal Chapel of the Brighton Pavilion. Gutteridge's activity in Brighton, where he resided from about 1823 to 1872, was very great. He was organist of St. Peter's Church from its opening in 1828, and in the same year helped in the re-establishment of the Old Sacred Harmonic Society; he was afterwards conductor, then leader, of the newer society of that name. He opened for a short time a music warehouse in Castle Square, and was enterprising in introducing to Brighton audiences great performers, such as Paganini, Pasta, and Braham. Gutteridge's compositions are unimportant; they include services, anthems, ballads, &c.; but it is as a violinist and organist that he is remembered. His talent secured him the direct patronage of royalty. He took part in a quartet with George IV and the two princes, who afterwards became respectively king of the Belgians and king of Hanover; he accompanied Queen Victoria (September 1837) in a song from Costa's 'Malek Adel' (sung 'in a pure, unaffected, correct, and charming manner') on the old Pavilion organ; and counted the present Duke of Cambridge among his pupils. Gutteridge was also greatly respected for his excellent personal qualities, and his reminiscences of an active life added interest to his conversation. Not the least satisfactory of his adventures was his runaway marriage (from Margate to Gretna Green) with a lady who afterwards bore him nineteen children, seven of whom survived their parents. Gutteridge died at 55 London Road, Brighton, 23 Sept. 1872, and was buried in a vault in the old churchyard of St. Nicholas, Brighton.

Another William Gutteridge (*fl.* 1813), military music-master and bandmaster of the 62nd regiment, published in 1824 'The Art of playing Gutteridge's Clarinet.'

C C

[Brighton Herald and other papers of September and October 1872; Musical Directories; Harmonicon, 1832; Brit. Mus. Music Library; Dict. of Music, 1827, p. 310.] L. M. M.

GUY OF WARWICK, hero of romance, is almost wholly a creature of fiction. Dugdale and other historians of Warwickshire literally accepted as historical the series of legends respecting him, to which literary shape seems to have been first given by an Anglo-Norman poet of the twelfth century. Omitting the obviously romantic details in which the story abounds, the legends are to the following effect. Guy, the son of Siward or Seguard of Wallingford, was educated by Harald or Heraud of Arden. He became page to Roalt or Rohand, earl of Warwick, Rockingham, and Oxford, and fell in love with Rohand's daughter Felice, who declined to marry him until he had proved his valour. His first expedition to the continent failed to satisfy Felice, and he was sent forth again on another foreign tour, in the course of which he fought against the Saracens at Constantinople. Once more in England, he was welcomed by Athelstan at York, and slew a savage dragon which was devastating Northumberland. Thereupon Felice consented to marry him, but he soon left her at Warwick to journey as a palmer to the Holy Land. Coming back for a third time to England, he found Athelstan besieged in Winchester by the Danes under Anlaf. The Danes boasted among their forces a giant named Colbrand. A duel to decide the war was arranged between Guy and Colbrand, and Guy killed the Danish champion. He then returned to Warwick, and lived as a holy man in a hermit's cell, practising the severest asceticism. Felice long lived in ignorance of his presence in the town, but finally identified him by a ring which he sent her by a herdsman, and she attended his deathbed. She survived her husband only a fortnight. Their son Rembrun or Raynbrun is credited in continuations of the romance with much the same career as his father.

These legends seem to embody incoherently several Anglo-Saxon traditions of the tenth and eleventh centuries. The central feature is the fight of Guy and the Danish giant, Anlaf's champion, before Winchester in the reign of Athelstan. It has been suggested that this episode is a tradition of the great battle of Brunanburh, fought by Athelstan against Anlaf of Denmark in 937. There are difficulties in the identification. The site of Brunanburh is not positively known, but it certainly was not at or near Winchester, where Guy is said in the romance to have slain Colbrand, and where the scene of the alleged combat has been identified in local tradition. We know, indeed, from authentic history that the Danes under Anlaf never besieged Athelstan in that city. But Olaf (Tryggvason) of Denmark—Olaf and Anlaf are practically identical names—undoubtedly threatened Winchester in the reign of Ethelred in 993, and it is possible that the tradition embodied in the romance may spring from a popular confusion between the two Danish invasions. According to the Danish 'Egilssage' (of the eleventh or twelfth century) Athelstan was aided at the battle of Brunanburh by two brothers, northern vikings of repute, named respectively Egil and Thorolf; but the attempt made by George Ellis [q. v.] to identify Guy with Egil is philologically absurd.

The name Guy is probably of Teutonic origin. It may possibly be a Norman reproduction of the Anglo-Saxon name 'Wigod,' or some other combination of the Anglo-Saxon 'wig,' i.e. war. Guy's father, Siward, is described in the romance as lord of Wallingford. An historical Wigod of Wallingford was cupbearer to Edward the Confessor, and was in favour with William the Conqueror, while his daughter and granddaughter (Matilda, wife (1) of Miles Crespin, and (2) Brian Fitzcount) held the lordship of Wallingford till the reign of Henry II.

Another shadowy historical confirmation of the romance may lie in the fact that an historical Siward, a grandson of Alwin, who was sheriff of Warwickshire shortly before the Norman conquest, had, according to documents quoted by Dugdale, a daughter of the unusual name of Felicia (Guy's mistress in the romance is Felice, daughter of Siward of Wallingford). The historical Siward's family seems, moreover, to have at some time alienated land to Wigod of Wallingford.

It is clear, nevertheless, that the mass of details in the romance is pure fiction. It was during the thirteenth century that the story in the original Norman-French verse became generally familiar in both France and England, and was translated into English. The oldest manuscript of the French poem is in the library at Wolfenbüttel (cf. G. A. HERBING's description of this manuscript, Wismar, 1848), and may be as early as the end of the thirteenth century. The oldest English version—the Auchinleck MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh—is of little later date. (This manuscript was first printed by the Abbotsford Club in 1840, and has been reprinted by Professor Zupitza for the Early English Text Society.) 'Sir Gye of Warwike' is referred to as a knight 'of grete renowne' in Hampole's prologue to 'Speculum

Vitæ' (*c.* 1350), and Chaucer mentions the romance about him in his 'Rime of Sir Thopas' (*c.* 1380). In 1430 reference was made to Guy in the Spanish romance 'Tirante el blanco.'

It was in the fourteenth century that the story was first adopted as authentic history by the chroniclers. Peter Langtoft, in his rhyming chronicle (1308?), which Robert Mannyng or de Brunne translated about 1338, describes Guy of Warwick as slaying 'Colbrant' the Dane. Walter of Exeter [see EXETER, WALTER OF, *fl.* 1301] is said to have written a life of Guy while living at St. Caroc in Cornwall, and some fifty years later Girardus Cornubiensis [see GIRARDUS] produced his 'De Gestis Regum West-Saxonum,' which contained in serious prose a very full account of Guy's heroic exploits. Walter of Exeter's biography is known only through a mention of it by Bale. The suggestion that this work was the original Norman-French poem has nothing to support it. Girardus's work only survives in quotations imbedded in the 'Liber de Hyda,' or Rudborne's 'Chronicle,' both completed in the fifteenth century. The 'Liber de Hyda' preserves Girardus's version of the fight between Guy and the giant Colbrand, which is stated to be cap. xi. of the original chronicle. This is quoted again at the end of a manuscript of Higden's 'Polychronicon' (Magdalen College, Oxford, 147), and was printed by Hearne in an appendix to the 'Annals of Dunstable,' ii. 825–30. It has been suggested that Walter of Exeter and Girardus Cornubiensis are one and the same person. At any rate it seems probable that the lives of Guy which went under their two names were at most points identical. Girardus identifies the scene of Guy's duel with Colbrand as 'The Hyde's Mede,' afterwards the site of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester. Henry Knighton (*fl.* 1366), another chronicler who treats Guy as historical, locates his battles in the vale of Chilcombe, which belonged to the cathedral priory of St. Swithun's, or Old Minster, a monastic establishment in Winchester, in perpetual rivalry with Hyde Abbey. That the story, as Girard and Knighton prove, was well known in Winchester in the fourteenth century is further shown by the fact that the bishop, Adam de Orleton, on visiting the priory of St. Swithun's about 1338, was entertained by a 'canticum Colbrandi.' Lydgate versified Girard's story about 1450. There are manuscripts of Lydgate's version in the Bodleian Library (Laud Misc. 683) and the British Museum (Harl. MS. 7333, f. 35 *b*). Revised by John Lane, it was licensed for the press in 1617 (cf. *Harl. MS.* 5243), but it was never printed.

Whatever place Guy held in Winchester tradition, it was at Warwick that his traditional history received its final development. Early in Edward I's reign William de Beauchamp succeeded his uncle William Mauduit as Earl of Warwick, and was the first of the many powerful earls of Warwick of the Beauchamp line. William named his son Guy because (it has been suggested) he claimed descent from the legendary Guy. This Guy de Beauchamp [q. v.] died in 1315. It was doubtless in his honour rather than in that of the Guy of the legend that a descendant, Thomas, earl of Warwick [see BEAUCHAMP, THOMAS DE], built Guy's Tower at Warwick Castle at the end of the fourteenth century. Thomas's son, Earl Richard [see BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD DE, 1382–1439], a chivalric warrior, who was the hero of almost as many adventures as the legendary Guy, asserted unmistakably his descent from that hero. Two miles from Warwick is a rock overlooking the Avon, which was until the fifteenth century known as 'Kibbecliue' or 'Gibbeclyve.' This spot Earl Richard seems to have identified, in accord with some vague local tradition, with the hermitage where Guy in the legend died, although the romance describes the cell as in the woods of Arden. The place, 'Kibbecliue,' has long been known as Guy's Cliffe. There Earl Richard erected a chantry or chapel for the repose of the souls of the legendary Guy and others of his ancestors, and provided endowment for the maintenance of two priests (1422–3). In the chapel was placed a stone statue said to represent the legendary Guy. One of the first priests of the chantry was John Rous, who adopted all the legends of the hero Guy of Warwick. He assumed without hesitation that the Beauchamp earls of Warwick were Guy's lineal descendants, and asserted that when Earl Richard was travelling in Palestine in 1410 the Soldan's lieutenant, having read the story of his ancestor in books of his own language, invited the earl to his palace and feasted him royally. Rous's manuscript account of Guy's life is among the Ashmolean MSS. at Oxford, and was literally followed by Dugdale in his 'History of Warwickshire.' Since Leland's time visitors to Warwick and its neighbourhood have been shown reputed relics of the hero in Warwick Castle and elsewhere. John Caius in 1552 describes at length the rib of a gigantic cow said to have been slain by Guy, and exhibited at Warwick Castle (see *De Canibus*, &c.) This is still on view there, together with a large vessel made of bell-metal (said to contain 120 gallons, and called Guy's Porridge Pot), and several enormous pieces of armour said to have been worn by Guy. The pot is

obviously a garrison crock of the sixteenth century, and the armour is horse-armour of the same date.

The French romance was first printed at Paris in 1525, and again in 1550. The English poem was first printed by William Copland (without date) about the middle of the sixteenth century, and was soon reprinted by John Cawood. A tradition that it was first printed by Wynkyn de Worde is not corroborated. According to Puttenham (*Arte of English Poesie*, 1589, ed. Arber, p. 57) the story was commonly sung to the harp in places of assembly in the sixteenth century. Portions of the story were converted into short ballads (cf. 'Guy and Colbrande' in *Percy Folio MS.*, ii. 527–39). It formed the subject of a poem by Samuel Rowlands, 'The Famous History of Guy, Earle of Warwick,' which seems to have been first issued in 1607, and was reissued in 1649 and in 1654. An extract entitled 'Guy and Amarant' figures as a separate poem in Percy's 'Reliques.' Probably Rowlands's verse suggested 'A Play called the Life and Death of Guy of Warwicke, written by John Day and Thomas Decker,' which was entered on the Stationers' Register on 15 Jan. 1618–19, but is not now extant; it may be identical with 'Guy, Earl of Warwick: a Tragical History, by B. J.,' London, 1661, 4to. The romance seems to have been first reduced to prose by Martin Parker, who issued prose versions of the history of King Arthur and similar heroes, but all that is known of Parker's 'Guy, Earl of Warwick' is an entry licensing the publication in the Stationers' Registers for 1640. A ballad in the Roxburghe collection by Humphrey Crouch [q. v.] was first printed in 1655. A chapbook, apparently first issued in London in 1684 in 4to, was republished in the next century at Newcastle, Derby, Nottingham, and Leamington. Another chapbook (London, 1706, 12mo) was repeatedly reissued down to 1821. Pegge in his 'Dissertation' in Nichols's 'Topographica Britannica' (1781) was the first to critically examine the story as credulously told by Dugdale, and to show that it is at almost all points fictitious. Pegge supplies an engraving of the statue placed by Earl Richard at Guy's Cliffe.

[Pegge's Dissertation in Nichols's Top. Brit. vol. iv.; Ward's Cat. of Romances in the British Museum, i. 470 et seq. (an exhaustive criticism of the legend and an account of the manuscripts in the Brit. Mus.); Die Sage von Guy von Warwick, Untersuchung über ihr Alter und ihre Geschichte von A. Tanner, Bonn, 1877; Zur Literatur-Geschichte des Guy von Warwick von Julius Zupitza, Vienna, 1873; Guy of Warwick, ed. Zupitza for Early English Text Soc.; Percy Reliques (Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall), ii. 509 et seq.; Collier's Bibliographical Catalogue, i. xxxviii, ii. 104, 298; Halliwell's Dict. of Old English Plays, p. 113; Cox and Jones's Popular Romances of the Middle Ages (1871), pp. 63–4, 297–319; Dunlop's Hist. of Fiction, ed. Wilson; Ten Brink's Early English Literature, transl. by Kennedy, pp. 150, 245–7.] S. L. L.

GUY, HENRY (1631–1710), politician, only son of Henry Guy by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Wethered of Ashlyns, Great Berkhampstead, was born in that parish on 16 June 1631. The father died in 1640, the mother in 1690, aged 90, when she was buried in the chancel of Tring Church, and her son erected a monument to her memory. Henry was admitted at the Inner Temple in November 1652, but adopted politics as a profession. He spent some time at Christ Church, Oxford, and was created M.A. in full convocation on 28 Sept. 1663. He afterwards held an excise office in the north of England, and ingratiated himself with the electors of the borough of Hedon in Yorkshire, where he was admitted a free burgess on 2 Aug. 1669. On 8 March 1670 he was elected its member in parliament, and continued to represent it until 1695. He again sat for it from 1702 till 1705, when his parliamentary career ended. He presented to the borough at different dates a large silver cup, a silver salver, and a very fine silver mace. On the corporation in trust for several objects he settled the annual sum of 20*l.*, and in 1693 he erected for its inhabitants 'a very large and convenient town hall.' His first appointment about the court was to the post of cupbearer to the queen, but he was soon admitted among the boon companions of Charles II. On the resignation in 1679 of Colonel Silas Titus, he became groom of the bedchamber, but sold his office by December of that year. In March 1679 he was appointed secretary to the treasury, and the payments from the public funds passed through his hands until Christmas 1688. Mr. Akerman edited from a manuscript in the possession of Mr. William Selby Lowndes for the Camden Society in 1851, as vol. lii. of their publications, the details of 'moneys received and paid for secret services of Charles II and James II from 30 March 1679 to 25 December 1688,' which consisted of an account rendered by Guy some time after the accession of William III. In the 'Correspondence of Henry, Earl of Clarendon' (ed. 1828), i. 654–5, are printed the 'particulars of sums paid to him for secret service money for one year, to 7 March 1688.' When Henry St. John first came to court, Guy especially warned him 'to be very moderate and modest in applications for friends, and

very greedy and importunate' when he asked for himself. He seems to have acted on the same principle himself. On the death of Henrietta Maria in 1669 he obtained a grant of the manor of Great Tring, and on the estate he built, from the design of Sir Christopher Wren, an elegant house 'and adorned it with gardens of unusual form and beauty,' the cost of which, according to popular rumour, was borne by his pickings from the treasury. This property he sold in 1702. In 1680 he acquired from Catherine of Braganza a lease for thirty years of the manor of Hemel Hempstead, and in 1686 some lands in Ireland were ordered by the king's letter to be transferred to him. In 1686 he was also residuary legatee to Thomas Naylor, a man of much wealth, who was buried in Westminster Abbey on 12 Nov. 1686. William III dined with him at Tring in June 1690. In March 1691 he was made a commissioner of customs, but in the following June returned to the secretaryship of the treasury. His displacement was talked of in February 1695, and when the charge of having accepted a bribe of two hundred guineas was brought home to him, he was forced to resign and was committed to the Tower (16 Feb.) In 1696 he guaranteed, with many other members of his party, a loan from the Dutch government of 300,000*l.* He was reckoned a high churchman, and he allowed 20*l.* a year to the curacy of Tring. He died on 23 Feb. 1710, and gossip assigned to William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, 'the greater part of his estate,' which was valued, in common belief, at 100,000*l.* He left 500*l.* a year and 40,000*l.* in cash to Pulteney, who also succeeded him in the good graces of the electors of Hedon. Henry Savile, writing to Lord Halifax in 1679, praises Guy's 'steady friendship,' with the warning that 'whatever disadvantages his exterior may show to so nice a man as you,' a fitter man for a friend could not be found in England. Halifax two years later acknowledges Guy's superiority in understanding 'the methods of the court.'

[Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, i. 510; Cussans's Hertfordshire, iii. pt. i. 16, 23, 82, 152; Students of Inner Temple, p. 344; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, 1857, ii. 22, 52, 250–1, iii. 443, 458, iv. 92, 560, vi. 695; Hatton Corresp. (Camden Soc.), i. 183; Savile Corresp. (Camden Soc.), pp. 121, 129, 261; Letters of H. Prideaux (Camden Soc.), p. 130; Swift's Works, ed. 1883, xvi. 374–5; Wood's Fasti (Bliss), ii. 272; Athenæ Oxon. iv. 627; Macaulay's History, ed. 1871, iv. 129; Poulson's Holderness, ii. 154, 174; Hasted's Kent, i. 174; Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey, p. 217; Hist. MSS. Comm. Appendix to the 4th Rep. 298, App. to 7th Rep. 374, 794–7, App. to 8th Rep. 38] W. P. C.

GUY, JOHN (*d.* 1628?), governor of Newfoundland, a citizen and merchant venturer of Bristol, was admitted to the corporation of the city in 1603, and was sheriff in 1605–6. In 1608 he and others belonging to the society of merchant venturers took into consideration a letter received by the mayor from Chief-justice Popham touching the colonisation of Newfoundland. John Cabot's discovery, and other subsequent expeditions from Bristol, had given the merchants of the city a special interest in Newfoundland, of which possession was formally taken for Queen Elizabeth by Sir Humfrey Gilbert in 1583. They did not, however, follow up the fishery there with vigour, and no attempt had been made at colonisation. The merchants agreed not to embark on the scheme unless the king would co-operate with them. The king consented, and a list of contributions was made out, Guy and others subscribing twenty marks a year for five years. Guy in 1609 put forth a treatise, of which Purchas possessed a copy, 'to animate the English to plant [or colonise] in Newfoundland.' His idea was warmly taken up by his fellow-citizens and by some of the London merchants. On 27 April 1610 James I granted a charter to Henry, earl of Northampton, keeper of the privy seal, and others, among whom were John Guy and his brother Philip, incorporating them as the 'Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the Cities of London and Bristol,' for the purpose of colonising Newfoundland, and comprehending as their sphere of action 'the southern and eastern parts of the new found land between 46° and 52° N. L.' Guy, who is described as a 'man very industrious and of great experience' (Stow), took out, probably in the following July, a colony of thirty-nine persons of both sexes, the men being 'all of civil life,' traders and workmen. He was accompanied by his family and his brother, and took with him grain for seed, and 'hens, ducks, pigeons, conies, goats, kine, and other live creatures,' for he wished to prove that the country would grow corn, and was good for farm stock. On 16 May 1611, when he had been there ten months, he wrote home an account of the climate and the fortunes of his colony, saying that in the summer he proposed to make a voyage 'between Cape Race, Placentia, and Bona Vista,' and that on his return home he would leave William Colston and his brother Philip to manage the colony (Purchas). He seems to have returned before the winter, for he was treasurer of the merchant venturers 1611–12. He then went back to Newfoundland, and in a letter written in October 1612 speaks of

a voyage which he had made to Trinity Bay. He was anxious to establish trade with the natives. Some five years later a visitor to Newfoundland wrote that the Bristol citizens had 'planted a large circuit of the country, and builded there many fine houses, and done many other good services' (*ib.*) Guy returned to Bristol, and was elected mayor 1618–19, was member of the merchant venturers' court of assistants in 1620 and 1621, and master in 1622. He was a member for the city in the parliament of 1620, and in a debate on the scarcity of money on 27 Feb. spoke of the abundance of English coin in foreign parts, and recommended that the exportation of money should be forbidden (*Parliamentary History*); he also sat for Bristol in the parliament of 1621, and was again returned on 20 Oct. 1624. While member he received and wrote several letters about the interests of the merchant venturers company, which are preserved by the society. One sent to him and his colleague Whitson in October 1621 is on the 'business of Sir Ferdinando Gorges,' and relates to the restraint of trade with New England consequent on the articles and orders of the president and council for New England, which the merchants 'in noe sorte did like;' in the following February Guy writes touching his 'conference with the lord treasurer and others concerning the new imposition of wines and composition of grocery' (*MS. Records of Merchant Venturers*). He was again a member of the court of assistants from 1624 to 1628, when he probably died, as his name disappears from the books of the society. It has been positively asserted that he died in that year, and was buried in St. Stephen's Church, Bristol (note communicated by Mr. W. George of Bristol). As regards his burial this seems impossible, as the register books of the church, which are in a good state of preservation, contain no such entry between 1628 and 1636. There is no monument to him in Bristol.

[MSS. of the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, at Merchants' Hall; information supplied by Mr. W. George of Bristol; Cal. State Papers, Colonial, 1574–1660, i. 20, 303; Purchas his Pilgrimes, iv. 1875–88; Stow's Annales, ed. Howes, 1631, p. 1019; Return of Members of Parliament, i. 451, 457; Parl. Hist. i. 1197; Seyer's Bristol, ii. 259; Nicholls and Taylor's Bristol, Past and Present, iii. 301.] W. H.

GUY, THOMAS (1645?–1724), founder of Guy's Hospital, eldest child of Thomas Guy, lighterman and coalmonger, also described as citizen and carpenter, was born in 1644 or 1645 in Pritchard's Alley, Fair Street, Horselydown, Southwark. His father, an anabaptist, died young, leaving three children, the eldest being eight years old. His mother returned to her native place, Tamworth, where she married again in 1661. Thomas Guy was carefully educated at Tamworth, and on 3 Sept. 1660 was apprenticed for eight years to John Clarke, bookseller, in Mercers' Hall Porch, Cheapside, London. On 7 Oct. 1668, at the end of his apprenticeship, he was admitted by servitude a freeman of the Stationers' Company, and of the city on 14 Oct., and on 6 Oct. 1673 he was admitted into the livery of the Stationers' Company. In 1668 he set up in business as a bookseller in the corner house at the junction of Cornhill and Lombard Street, with a stock worth about 200*l.* At this time there was a large unlicensed traffic in English bibles printed in Holland, in which Guy is said to have joined extensively. The king's printers had complained of the infringement of their privilege, and made numerous seizures of Dutch printed bibles. At the same time they were underselling the universities, and trying to drive them out of competition. Before 1679 Guy and Peter Parker came to the aid of Oxford university and became university printers, in association with Bishop Fell and Dr. Yates. They printed at Oxford numerous fine bibles, prayer-books, and school classics, and effectually checkmated the king's printers, both in litigation and in business. But certain members of the Stationers' Company succeeded in ousting them from their contract in 1691–2, after a sharp contest (see *Ballard MSS.* vol. xlix. in Bodleian Library). Dr. Wallis gives Parker and Guy a high character for probity, skill, and zeal (*loc. cit.*) Guy imported type from Holland and sold bibles largely for many years. He published numerous other books, and his imprint is not so rare as has been represented. Having accumulated money he invested it in various government securities, and especially in seamen's pay-tickets, then often sold at from thirty to fifty per cent. discount. In 1695 Guy became member of parliament for Tamworth, where he had in 1678 founded an almshouse for six poor women, enlarged in 1693 to accommodate fourteen men and women. A letter from Dr. G. Smalridge, afterwards bishop of Bristol (28 Oct. 1696), inquires whether Lord Weymouth has sufficient influence at Tamworth to keep Guy out at the next election (Nichols, *Lit. Illustr.* iii. 253). Guy sat until 1707, when he was rejected, and declined a request from his constituents to stand again. According to John Dunton [q. v.], Guy in 1705 occupied a high position among London booksellers, and was 'an eminent figure' in the Stationers' Com-

pany. He had been chosen sheriff of London, but refused to serve, choosing rather to pay the fine, and thus he practically declined the mayoralty. He probably wished to avoid expenditure. Dunton calls him 'a man of strong reason,' and says that he 'is truly charitable, of which his almshouses for the poor are standing testimonies' (*Life and Errors*, p. 281). The same untrustworthy authority said (*Essay on Death-bed Charity*), after Guy's death, that Guy almost starved the bookbinders whom he employed, and declared that he gave 'but a few farthings' to the poor in his lifetime. According to Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' (iii. 599, 600), Guy 'being a single man and very penurious, his expenses were next to nothing. His custom was to dine on his shop counter, with no other tablecloth than an old newspaper; he was also as little nice in regard to his apparel. . . .' It is added that Guy had intended to marry a maidservant, but that after he had ordered her to give directions for the pavement before his door to be mended, she thoughtlessly desired the paviors to extend their operations beyond the stone he had marked. Guy therefore declined to marry her. Knight connects this with an order of the common council about mending pavements in 1671.

Guy early became somewhat noted as a philanthropist. He had maintained his almshouse in Tamworth entirely himself, and among other benefactions to Tamworth he built a town hall in 1701, which is still standing. Many of his poor and distant relations received stated allowances of 10*l.* or 20*l.* a year or more from him, and two of them received 500*l.* each to advance them in life. He spent much money in discharging insolvent debtors and reinstating them in business, and in relieving distressed families; and as many of his good deeds only came to light after his death, it is believed that many more were unrevealed. He often advanced money to start deserving young men in business. In 1709 he contributed largely for the poor refugees from the palatinate; and often sent friendless persons to St. Thomas's with directions to the steward to give them assistance at his own cost. In 1712 he subscribed to the fund for Bowyer, the printer, after his great loss by fire (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 61).

In 1704 Guy became a governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, and thereafter was one of its principal and active managers. In 1707 he built and furnished three new wards in the hospital for sixty-four patients, at a cost of 1,000*l.*, and from 1708 contributed 100*l.* yearly towards their support. He also improved the stone front and built a new entrance from the Borough, and two new houses at the south-west of the hospital. His importance in the government of St. Thomas's is constantly evident in the hospital records.

On 5 Aug. 1717 he offered to the Stationers' Company 1,000*l.* to enable them to add to the quarterly charity to poor members and widows, and 2,600*l.*, the interest to be paid to such charitable uses as he should appoint by his will.

In 1720 Guy is said to have possessed 45,500*l.* of the original South Sea Stock. The 100*l.* shares gradually rose. Guy began to sell out at 300*l.*, and sold the last of his shares at 600*l.* Having thus a vast fortune he decided to carry out a project long contemplated, of providing for the numerous patients who either could not be received in St. Thomas's Hospital, or were discharged thence as incurable. He consequently in 1721 took a lease from the St. Thomas's governors of a piece of ground opposite the hospital for 999 years, and, having pulled down a number of small houses, began the erection of a hospital on the site in 1722, intending to place it under the same administration. When the building was raised to the second story, he changed his mind and decided to have a separate government. The building, which cost 18,793*l.*, was roofed in before the founder's death, which took place on 27 Dec. 1724 in his eightieth year. He was buried with great pomp, after lying in state at the Mercers' Chapel.

Guy's will went through three editions in 1725, and was reprinted by the governors of Guy's Hospital in 1732. It was signed on 4 Sept. 1724, and bequeaths lands and tenements in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Derbyshire to grandchildren of his deceased sister, about 75,000*l.* in four per cent. annuities, mostly in sums of 1,000*l.*, to about ninety cousins in various degrees, as well as some persons apparently not relatives, and annuities varying from 10*l.* to 200*l.* per annum to others, mostly older relatives, being the interest on about 22,000*l.* stock. One thousand pounds was left to discharge poor debtors in London, Middlesex, or Surrey, in sums not exceeding 5*l.* each (six hundred persons were relieved by this benefaction, Maitland, p. 668). Four hundred pounds per annum was left to Christ's Hospital for the board and education of four poor children annually, to be nominated by the executors, the governors of Guy's, with preference to Guy's relations. His almshouse and library at Tamworth was left in trust for the maintenance of fourteen poor persons of parishes surrounding Tamworth, excluding the town itself, preference being given to his own poor relations, a portion of the endowment being applied to apprenticing

children, and nursing four, six, or eight persons of the families of Wood or Guy; while 1,000*l.* was left to other persons for charitable purposes. The remainder of his fortune, amounting to more than 200,000*l.*, was left to Sir Gregory Page, bart., Charles Joye, treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, and several other of its governors, including Dr. Richard Mead [q.v.], to complete his hospital for four hundred sick persons who might not be received into other hospitals from being deemed incurable, or only curable by long treatment; lunatics, up to the number of twenty, were to be received for similar reasons; but full discretion was given to the executors for varying the application of the funds. The executors and trustees were desired to procure an act of parliament incorporating them with other persons named, all governors of St. Thomas's, to the number of fifty, with a president and treasurer; they were to purchase lands, ground rents, or estates with the residuary estate, and maintain the hospital by the proceeds, any surplus to be applied to the benefit of poor sick persons or for other charitable uses. The will was proved on 4 Jan. 1724–5. The required act of parliament was obtained in the same year (11 George I, cap. xii.), and gave power to the executors to set up a monument to Guy in the chapel, which was designed by John Bacon, R.A.

In the centre of the square, which afterwards completed the front of Guy's Hospital, is a bronze statue of Guy in his livery gown, by Scheemakers; on the west side, in bassorelievo, is represented the parable of the Good Samaritan, and on the east Christ healing the impotent man. There are some portraits of Guy at the hospital, mostly posthumous; the only one that has any pretensions to originality is by Vanderbank, dated 1706, reproduced in the 'Graphic,' 14 May 1887. He there appears long-faced, with a high forehead, firm lips, and self-possessed, calm, and resolute expression.

[Ballard MSS. xlix. in Bodleian Library, Oxford; Dr. John Wallis's Account of Printing at Oxford, 23 Jan. 169¹, in Derham's Philosophical Experiments, &c., of Robert Hooke and others, 1726; Dunton's Life and Errors, 1705, pp. 281, 307; Dunton's Essay on Death-bed Charity, 1728; Guy's Will, three editions in 1725, reprinted by the governors of Guy's, 1732; Maitland's London, 1739, pp. 667–70, the account evidently furnished by Guy's Hospital authorities; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 61, iii. 599, 600; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. iii. 253; Saturday Magazine, 2 Aug. 1834; Charles Knight's Shadows of the Old Booksellers, 1865; Old and New London, vol. vi.; information from Mr. W. Rendle of Forest Hill; Bettany and Wilks's forthcoming Biographical History of Guy's Hospital.] G. T. B.

GUY, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS (1810–1885), statistician, was born in 1810 at Chichester, where his male ancestors for three generations had been medical men. Hayley, in his 'Life of Romney,' says of his grandfather, William Guy, that he won Cowper's heart at sight, and that Romney would have chosen him as a model for a picture of the Saviour. Guy spent his early life with this grandfather and then went to Christ's Hospital, and for five years to Guy's. He won the Fothergillian medal of the Medical Society of London in 1831 for the best essay on asthma, and afterwards entered at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where, after further study for two years at Heidelberg and Paris, he took his M.B. degree in 1837. In 1838 he was appointed professor of forensic medicine at King's College, London, in 1842 assistant-physician to King's College Hospital, and from 1846 to 1858 he was dean of the medical faculty. He early directed his attention to statistics, and was one of the honorary secretaries of the Statistical Society from 1843 to 1868. In 1844 he gave important evidence before the Health of Towns Commission on the state of printing offices in London, and the consequent development of pulmonary consumption among printers. He took part in founding the Health of Towns Association, and was incessantly occupied in calling public attention to questions of sanitary reform by investigations (statistical and medical), lectures, and writings. He thus rendered valuable services in connection with the improvement of ventilation, the utilisation of sewage, the health of bakers and soldiers, and hospital mortality.

He edited the 'Journal of the Statistical Society' from 1852 to 1856, was vice-president 1869–72, and in 1873–5 he was president of the society. He was Croonian (1861), Lumleian (1868), and Harveian (1875) lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians, and was frequently censor and examiner of the college. In 1878 he was appointed one of the royal commissioners on penal servitude, and on criminal lunatics in 1879. In 1876–7 he was elected to the post of vice-president of the Royal Society.

Guy's 'Principles of Forensic Medicine,' first published in 1844, and frequently re-edited, is now a standard work, the fourth and later editions having been edited by Dr. David Ferrier. Although often consulted in medico-legal cases he would never give evidence publicly, partly from over-sensitiveness, partly from want of confidence in juries. Guy retired from medical practice for many years before his death, retaining only his insurance work. His sympathies were broad, as were

his political and religious views. He died in London on 10 Sept. 1885, aged 75.

Guy's larger works are: 1. 'R. Hooper's Physician's Vade-Mecum; enlarged and improved by W. A. G.,' 1842 (many subsequent editions). 2. 'Principles of Forensic Medicine,' 1844; 4th edition, 1875, edited by D. Ferrier. 3. T. Walker's 'Original,' edited with additions by W. A. G. 1875; another edition 1885. 4. 'Public Health; a Popular Introduction to Sanitary Science,' pt. i. 1870; pt. ii. 1874. 5. 'The Factors of the Unsound Mind, with special reference to the Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases,' 1881. 6. 'John Howard's Winter's Journey,' 1882.

Guy published several lectures, and contributed many papers to the Statistical Society, including the 'Influence of Employments on Health,' 'The Duration of Life among different Classes,' 'Temperance and its relation to Mortality,' 'The Mortality of London Hospitals,' 'Prison Dietaries,' and 'John Howard's True Place in History.'

[Lancet, 19 Sept. 1885; Journ. of Statistical Soc. 1885, xlviii. 505, 650, 651.] G. T. B.

GUYLDFORDE, Sir RICHARD (1455?-1506). [See Guildford.]

GUYON, RICHARD DEBAUFRE (1803–1856), general in the Hungarian army, was third son of John Guyon, an officer in the English navy, who, after seeing much service and receiving many wounds, retired with the rank of commander 28 July 1829, and died at Richmond, Surrey, 15 Jan. 1844. Richard Debaufre was born at Walcot, Bath, 31 March 1803, and being educated for the army at an early age held a commission in the Surrey militia. He afterwards studied in an Austrian military academy, and in 1823 received an appointment in Prince Joseph's second regiment of Hungarian hussars, where he in time attained to the rank of captain, and in November 1838 married a daughter of Field-marshal Baron Spleny, commander of the Hungarian life-guards. Soon after his marriage he left the Austrian service, and retired to an estate belonging to his wife near Pesth, where he occupied himself in cultivating his farms. When the Hungarian revolutionary war broke out in 1848, the Magyars called on Guyon to take command of the landsturm and the honveds. Although originally a cavalry officer, he soon mastered his new position, and at the battle of Sukoro, on 29 Sept. 1848, he defeated Jellachich, the ban of Croatia, and his fifty thousand men, and obliged them to retreat. On 30 Oct. at the battle of Schewechat he led the advance-guard of the right of the Hungarian army, where he three times repulsed the serezans of Jellachich, and after a sanguinary struggle by a brilliant charge drove the Austrians from the village of Mannsworth. For this feat of arms he was made a colonel on the field, and put in command of the 1st division, which formed the advance-guard of the upper army, then led by Görgey. Here he again distinguished himself by storming the pass of Branitzko, which was defended by General Schlick, one of the ablest of the Austrian generals. This victory, which he obtained with only ten thousand men against twenty-five thousand, made the union of the upper forces and the Theiss army possible. For these services the Hungarian diet decreed that his name should be inscribed on a bronze pillar. He was present with his detachment at the battle of Kaplona, 26 Feb. 1849, where he covered Dembrinski's corps as they retired on the second day of the engagement. On his promotion as a general he was sent by Kossuth to make an entry into Komorn, then besieged, and to take the command of that place; this he successfully accomplished on 21 April, and three days afterwards was instrumental in raising the siege. Resigning the command of Komorn in June he joined the forces of Vetter, and on 14 July in a brilliant engagement totally defeated the ban of Croatia at Hegyes, and drove him out of the Banat. On 10 Aug. he took part in the battle of Temeswar, but valour could do but little against the united armies of Austria and Russia. The surrender of Görgey on 13 Aug. brought the war to a close, and Guyon, in company with Kossuth, Bem, and others escaped into Turkey, where they were protected by the sultan, in spite of demands for their extradition from Austria and Russia, 16 Sept. 1849. After this date he for some time resided at Konieh in Karamania. In 1852 he entered the service of the Turkish government, and was sent to Damascus, with the rank of lieutenant-general on the staff, and the title of Khourschid Pasha, being the first christian who obtained the rank of pasha and a Turkish military command without changing his religion. In November 1853 he joined the army in Anatolia, and reached Kars shortly after the Turkish forces had sustained a defeat at Soobaltan. Here he was named chief of the staff and president of the military commission, with authority to remodel the army. The jealousies of the Poles and of the pashas, however, prevented him from doing very much. At the battle of Kurekdere, on 16 Aug. 1855, he fought with his accustomed bravery. His plan of the battle was admirable, but it was defeated by the cowardice of the Turkish commanders, who nevertheless laid the blame of the defeat

on him, in consequence of which he was placed on half-pay and denied further employment. Guyon was eminently a man of action, of marvellous personal courage and great daring, and had he been put at the head of a detached corps would have rendered good service to the Turks, but the fact that he was a foreigner and a Christian prevented his effective advancement.

He died from a sudden attack of cholera, after less than twenty-four hours' illness, at Scutari, 12 Oct. 1856, and was buried in the English ground on the cliffs of Scutari Point 15 Oct. His wife, the Baroness Spleny, was for some time kept a prisoner by the Austrians at Presburg, but at length obtaining her liberty resided at Damascus.

[Kinglake's The Patriot and the Hero General Guyon, 1856; Nolan's Hist. of the War against Russia, 1855, i. 293–4, with portrait; Duncan's Campaign with the Turks in Asia, 1855, i. 141, 152, 158–69, 192–204, &c., ii. 123–31, 183 &c., 278–80; Gent. Mag. 1856, pt. ii. p. 780; Times, 29 Oct. 1856, p. 10; Illustrated London News, 29 Dec. 1849, p. 448, and 15 Nov. 1856, p. 489.]

G. C. B.

GUYSE, JOHN (1680–1761), independent minister, was born at Hertford in 1680. He was educated for the ministry at the academy of the Rev. John Payne at Saffron Walden, and was ordained in his twentieth year. He was chosen assistant to William Haworth, then minister of a congregation of dissenters in Hertford, and succeeded him on his death soon afterwards. His ministry at Hertford was distinguished by the vigour of his attacks upon Arianism. In 1727 he was invited to become first minister of a congregation which had been formed by a secession from Miles Lane, Cannon Street, and had established itself in New Broad Street. Being advised to leave Hertford, as his health was overtaxed, he complied with the request. From about 1728 he preached the Coward lecture on Fridays at Little St. Helen's, and from 1734 the Merchants' lecture on Tuesdays at Pinners' Hall. Two Coward lectures, which he published in 1729 under the title of 'Christ the Son of God,' were attacked by Samuel Chandler in 'A Letter to the Rev. John Guyse.' Guyse replied with 'The Scripture Notion of preaching Christ further cleared and vindicated in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Chandler,' 1730. Chandler then wrote 'A Second Letter' to Guyse, which the latter answered in an appendix to a 'Sermon on the Death of John Asty.' The chief complaint against him seems to have been the fact that he had accused ministers generally of not preaching Christ. The disputants used each other extremely ill, but were afterwards reconciled. Guyse received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen in 1733 (*Gent. Mag.* iii. 48). He was an active member of the King's Head Society, which was formed for the purpose of assisting young men to obtain academical training for the ministry. In his old age he became lame and blind, but his blindness was thought to have improved his sermons by compelling him to preach without notes, so that it was said that one of his congregation told him she wished he had become blind twenty years earlier. His only son, William Guyse, was his assistant at New Broad Street from 1728 till his death in 1758. He himself died on 22 Nov. 1761.

Besides the works mentioned above he wrote the following: 1. 'Jesus Christ God-Man, several sermons,' 1719. 2. 'A Sermon on the Plague of Marseilles,' 1720. 3. 'The Holy Spirit a Divine Person, several sermons,' 1721. 4. 'The Standing Use of the Scripture, several sermons,' 1724. 5. 'Remarks on a Catechism' (written by James Strong of Ilminster). 6. 'A Present Remembrance of God,' 1730. 7. Nine sermons in the Berry Street collection. 8. 'Youth's Monitor, six annual sermons,' 1736. 9. 'An Exposition of the New Testament in the form of a paraphrase,' 3 vols. 4to, 1739–52. 10. In conjunction with Isaac Watts, the preface to Jonathan Edwards's 'Narrative of the Conversion of many Hundred Souls in Northampton,' 1737. 11. 'A Collection of Seventeen Practical Sermons, to which is added an exhortation' (all originally published separately), 1756.

[John Conder's Funeral Sermon on Guyse; Protestant Dissenters' Mag. iii. 441–6; Wilson's Dissenting Churches, ii. 229–43; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Printed Books; Watt's Bibl. Brit.]

E. C–N.

GUYTON, Mrs. EMMA JANE (1825–1887), novelist. [See Worboise.]

GWAVAS, WILLIAM (1676–1741), writer in Cornish, eldest son of William Gwavas, by Eliza, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundell of Tolverne, near Truro, was born at Huntingfield Hall, Suffolk, 6 Dec. 1676, and baptised in Huntingfield Church on 1 Jan. following. He was articled to James Holt, an attorney in Lyon's Inn, and then entered the Middle Temple, where he purchased a ground chamber, No. 4 Brick Court. On 29 April 1717 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Harris of St. Ives, Cornwall, with whom he received a portion of 1,500*l.* Some years before his marriage he had taken up his residence in Cornwall, living in a house in Chapel Street, Penzance. His

father had left the Cornish property much involved, but he paid off the incumbrances, and redeemed the mortgage on the rectory of Paul. With this rectory he had inherited a chancery suit, commenced 14 June 1680, as to the right of the rector to take tithe of fish landed at Newlyn and Mousehole. The case came before the House of Lords 26 Feb. 1729–30, and went against the fishermen. Nevertheless at the entrance to Newlyn there was for many years a notice affixed to a house which said 'One and All, No tithe of fish' (Josiah Brown, *Cases in the High Court of Parliament*, 1802, ii. 446–50). About 1710 Edward Lhuyd came into Cornwall, where he conferred with Gwavas, Thomas Tonkin, and John Keigwin as to the formation of a Cornu-British vocabulary. At this time these three persons were the chief authorities in the county on the old Cornish language; they kept up a correspondence on the subject, and collected mottoes, proverbs, and idioms. In the dedication to Tonkin's 'Parochial History of Cornwall,' 1733, the only part of the work that was printed, the author says: 'William Gwavas, Esq., perhaps the only gentleman now living who hath a perfect knowledge of the Cornish tongue, has been so kind as to lend me his helping hand to look over and amend my Cornish vocabulary, and to furnish me with several pieces in the said language, which are inserted in my said "Archæologia," with his name prefixed to them.' The existing remains of Gwavas's Cornish writings are now to be seen at the British Museum, Addit. MS. 28554. His commonplace book, dated 1710, was lot No. 650 at the sale of Mr. W. C. Borlase's library, 22 Feb. 1887, and was purchased by Mr. Bernard Quaritch.

Gwavas was buried on 9 Jan. 1741 in Paul Church, where a marble monument was erected to his memory. He left two daughters: Anne, who married the Rev. Thomas Carlyon, and died in 1797, and Elizabeth, who married William Veale, and died in 1791. A likeness in oil of Gwavas is in the possession of George Bown Millett, esq., of Penzance.

[C. S. Gilbert's Cornwall, i. 157; Polwhele's Cornwall, v. 22–3, 25; Journal of Royal Institution of Cornwall, November 1879, pp. 176–81, by W. C. Borlase; Boase and Courtney's Bibliotheca Cornubiensis, pp. 200–1, 1213.] G. C. B.

GWENT, RICHARD (*d.* 1543), archdeacon of London, son of a Monmouthshire farmer, was elected fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1515. On 17 Dec. 1518 he supplicated for bachelor of civil law, on 28 Feb. 1518–19 he was admitted bachelor of canon law, on 20 March 1522–3 he supplicated for doctor of canon law, and proceeded doctor of civil law on 3 April 1525 (*Reg. of Univ. of Oxford*, Oxford Hist. Soc., i. 107). For a while he acted as chief moderator of the canon law school at Oxford (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 47, 67), and was instituted by the abbess and convent of Godstow to the vicarage of St. Giles in that city, a benefice which he resigned in April 1524 (W. H. Turner, *Records of the City of Oxford*, p. 52). He removed to London in order to practise as an ecclesiastical advocate, and was employed on behalf of Queen Catherine in 1529 (*Letters, &c., of Hen. VIII*, ed. Brewer, vol. iv. pt. ii. 1498, pt. iii. 2571, 2624). On 13 April 1528 he was presented to the rectory of Tangmere, Sussex, and on 31 March 1530 to that of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, London, which he resigned in 1534 to become, on 17 April of that year, rector of St. Peter's Cheap, London (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 394, 522). He was admitted to the prebend of Pipa Parva in the church of Lichfield on 6 Oct. 1531, but quitted it for Longdon in the same church on the following 9 Dec. (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 620, 614). He was appointed chaplain to the king, and on 18 Sept. 1532 dean of the arches and master of the prerogative, having previously been vicar-general of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield (*Letters, &c., of Hen. VIII*, ed. Gairdner, v. 574). His name occurs as archdeacon of Brecknock in 1534, and on 6 May of that year he was made prebendary of Leighton Ecclesia in the church of Lincoln (Le Neve, i. 311, ii. 174). When Cranmer made his metropolitan visitation in September 1534, Gwent, as the archbishop's commissary, visited Merton College, Oxford, and altered many of the ancient customs of that house (Wood, *Antiquities of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 63–4). Gwent was collated to the archdeaconry of London on 19 Dec. 1534 (Le Neve, ii. 323). Convocation elected him their prolocutor in 1536, 1540, and 1541 (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* 8vo, vol. i. pt. i. pp. 378, 553, 557–8). He was one of those appointed by convocation in July 1540 to determine the validity of the marriage of Henry VIII with Anne of Cleves, and in the following August was a commissioner in London for prosecution upon the 'Six Articles' (*ib.* vol. i. pt. i. pp. 559, 565).

On 5 April 1542 he was installed archdeacon of Huntingdon, and on 12 April of the ensuing year prebendary of Tottenhall in St. Paul's Cathedral (Le Neve, ii. 52, 440). He also held the rectory of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire (Baines, *Lancashire*, ed. Whatton and Harland, ii. 286), that of Newchurch, Kent, and that of North Wingfield, Derbyshire, which last preferment he ceded

to Anthony Draycot [q. v.] He died at the end of July 1543, and by his desire was buried in the middle of St. Paul's Cathedral (will in P. C. C. 3, Pynnyng). As 'Richardus Ventanus juridicus' Gwent is eulogised for his virtues and learning in John Leland's 'Encomia.'

[Authorities quoted; Letters, &c., of Reign of Hen. VIII (Brewer and Gairdner); Strype's Life of Cranmer; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 62, 443; Robert Williams's Eminent Welshmen, 1852, p. 194.] G. G.

GWENWYNWYN (*d.* 1218?), prince of Powys, was the eldest son of Owain Cyveiliog, prince of Powys. In 1186 he is first mentioned as joining with his brother Cadwallon in slaying Owain, son of Madog, by treachery (*Brut y Tywysogion*, s. a. 1186). In 1196 he was engaged in war with Archbishop Hubert Walter and an army of English and North Welsh. His castle of Trallong Llewelyn (Pool Castle, Eyton, *Shropshire*, x. 358) was besieged and taken by undermining the walls; but the garrison escaped, and before the end of the year Gwenwynwyn again took the castle (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 245). In 1197, after the death of the Lord Rhys of South Wales, Gwenwynwyn took part in the struggle of Maelgwn and Gruffydd [see Gruffydd ab Rhys, *d.* 1201] the sons of Rhys, and actively supported Gruffydd. When Maelgwn took Gruffydd prisoner he handed him over to Gwenwynwyn's custody. But Gwenwynwyn transferred his care to the English. Gwenwynwyn next subdued Arwystli and captured Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, then just beginning his great career. It is hard to believe, however, that he took Davydd ab Owain [see Davydd I, *d.* 1203] prisoner as well, though some manuscripts of the 'Brut' say so.

The death of Owain Cyveiliog in 1197 made Gwenwynwyn prince of Powys. As his father had previously taken the monastic habit at Ystrad Marchell (Strata Marcella), it is likely that he had already practically ruled the district. He now formed great plans for restoring to the Welsh their ancient rights, property, and boundaries; assembled a great army in July, and besieged William de Braose in Maud's Castle (*ib.* p. 253; Hoveden, iv. 53, ed. Stubbs). The siege was relieved by the justiciar Geoffry Fitzpeter, who put the Welsh to flight and slew 3,700 with the loss of only one man. King John, however, made friends with him again, and made him grants of land.

In 1202 Gwenwynwyn was fiercely attacked by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, now lord of Gwynedd, who, says the 'Brut,' 'though near to him in kindred was a foe to him as to deeds,' but the clerks and monks patched up a peace between them. In the next year Gwenwynwyn was much occupied in helping Maelgwn in his war against his brother, Gruffydd ab Rhys [q. v.] In 1203 William de Braose again complained that Gwenwynwyn was destroying his lands (*Rot. Lit. Pat.* i. 23). Next year Gwenwynwyn received a safe-conduct to meet the king at Woodstock, and the result of the interview apparently proving satisfactory, he received back the lands at Ashford in Derbyshire granted to him by John in 1200 (*Rot. Lit. Claus.* i. 24; *Rot. Chartarum*, p. 44). He soon quarrelled again with the king, who in 1207 enticed him to Shrewsbury and threw him into prison, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth seizing on all his lands. Next year Gwenwynwyn made a composition with John, took oaths of fealty, and handed over twenty hostages for his fidelity (*Fœdera*, i. 101). He was restored to his territories, received various gifts from the crown (*Rot. Misæ*, 111, 141, 154), and in 1210 followed John on his expedition against Llewelyn, but next year he joined Llewelyn in a new revolt from John. Innocent III absolved them and the other Welsh princes from their allegiance to the excommunicated king, and they all levied war against him. In 1215 Gwenwynwyn accompanied Llewelyn in his victorious expedition to the south. King John now deprived him of Ashford, which he granted to Brian de L'Isle (*Rot. Lit. Claus.* i. 185 *b*). In 1216, however, Gwenwynwyn made peace with King John, to the great indignation of Llewelyn, who speedily overran his dominions, took possession of them all, and drove Gwenwynwyn to take refuge in Cheshire. John restored his lands, and thanked him for his help (*Rot. Lit. Pat.* i. 175, 189; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* i. 246 *b*), but he never regained his possessions. On his death, apparently in 1218, Llewelyn agreed to provide a sufficient sum for their revenues to maintain his family, and to give his widow her reasonable dower, but bargained to hold them until his sons came of age (*Fœdera*, i. 151). Brian de L'Isle was also required to give to the widow her dower from his lands at Holme and Ashford (*Rot. Lit. Claus.* i. 536 *b*). Gruffydd's wife was Margaret, daughter of Robert Corbet (Eyton, *Shropshire*, vii. 22–3). Their eldest son was Gruffydd [see Gruffydd ab Gwenwynwyn]. Gwenwynwyn had other sons named Owain and Madog (*Montgomeryshire Collections*, i. 21). In the days of his prosperity Gwenwynwyn had been a liberal benefactor to the Cistercians of Ystrad Marchell, or Strata Marcella (*ib.* v. 114–19). From him the district of

Upper Powys, over which he had ruled, became known as Powys Gwenwynwyn.

[Brut y Tywysogion (Rolls Ser.); Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum et Patentium, Record Comm.; Fœdera, vol. i., Record ed.; Eyton's Shropshire; Bridgeman's Princes of Upper Powys, in the Montgomeryshire Collections of the Powysland Club, i. 11–19, 104–11.] T. F. T.

GWILT, GEORGE, the elder (1746–1807), architect, was made surveyor to the county of Surrey about 1770. In 1774, on the passing of the Metropolitan Building Act, he became district surveyor for St. George's, Southwark, and about 1777 surveyor to the commissioners of sewers for Surrey, his district extending from East Moulsey to the river Ravensbourne in Kent. In this latter post, which he held for thirty years, he was succeeded by his eldest son George [q. v.] As a young man Gwilt benefited by the patronage of Henry Thrale the brewer, and probably directed some of the improvements made by him at his brewery in Southwark (now Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, & Co.) At his house Gwilt became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, but there was no great cordiality between them. In 1782, when the private bridges at Cobham, Godalming, and Leatherhead were, by act of parliament, handed over to the county and made public, he, as county surveyor, directed the necessary alterations. Cobham bridge (formerly of wood) was entirely rebuilt of brick, with nine semicircular arches, the foundation-stone being laid on 15 July 1782. Godalming bridge (five arches) was also rebuilt, the foundation-stone laid on 22 July 1782, and the bridge opened to the public on 31 Jan. 1783. Leatherhead bridge, being already of stone and flint, was widened. Gwilt superintended the construction of the County Bridewell in St. George's Fields, at the back of the New King's Bench (afterwards Great Suffolk Street), in 1772; of Horsemonger Lane Gaol between 1791 and 1798 (pulled down in September 1878), and of the Sessions House in Newington Causeway, completed in 1799 (pulled down in 1862). In 1800, as architect to the West India Dock Company, he designed six of the large warehouses in the Isle of Dogs. In this work he was assisted by his son George. His two sons, George and Joseph, both separately noticed, were his pupils. He died in Southwark, 9 Dec. 1807, aged 61.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dict. of Architecture; Manning and Bray's Surrey, iii. 589, Appendix, pp. xii, xiv, xxxvi; Brayley's Surrey, ii. 403, iii. 405, 406, v. 202; Memoir of Joseph Gwilt by Sebastian Gwilt, read at the Institute of British Architects, 15 Feb. 1864; Neild's State of the Prisons, pp. 547, 548, 551; Gent. Mag. 1807, p. 1181.] B. P.

GWILT, GEORGE, the younger (1775–1856), architect, born in Southwark 8 May 1775, was elder son of George Gwilt the elder [q. v.] He was articled to his father, and succeeded him in business as an architect. He was from the first very fully employed, one of his earliest important commissions being the large warehouses erected about 1801 for the West India Dock Company, but he is not known as the author of any original works of artistic character. His tastes led him rather towards the study than the active practice of architecture, and he early devoted himself to archæological pursuits. He wrote many papers for the 'Archæologia' and the 'Vetusta Monumenta' of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was elected a fellow on 14 Dec. 1815. In 1820 he superintended the rebuilding of the tower and spire of Wren's church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, the upper portion of which had to be taken down in consequence of the decay of the iron cramps employed to hold the stones together. The foundations of the building were at the same time repaired, and Norman and even supposed Roman remains discovered. These are noticed in the description of the church in Britton and Pugin's 'Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London,' to which work Gwilt also contributed. He was particularly interested in the antiquities of Southwark, and contributed to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' of 1815 an article on the remains of Winchester Palace there. His most important archæological work was the restoration of the church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, which was with him a labour of love. The tower and choir were restored 1822–1825 at a cost of 35,000*l.*, and when, through the exertions of Thomas Saunders, F.S.A., the restoration of the lady chapel was proceeded with at a cost of 3,000*l.*, raised by public subscription, Gwilt gave his services gratuitously. He died 26 June 1856 at the age of eighty-one, and was buried, by authority of the secretary of state, in a vault of the choir of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Gwilt had three sons. The two eldest, George and Charles Edwin, were promising architects, but both died young. The latter contributed a paper on some antiquities of Southwark to the 'Archæologia' (xxv. 604).

[Builder, vol. xiv. (1856); Gent. Mag. 1833, pt. i. p. 254, 1856, ii. 250.] G. W. B.

GWILT, JOSEPH (1784–1863), architect and archæologist, son of George Gwilt the elder [q. v.], and younger brother of George Gwilt the younger [q. v.], was born at South-

wark 11 Jan. 1784. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and in 1799 entered the office of his father. In 1801 he was a student in architecture of the Royal Academy, and gained a silver medal for the best drawing of the tower and steeple of the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. He early engaged in active practice as an architect, and obtained varied employment, besides holding many professional offices. His best known works are: Lee Church, near Lewisham, now pulled down; the approaches to Southwark Bridge; Markree Castle, Sligo, his most important work in point of size; the church of St. Thomas, in the Byzantine style, at Charlton, near Woolwich; and extensive additions and alterations, including an elegant Italian doorway to the hall of the Grocers' Company to which he was surveyor. He was also architect to the Imperial Insurance Company and the Waxchandlers' Company, and, as surveyor to the county of Surrey from 1807 to 1846 in succession to his father, conspicuously advocated the large sewer as opposed to the pipe system of drainage.

Gwilt's tastes, however, led him chiefly to the literary and antiquarian side of his profession, and it is as a useful and voluminous writer on architectural subjects that his name is chiefly remembered. In 1811 he published a 'Treatise on the Equilibrium of Arches, in which the Theory is demonstrated upon familiar Mathematical Principles,' of which a second edition was published in 1826, and a third in 1839. In 1816 he visited Rome and the chief Italian cities for the purposes of study, and on his return in 1818 took up his abode at 20 Abingdon Street, Westminster, where he prepared the result of his travels for publication in the shape of his 'Notitia Architectonica Italiana, or Concise Notes of the Buildings and Architects of Italy, preceded by a short Essay on Civil Architecture, and an Introductory View of the Ancient Architecture of the Romans,' with tables and plates, 8vo, London, 1818. His next work was a pamphlet entitled 'Cursory Remarks on the Origin of Caryatides,' printed in 1821, but not published, and afterwards embodied in his introduction to Chambers's 'Civil Architecture,' and in his great work the 'Encyclopædia of Architecture.' In 1822 he first published his well-known work on the projection of shadows, of which the second edition appeared two years later, entitled 'Sciography, or Examples of Shadows, with Rules for their Projection, intended for the use of Architectural Draughtsmen and other Artists,' with plates &c. There was then no English work on the subject, and Gwilt's book, which was based on L'Eveillé's 'Etudes d'Ombre,' to which he acknowledges his obligations, was much appreciated and obtained a ready sale. On 4 March 1823 he read to the Architects and Antiquaries' Club of London an 'Historical, Descriptive, and Critical Account of the Catholic Church of St. Paul's, London,' a paper so much appreciated that it was printed, with some slight additions by Mr. Brayley, for the committee of the club. It was not, however, published, but was afterwards inserted in Britton and Pugin's 'Public Buildings of London.' To the same period of his studies belongs also the sheet engraving, published by him in the following year, giving by transverse sections to the same scale a comparative view of the four principal modern churches in Europe. In 1825 he commenced the publication in monthly parts of Sir William Chambers's 'Treatise on the Decorative part of Civil Architecture,' to which he added notes and illustrations, and an 'Examination of the Elements of Beauty in Grecian Architecture,' containing the first particulars of Parry's investigations in Egypt, with a reproduction of some of his sketches. Gwilt's next literary venture, a translation of Vitruvius, which appeared in 1826, is still the only complete translation of any merit. In the same year he also gave to the world his 'Rudiments of Architecture, Practical and Theoretical,' which suggested the plan and contained much of the material afterwards embodied in his 'Encyclopædia.' It is upon the latter work that his fame mainly rests, and it remains a book of much practical utility, and a standard work of reference even now. First published in 1842 under the title 'An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical,' 8vo, it is, as its name implies, a complete body of architecture. It ran through three editions in rapid succession between 1851 and 1859, and was re-edited by Mr. Wyatt Papworth in 1876. It has done more than any other work to simplify the study of the art to the professional student, and render it accessible to all. Among Gwilt's minor works may be mentioned his 'Elements of Architectural Criticism for the Use of Students, Amateurs, and Reviewers,' first published in 1837, and reissued with an appendix in the following year. Its purpose was to counteract the influence of the German classic school of architects represented by such works as the Museum at Berlin and the Pinacothek at Munich. He also wrote articles on architecture and music for the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana' and for Brande's 'Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art;' 'Rudiments of the Anglo-Saxon

Tongue,' published by Pickering in 1835; a pamphlet on the conduct of the corporation of London in reference to the designs (of which he had himself in 1822 prepared one) submitted to it for rebuilding London Bridge; and a pamphlet, privately printed in 1838, containing a design for the erection of a national gallery on the site of Trafalgar Square. His last literary work was a new edition of Nicholson's 'Principles of Architecture,' 1848. In 1815 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1838 a member of the Royal Astronomical Society. He died on 14 Sept. 1863 at South Hill, Henley-on-Thames.

Gwilt married in 1808 Louisa, third daughter of Samuel Brandram, merchant, of London and Lee Grove, Kent; she died 17 April 1861. By her he had two daughters and four sons. Charles Perkins Gwilt (*d.* 1835), his eldest son, was sent to Westminster School in 1823, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1827 (B.A. 1831); he afterwards entered at the Middle Temple, but died on 22 Dec. 1835 (Welch, *Queen's Scholars*, pp. 491, 492, 499; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* ii. 579). He devoted himself to heraldic and antiquarian pursuits, and prepared 'Notices relating to Thomas Smith of Campden, and to Henry Smith, sometime Alderman of London' (from whom he was descended), printed for private circulation in 1836 under the editorship of his father. An appendix of 'Evidences' upon the subject, collected by Joseph Gwilt, was previously printed in 1828. His second son, John Sebastian Gwilt (1811–1890), was educated at Westminster School, and became an architect. He assisted his father in the preparation of the 'Encyclopædia of Architecture,' for which he made all the drawings; he wrote in conjunction with his father 'A Project for a New National Gallery in Trafalgar Square,' printed in 1838, but never published. He died at Hambledon, Henley-on-Thames, 4 March 1890, aged 79 (*Athenæum*, 15 March 1890, p. 347).

[Gent. Mag. 1863, pt. ii. pp. 647–52; Memoir of Joseph Gwilt, by Sebastian Gwilt, read at the Institute of British Architects, 15 Feb. 1864; Builder, vol. xxi.; Gwilt's works.] G. W. B.

GWILYM, DAVID ap (14th cent.), Welsh poet. [See David.]

GWIN, ROBERT (*fl.* 1591), catholic divine, a native of the diocese of Bangor in Wales, received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was admitted to the degree of B.A. on 9 July 1568 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 271). In 1573 he went to the English College at Douay and studied divinity. He was ordained priest in 1575, and sent back to this country on the mission on 16 Jan. 1575–6, having just before that date taken the degree of B.D. in the university of Douay. He lived chiefly in Wales, and was much esteemed for his talent in preaching. A document in the archives of the English College at Rome says that he 'tam scriptis quam laboribus maximum in afflictissimam patriam auxilium contulit' (*Douay Diaries*, p. 288). By an instrument dated 24 May 1578 Pope Gregory XIII granted him a license to bless portable altars, &c., because at that time there were in England only two catholic bishops, both of whom were in prison, namely, an Irish archbishop and Dr. Watson, bishop of Lincoln. Gwin, who appears to have been alive in 1591, wrote several pious works in the Welsh language, according to Antonio Possevino, who, however, omits to give their titles, and he also translated from English into Welsh 'A Christian Directory or Exercise guiding men to eternal Salvation,' commonly called 'The Resolution,' written by Robert Parsons, the jesuit, 'which translation,' says Wood, 'was much used and valued, and so consequently did a great deal of good among the Welsh people.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 586, Fasti, i. 181; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 366; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 104; Possevino's Apparatus Sacer ad Scriptores Vet. et Novi Testamenti, 1608, ii. 342; Douay Diaries, pp. 5, 7, 24, 100, 108, 259, 273, 274.] T. C.

GWINNE, MATTHEW, M.D. (1558?–1627), physician, of Welsh descent, son of Edward Gwinne, grocer, was born in London. On 28 April 1570 he was entered at Merchant Taylors' School (Robinson, *Reg. Merchant Taylors' School*, p. 14). He was elected to a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1574, and afterwards became a fellow of that foundation. He proceeded B.A. 14 May 1578, and M.A. 4 May 1582 (*Reg. Univ. Oxf.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., II. iii. 75). In 1582, as a regent master, he read lectures in music, but on 19 Feb. 1583 he was allowed to discontinue the lecture, because 'suitable books were difficult to procure, and the practice of that science was unusual if not useless' (*ib.* II. i. 100). In 1588 he was junior proctor (*ib.* II. ii. 163). Queen Elizabeth visited Oxford in September 1592, and he took part as replier in moral philosophy in an academic disputation held for her amusement, and at the same time was appointed to 'oversee and provyde for the playes in Christ Church' (*ib.* II. ii. 229, 230). He took the degree of M.B. 17 July 1593, and was the same day created M.D., on the recommendation of Lord Buckhurst, chancellor of the uni-

versity, and in consideration of the fact that he had been engaged in the study of medicine, which then required no more than the reading of medical books for ten years; one of his 'quæstiones' on this occasion was 'whether the frequent use of tobacco was beneficial' (*ib.* II. i. 127, 150, 190). In 1595 he went to France in attendance on Sir Henry Unton, the ambassador. When Gresham College was founded in London, Gwinne was nominated by the university of Oxford on 14 Feb. 1597 the first professor of physic (*ib.* II. i. 233), and began to lecture in Michaelmas term 1598. The inaugural oration, with another, was published in 1605: 'Orationes duæ, Londini habitæ in ædibus Greshamiis in laudem Dei, Civitatis, Fundatoris, Electorum.' Like all his Latin prose compositions these orations are crowded with quotations, and have some ingenuity of expression, but few original thoughts. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 30 Sept. 1600, and a fellow 22 Dec. 1605. He was six times censor, and twice held the office of registrar. In 1605 he was given the appointment of physician to the Tower. When in 1605 James I and Queen Anne visited Oxford, Gwinne disputed on physic with Sir William Paddy for the royal entertainment. The physicians selected for discussion, as likely to be interesting to a royal mother and a royal father, the questions whether the morals of nurses are imbibed by infants with their milk, and whether smoking tobacco is wholesome. The same evening at Magdalen College a play by Gwinne, entitled 'Vertumnus sive annus recurrens,' was acted by students of his own college, St. John's, and pleased the king, although it did not keep him awake. It was printed in London in 1607, with a preface praising the king, and with prefatory verses to Gwinne by Sir William Paddy and Dr. John Craig, the royal physicians. Gwinne resigned his Gresham professorship in 1607, and attained large professional practice. In 1611 was published his only medical work, entitled 'In assertorem Chymicæ sed veræ medicinæ desertorem Fra. Anthonium Matthæi Gwynn Philiatri &c. succincta adversaria,' and dedicated to James I [see ANTHONY, FRANCIS]. Gwinne proves that Anthony's aurum potabile, as it was called, contained no gold, and that if it had, the virtues of gold as a medicine in no way corresponded to its value as a metal, and were few, if any. It is written in the form of a Latin dialogue between Anthony and his opponent, and in its complete and able, but slightly diffuse, exposure of an untenable position resembles Locke's refutation of Filmer. It deserves the praise prefixed to it in the laudatory verses of the physicians Paddy, Craig, Forster, Fryer, and Hammond. In 1620 Gwinne was appointed commissioner for inspecting tobacco. He was friendly with the chief literary men of the day, and was especially intimate with John Florio [q. v.], to whose works he contributed several commendatory sonnets under the pseudonym of 'Il Candido.' In the second dialogue of Giordano Bruno's 'La Cena de le Ceneri' (1584) Gwinne and Florio are represented by Bruno as introducing him to Lord Buckhurst, at whose house the three supped previous to holding a philosophic disputation. Gwinne lived in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, London, and there died in October 1627. Besides the above-mentioned works he wrote: 1. 'Epicedium in obitum &c. Henrici comitis Derbiensis,' Oxford, 1593. 2. 'Nero,' London, 1603, and a second edition, 1639, a tragedy in Latin verse acted at St. John's College, Oxford (two English tragedies of 'Nero,' published respectively in 1607 and 1624 by unknown authors, are in no way similar to Gwinne's). 3. 'Oratio in laudem Musices,' first published in Ward's 'Gresham Professors.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 415; Hunter's MS. Chorus Vatum in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 24487, ff. 224 sq.; Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine, 1780; Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 118; Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors; Goodall's Coll. of Phys.; Gwinne's prefaces.]

N. M.

GWINNET, RICHARD (*d.* 1717), dramatist, son of George Gwinnet of Shurdington, Gloucestershire, was a pupil of Francis Gastrell [q. v.] at Christ Church, Oxford. He remained there some seven years, when he proceeded to London, and took rooms in the Temple, although he was in no way connected with the legal profession. While in London he became engaged to Elizabeth Thomas [q.v.], well known as Dryden's 'Corinna,' but owing to his consumptive tendencies the marriage was postponed, and he withdrew to his father's residence in Gloucestershire. During the next sixteen years (1700–16) much correspondence passed between the lovers, Mrs. Thomas writing as 'Corinna,' Gwinnet as 'Pylades.' Their letters were subsequently published in two volumes entitled 'Pylades and Corinna; or memoirs of the lives, amours, and writings of R. G. and Mrs. E. Thomas, jun. . . . containing the letters and other miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, which passed between them during a Courtship of above sixteen years . . . Published from their original manuscripts (by Philalethes) . . . To which is prefixed the life of Corinna, written by herself.' In 1716, on the death of his father,

Gwinnet returned to London to press his suit, but the wedding was again deferred owing to the illness of the lady's mother. Early in the following spring Gwinnet suffered a relapse, and died on 16 April 1717.

He was the author of a play entitled 'The Country Squire, or a Christmas Gambol,' first published in the second volume of 'Pylades and Corinna,' the collected correspondence of Gwinnet and Elizabeth Thomas, London, 1732. Another edition of the play appeared in 1734. Portraits of Gwinnet were engraved by Van der Gucht and G. King for the 'Pylades and Corinna' volumes.

[Biog. Brit.; Baker's Biog. Dramatica.]

W. F. W. S.

GWYN, DAVID (*fl.* 1588), poet, suffered a long and cruel imprisonment in Spain (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1581–90, p. 220). Upon regaining his liberty, he published a poetical narrative of his sufferings, entitled 'Certaine English Verses penned by David Gwyn, who for the space of elueven Yeares and ten Moneths was in most grieuous Servitude in the Gallies, vnder the King of Spaine,' 16mo, London, 1588. In this tract, consisting of eleven pages, are three poems presented by the author to Queen Elizabeth in St. James's Park on Sunday, 18 Aug. 1588 (Arber, *Stationers' Registers*, ii. 232). Only one copy is at present known; it fetched 20*l.* 15*s.* at the sale of Thomas Jolley's library in 1843–4.

[Lowndes's Bibl. Manual (Bohn), ii. 962.]

G. G.

GWYN, ELEANOR (1650–1687), actress, and mistress to Charles II, was born, according to a horoscope preserved among the Ashmole papers in the museum at Oxford, and reproduced in Cunningham's 'Story of Nell Gwyn,' on 2 Feb. 1650. Historians of Hereford accept the tradition that she was born in a house in Pipe Well Lane, Hereford, since called Gwyn Street. This account is said to be confirmed by a slab in the cathedral, of which James Beauclerk, her descendant, was bishop from 1746 to 1787. A second account, resting principally on the not very trustworthy information supplied by Oldys in Betterton's 'History of the Stage' (Curll, 1741) and in manuscript notes still existing, assigns her birth to Coal Yard, Drury Lane. In the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth series of 'Notes and Queries' will be found full discussions of the question whether her father, who is said to have been called James, was a dilapidated soldier or a fruiterer in Drury Lane, and of other points. Her mother Helena (? Eleanor), according to the 'Domestic Intelligencer' of 5 Aug. 1679 and the 'English Intelligencer' of 2 Aug. 1679, 'sitting near the waterside at her house by the Neat Houses at Chelsea (Millbank), fell into the water accidentally and was drowned.' Report naturally ascribed the calamity to drunkenness. Mrs. Gwyn was buried in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in a tomb subsequently shared by her daughter. Nell's first public occupation was that of a vendor in the Theatre Royal of oranges, or, according to a satire of Rochester, of herrings. She was then, it is said, with the infamous Mother Ross. Charles Hart and John Lacy the players and a certain Robert Duncan, Dungan, or Dongan, have been reckoned among her lovers. To Hart she owed her theatrical training; Dungan is said to have promoted her from the place in the pit assigned during the Restoration to the orange-women to the stage of the Theatre Royal. Her first recorded performance there took place in 1665 as Cydaria in the 'Indian Emperor' of Dryden. She is believed to have played at the same house the following parts among others: in 1666 Lady Wealthy in the 'English Mounsieur' of James Howard [q. v.]; in 1667 Florimel in Dryden's 'Secret Love,' Flora in 'Flora's Vagaries' by Richard Rhodes, Alizia in the 'Black Prince' of the Earl of Orrery, Mirida in 'All Mistaken' by James Howard; in 1668 Bellario in 'Philaster' by Beaumont and Fletcher,' and Jacinta in Dryden's 'Mock Astrologer;' in 1669 Valeria in Dryden's 'Tyrannick Love;' in 1670 Almahide in Dryden's 'Conquest of Granada.' After an apparent absence from the stage of six to seven years she played at Dorset Garden in 1677 Angelica Bianca in Mrs. Behn's 'Rover,' Astrea in the 'Constant Nymph' (an anonymous pastoral), and Thalestris in the 'Siege of Babylon' of Samuel Pordage. In 1678 she appeared as Lady Squeamish in Otway's 'Friendship in Fashion,' and Lady Knowell in Mrs. Behn's 'Sir Patient Fancy.' In 1682 she returned to the Theatre Royal, and was Sunamire in the 'Loyal Brother' of Southern, and Queen Elizabeth in Banks's 'Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Essex.' These characters, with one or two exceptions, were original 'creations.' Upon the junction of the two companies in 1682 she appears to have definitely quitted the stage.

The chief authorities for these performances are Downes's 'Roscius Anglicanus' and Pepys's 'Diary.' Pepys constantly expresses his admiration. He calls her 'pretty witty Nell' (3 April 1665). Of the 'English Mounsieur' he says: 'The women do very well, but above all little Nelly.' After seeing her in Celia, which she did pretty well, he kissed

her, and so did his wife, and he adds, 'and a mighty pretty soul she is' (23 Jan. 1666–7). Dryden kept her supplied with piquant and bustling parts suited to her abilities. She had special happiness in delivering prologues and epilogues, and one or two of these of an exceptionally daring kind were composed by him expressly for her. Reciting an epilogue in a hat 'of the circumference of a large coach-wheel' (Waldron, supplement to Downes's *Roscius Anglicanus*), her little figure looked so droll as to lead King Charles to take her home in his coach to supper, and so to make her his mistress. Innumerable stories of the kind, many of them diverting and all unedifying, are transmitted by tradition, and contain no inherent improbability. After the exaltation of Mrs. Gwyn to royal favour stories and satires multiplied. They abound in 'State Poems,' the works of the facetious Tom Brown, and the poems of Etherege. Specially mentioned in connection with her are the new prologue which she spoke on the revival of the 'Knight of the Burning Pestle' of Beaumont and Fletcher (see Langbaine), and the epilogues to the 'Duke of Lerma' of Sir R. Howard, spoken by Mrs. Gwyn and Mrs. Knipp, 'who spoke beyond any creature I ever heard' (Pepys, 20 Feb. 1667–8), and to Dryden's 'Tyrannick Love.' Under the date 1 May 1667 Pepys gives a pleasing picture of 'pretty Nelly standing at her lodgings in Drury Lane in her smock sleeves and bodice' and watching the May-day revels. On 13 July 1667 he is troubled at a report that Lord Buckhurst has taken her from the stage. She came back, however, on 22 Aug., and acted in the 'Indian Emperor,' 'a great and serious part which she does most basely.' Four days later he hears that 'she is poor and deserted of Lord Buckhurst and hath lost her friend Lady Castlemaine, and that Hart hates her.' Her cursing at an empty house, and her sharp and often indecent retorts on Beck Marshall, follow, and on 11 Jan. 1667–8 he is edifyingly sorry to hear 'that the king did send several times for Nelly.' In the epilogue to the 'Chances,' altered from Beaumont and Fletcher by the Duke of Buckingham, is a curious reference to 'Nel' dancing her jig (*Works*, ii. 150, ed. 1715).

A portion of her popularity while mistress to the king is attributable to the aversion inspired by her rival, the Duchess of Portsmouth. Waldron, in the supplement to his edition of the 'Roscius Anglicanus,' speaks of an eminent goldsmith, contemporary with Nell Gwyn, who was often heard to tell that, when he was an apprentice, his master made and exhibited a costly service of plate as a present from the king to the Duchess of Portsmouth. The people cursed the duchess, and wished it had been intended for Mrs. Gwyn. When mobbed at Oxford in mistake for her rival, Nell Gwyn put her head out of the window and said: 'Pray, good people, be civil; I am the protestant whore.' A half-sheet in verse (1682), entitled 'A Dialogue between the Duchess of Portsmouth and Madam Gwyn at parting,' and 'A Pleasant Battle between Tutty and Snapshort, the two Lapdogs of the Utopian Court,' 1681, record this rivalry. Madame de Sévigné says of Mademoiselle de K[érouaille]: 'She did not foresee that she would find a young actress in her way whom the king dotes on. . . . The actress is as haughty as mademoiselle: she insults her, she makes grimaces at her, she attacks her, she frequently steals the king from her, and boasts whenever he gives her the preference. She is young, indiscreet, confident, wild, and of an agreeable humour: she sings, she dances, she acts her part with a good grace. She has a son by the king, and hopes to have him acknowledged' (Letter xcii.) Burnet (*Own Time*, i. 369) says that 'Gwyn, the indiscretest and wildest creature that ever was in a court, continued to the end of the king's life in great favour, and was maintained at a vast expense.' The Duke of Buckingham told him that she at first asked only 500*l.* a year, and was refused; but that four years after, when he heard the story, she had got of the king above 60,000*l.* Evelyn described her as an impudent comedian, and depicted an interview between her and the king on 2 March 1671. Her first son, Charles Beauclerk [q.v.], was born 8 May 1670 in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In the presence of the king she called him a bastard, pleading that she had no other name by which to call him. On 27 Dec. 1676 Charles created him Baron Heddington and Earl of Burford. He was, 10 Jan. 1683–4, made Duke of St. Albans. A second son, James, was born 25 Dec. 1671. To the end of his life the king retained his affection for Nell Gwyn, though according to Burnet 'he never treated her with the decencies of a mistress.' His dying request to his brother, according to Burnet (*History*, ii. 460, ed. 1823) and Evelyn (*Diary*, 4 Feb. 1684), was 'Let not poor Nelly starve.'

An intention to create Nell Gwyn Countess of Greenwich was frustrated by the death of Charles. She had paid as much as 4,520*l.* for the 'great pearl necklace' belonging to Prince Rupert (see Appendix to Warburton, *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*), and after the loss of her royal lover she had to melt her plate. James charged to the secret service money 729*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* to be paid to her tradesmen, for which debts 'the

said Ellen Gwyn stood outlawed' (*Secret Service Expenses of Charles II and James II*, Camden Soc. p. 109). Other large sums were paid her, and Bestwood Park, Nottingham, was settled on her, and after her death on the Duke of St. Albans. Her will, dated 1687, is printed in Cunningham's 'Story of Nell Gwyn,' and in other works, and a codicil expressing her wishes with regard to her funeral was added 18 Oct. 1687. She died on 13 Nov. 1687 of an apoplexy. Among other requests to her son, many of them charitable and accepted by him, was one 'that he would lay out twenty pounds yearly for the releasing of poor debtors out of prison.' Other sums, said to have been left to bellringers, &c., are of questionable authority. Wigmore writes to Sir George Etherege, then envoy at Ratisbon, that she 'died piously and penitently.' She was buried 17 Nov. 1687 in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Dr. Tenison, at her request, preached a funeral sermon in which he said 'much to her praise.' Nell Gwyn was illiterate. Her letters are written by other hands, and signed 'E. G.' by her. Four of these are in the Evidence Chamber, Ormonde Castle, Kilkenny. A letter to Laurence Hyde, second son of the Earl of Clarendon, was sold in the Singer Collection, 3 Aug. 1858, for 13*l.* 5*s.*, and came into the collection of Sir William Tite. Its orthography is marvellous even for that age. Two letters attributed to her, purchased in 1856, are in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 21483, ff. 27, 28. She had a sister Rose, who married Captain Cassells, and after his death in 1675 remarried a man called Forster.

Many houses are associated with her name. That in Drury Lane has been photographed by the society for preserving relics of old London. She lodged at the Cock and Pie in Drury Lane, lived at Epsom with Lord Dorset, and had a house at Chelsea called Sandford House. A house in Bagnigge Wells, traditionally associated with her, had in 1789 a bust, said to be designed by Sir Peter Lely in *alto relievo*, let into a circular cavity in a wall. One of the houses which she occupied in Pall Mall has been constantly and erroneously said to have been the scene of her death in 1691. A deed of covenant in which she is one of the parties is preserved concerning a house in Princes Street, Leicester Square (see *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. iii. 479). The warrant of Charles II, assigning to her Burford House at Windsor, now the site of the Queen's Mews, is in existence. An account of the decorations is in 'Annals of Windsor,' by Tighe and Davis, 1858, ii. 327, 441. Portraits of Nell Gwyn abound. One, presumably a copy, assigned to Sir Peter Lely, is in the Garrick Club; a second is in the Lely room at Hampton Court; and a third, by Lely, is in the National Portrait Gallery. Others, by different hands, are at Goodwood, Elvaston, Althorp, Welbeck, Sudbury, &c. A full-length portrait which has been engraved realised at the Stow sale 100*l.* No. 306 of King James's pictures was 'Madam Gwyn's picture naked, with a Cupid,' by Lely, and concealed by a sliding panel. The supposition that she induced Charles to found Chelsea Hospital had something to do with the favour always extended to her life. In her character, however, she was frank, unsentimental, and English. As an actress she was best in comedy, in which she was gay, saucy, and sprightly. She protested once or twice in epilogues against being called upon to play in tragedy, but many of her original parts are tragic. She appears to have been low in stature and plump, and to have had hair of reddish brown. Her foot was diminutive, and her eyes when she laughed became all but invisible. In dedications to her of books and plays, especially by Mrs. Behn, she is spoken of with extravagant eulogy.

[Works cited; Memoirs of the Life of Eleanor Gwinn, London, 1752, 8vo; Notes and Queries, all series, passim; Cunningham's Story of Nell Gwyn; Genest's Account of the Stage; Hamilton's Memoirs of Grammont, English translations; Downes's Roscius Anglicanus, ed. Walron; Cunningham's Handbook to London; State Poems, 4 vols.; Betterton's History of the Stage, &c. Coarse epigrams upon her are to be found in the State Poems, and in much Restoration literature. Cunningham's book is not always trustworthy, and portions of the curious information to be drawn from Notes and Queries are contradictory. See also a Memorial of Nell Gwynn the actress and Thomas Otway the dramatist, by William Henry Hart, F.S.A., 1868, 4to, pp. 3.] J. K.

GWYN, FRANCIS (1648?–1734), politician, son and heir of Edward Gwyn of Llansannor, Glamorganshire, who married Eleanor, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Popham of Littlecott, Wiltshire, was born at Combe Florey in Somersetshire about 1648. He was trained for the profession of the law, but being possessed of ample means soon showed a preference for politics. On a by-election in February 1673 he was returned for Chippenham. After the dissolution in January 1679 he remained outside the house discharging his official duties, but in 1685 was elected for Cardiff. In the Convention parliament of 1689–90 and in its successor from 1690 to 1695 he sat for Christchurch in Hampshire, and on the latter, if not on the first occasion, he was recommended by Henry,

earl of Clarendon. He represented Callington, Cornwall, from 1695 to 1698, and was elected for Totnes in 1699 and 1701. From 1701 till 1710 he represented Christchurch, and Totnes again from 1710 to 1715. Gwyn was a tory, and lost his seat on the accession of George I until in March 1717 he was re-elected for Christchurch. At the general election in 1722 he was returned for both Christchurch and Wells, when he chose Wells, and at the dissolution in 1727 he retired from parliamentary life. In return for the sum of 2,500*l.* Sir Robert Southwell vacated for Gwyn the post of clerk of the council, and he was sworn in on 5 Dec. 1679, holding the office until January 1685. Until the death of Charles II he was a groom of the bedchamber, and he was twice under-secretary of state, from February 1681 to January 1683, under his cousin, Edward, earl of Conway, and from Christmas 1688 to Michaelmas 1689. The minutes of the business which he transacted during these periods of office were sold with the effects of Ford Abbey in 1846. When Lord Rochester was lord high treasurer under James II, Gwyn was joint secretary to the treasury with Henry Guy [q. v.], and when Rochester was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1701 Gwyn was his chief secretary, and a privy councillor. He accompanied James on his expedition to the west in November 1688, and his diary of the journey was printed by Mr. C. T. Gatty in the 'Fortnightly Review,' xlvi. 358–64 (1886). When the House of Lords met at the Guildhall, London, in December 1688, he acted as their secretary, and kept a journal of the proceedings, which has not yet been printed. At one time he served as a commissioner of public accounts. From June 1711 to August 1713 he was a commissioner of the board of trade, and he was then secretary at war until 24 Sept. 1714, when he received a letter of dismissal from Lord Townshend. He was recorder of Totnes and steward of Brecknock. He died at Ford Abbey on 2 June 1734, aged 86, being buried in its chapel.

In 1690 Gwyn married his cousin Margaret, third daughter of Edmund Prideaux, by his wife Amy Fraunceis, coheiress of John Fraunceis of Combe Florey, and granddaughter of Edmund Prideaux, attorney-general of Cornwall. They had four sons and three daughters, besides others who died young, and their issue is duly set out in the pedigree in Hutchins's 'History of Dorset.' By this union Gwyn eventually became owner of the property of that branch of the Prideaux family, including Ford Abbey. This property passed from the family on the death of J. F. Gwyn in 1846, and there was an eight days' sale of the abbey's contents. The sale of the plate, some of which had belonged to Francis Gwyn, occupied almost the whole of the first day. The family portraits, collected by him and his father-in-law, were also sold. In the grand saloon was hung the splendid tapestry said to have been wrought at Arras, and given to Gwyn by Queen Anne, depicting the cartoons of Raphael, for which Catharine of Russia, through Count Orloff, offered 30,000*l.*, and this was sold to the new proprietor for 2,200*l.* One room at Ford Abbey is called 'Queen Anne's,' for whom it was fitted up when its owner was secretary at war; and the walls were adorned with tapestry representing a Welsh wedding; the furniture and tapestry were also purchased for preservation with the house. Several letters by Gwyn dated 1686 and 1687, one of which was written when he was setting out with Lord Rochester and James Kendall on a visit to Spa, are printed in the 'Ellis Correspondence' (ed. by Lord Dover), i. 170–171, 202–3, 253–4, 314–15. In 'Notes and Queries,' 2nd ser. xii. 44 (1861), is inserted a letter from him to Harley, introducing Narcissus Luttrell the diarist, and many other communications to and from him are referred to in the Historical MSS. Commission's reports. The constancy of his friendship with Rochester was so notorious that in the 'Wentworth Papers,' p. 163, occurs the sentence 'Frank Gwin, Lord Rotchester's gwine as they call him.'

[Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, i. 27, 325, iv. 74, 370, 718, v. 73, vi. 674; Diary of Henry, Earl Clarendon, ed. Singer, ii. 305; Pulman's Book of Axe, pp. 422, 428; M. A[llen]'s Ford Abbey, pp. 66–98; Hutchins's Dorset, ed. 1873, iv. 527–9; Gent. Mag. 1846, pt. ii. 625–6; Oldfield's Parl. History, iv. 427–8, v. 160; Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th Rep. App. pp. 736–8, 7th Rep. App. passim.] W. P. C.

GWYNLLYW or **GUNLYU**, latinised into Gundleus, and sometimes called Gwynllyw Filwr or The Warrior (6th cent.), Welsh saint, whose history, like that of all his class, is of more than doubtful authenticity, is said to have been the son of Glywys (Lat. Gliuusus), a South-Welsh king, whose genealogy up to Augustus Cæsar is given by the biographer of St. Cadoc (Rees, *Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 80–1). The same authority makes Gwynllyw's mother Guaul, a daughter of Ceredig, the son of Cunedda and the eponymous founder of Ceredigion. Gwynllyw had six brothers, and on his father's death the territory which he had ruled was divided among them all; but the younger recognised the overlordship of Gwynllyw, both as the oldest and worthiest of the sons of Glywys.

They ruled among themselves over seven 'pagi' of the land of Morgan, part of which got to be called Gwenllwg, from Gwynllyw. The biographer of Gwynllyw dwells with rapture on the virtuous, prosperous, and peaceful rule of his hero, but the life of St. Cadoc represents him as violent and wicked, and the maintainer of robbers.

Gwynllyw is said to have married Gwladys, a daughter of the saintly Brychan of Brecheiniog. The would-be rationalisers of the lives of the Welsh saints profess that she must have been Brychan's granddaughter, to make the story fit in with their somewhat arbitrary and fanciful chronology. The 'Life of St. Cadoc' tells a picturesque story how Gwynllyw stole his wife from her father's court, but the wedding is a much more commonplace affair in the 'Life of Gwynllyw.' Their eldest son was Cadoc the Wise [q. v.], who became a famous saint. At last Cadoc's exhortations led Gwynllyw and Gwladys to give up their royal state and dwell in separate cells as hermits, performing the severest penances, and supporting themselves entirely by their own labour. They were frequently visited by St. Cadoc. The place of Gwynllyw's retirement was a certain hill above a river, a fruitful place, with a fair prospect of sea-coast, woods, and fields. There he built a church with boards and rods, and there he was buried. His last sickness was cheered by a visit from his son Cadoc and from Dubricius [q. v.], the bishop of Llandaff. The miracles worked at his tomb made it a famous place of pilgrimage. It is generally supposed to be the site of St. Woolos Church, the mother church of Newport-on-Usk. The feast day of St. Gwynllyw is 29 March, the reputed day of his death.

A less famous Gwynllyw or Gwynlleu was the descendant of Cunedda and the reputed founder of Nantcwnlle Church in Cardiganshire (Rees, *Welsh Saints*, p. 261). He is also to be distinguished from the female St. Gwenlliw, the daughter of Brynach or Brychan (*ib.* p. 142).

[The chief authority for Gwynllyw's life is the Vita Sancti Gundlei Regis, printed (with an English translation) from the twelfth-century Cott. MS. Vesp. A. xiv., in W. J. Rees's Lives of the Cambro-British Saints, pp. 145–57 (Welsh MSS. Soc.) It has been collated with the thirteenth-century Cott. MS. Titus D. xxii. Other and often contradictory references are made in the Vita Sancti Cadoci, also published in Rees. A more critical edition of these lives is promised by Mr. Phillimore. There is another short life, plainly based on the Vita Gundlei (Cott. MS. Tib. E. 1, and Tanner MS. 15), printed in Capgrave's Nov. Leg. Angl. and the Bollandists' Acta Sanctorum, xxix March, iii. 784. See also Prof. R. Rees's Welsh Saints, p. 170; Dict. of Christian Biography; Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscript Materials, i. 87–9.] T. F. T.

GWYNN, GWYN, or GWYNNE, JOHN (*d.* 1786), architect, was born 'of a respectable family' in Shrewsbury, probably in the parish of St. Chad's, but the year of his birth is not known. He is said to have left his native town in early childhood. He does not seem to have been educated as an architect. In 1760 he was described as 'till of late of another profession' (*Observations on Bridge Building*, p. 22). He became known in London as early as 1734, as a writer on art and a draughtsman. In 1749 (3 Oct.) he published 'A Plan for Rebuilding the City of London after the great fire in 1666; designed by that great architect, Sir Christopher Wren,' engraved by E. Rooker (Wren, *Parentalia*, p. 267, plans published by the Soc. Antiq. Lond. 1748), and in 1755 (27 May) a large plate of the 'Transverse Section of St. Paul's Cathedral, decorated according to the original intention of Sir Christopher Wren,' also engraved by E. Rooker and dedicated to the Prince of Wales (as to the source of his information see Longman, *History of the Three Cathedrals*, p. 149, and Gwynn, *London and Westminster Improved*, p. 42). In this he was assisted by S. Wale, afterwards R.A., who supplied the figures. When taking measurements for the drawing on the top of the dome, Gwynn is said to have missed his footing and slipped down some distance till arrested by a projecting piece of lead, where he remained till assistance was rendered (Hornor, *Plan of London*, 1823, p. 21). The plate was reissued in 1801. Gwynn and Wale resided in Little Court, Castle Street, Leicester Fields, and worked much together. Gwynn provided architectural backgrounds for his friend's designs, and received, it is said, help from Wale in his literary work. In 1758 (26 June) they published a plan of St. Paul's Cathedral, engraved by John Green, on which the dimensions are carefully figured. They also prepared an elevation of the cathedral, which Lowry began to engrave, but never finished. About 1755 Gwynn declined the appointment of instructor in architecture to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George III). William Chambers [q. v.], just returned from Italy, received the post. Gwynn desired the establishment of schools of art (see his *Essay on Design* and *London and Westminster Improved*), and in 1755 was a member of the committee formed for creating a 'Royal Academy of London for the improvement of painting, sculpture,

and architecture.' He exhibited eight architectural drawings in the exhibitions of the Society of Artists, first in the Strand (in rooms of the Society of Arts) in 1760, and afterwards in the society's own rooms in Spring Gardens till 1767. Among these were two designs for Blackfriars Bridge in 1760 and 1762, a 'section of St. Paul's' in 1764, and 'A Drawing showing what is proposed for finishing the east end of St. Paul's, the historical parts by Mr. Wale,' in 1766. In 1766 he subscribed the roll declaration of the Society of Incorporated Artists of Great Britain, and is named as a director in the royal charter. In 1768, when the imperfections of the original charter caused dissension (cf. Gwynn, *London and Westminster Improved*, p. 25; Pye, *Patronage of British Art*, pp. 91–136), the proposed plan for a new 'Royal Academy of Arts in London' was submitted to the king and signed by him 10 Dec. 1768. Gwynn was one of the original members, Sir W. Chambers, Thomas Sandby, G. Dance, and he representing architecture. In the Royal Academy he exhibited four times, 'A design for the alteration of an old room in Shropshire' in 1769, 'A design to make Whitehall a part of the British Museum by the addition of a centre-piece opposite the Horse Guards' in 1771, and designs of works on which he was engaged.

In 1759 he competed for the erection of Blackfriars Bridge, and his design was one of three presented to the committee. Of these one (Mylne's) had elliptical arches, the others semicircular, and much discussion took place as to their respective merits. Out of 'regard for his friend Mr. Gwyn,' Dr. Johnson entered into the controversy, and wrote letters in favour of semicircular arches, on 1, 8, and 15 Dec. 1759, in the 'Daily Gazetteer' (reprinted in the 'Architect,' 7 Jan. 1887, pp. 13, 14; see also Boswell, *Life of Johnson* (Croker), p. 119, and Hawkins, *Life of Johnson*, pp. 373–5), but Mylne's design was ultimately chosen. Gwynn designed the new or 'English' bridge at Shrewsbury, the first stone of which was laid 25 June 1769, and the bridge completed in 1774. It was during its construction that Dr. Johnson visited Shrewsbury (10 Sept. 1774), when Gwynn was sent for and showed him the town (Boswell, p. 424). The design was exhibited in the Society of Artists' rooms in 1768. A plan and elevation was engraved by E. Rooker and published in May 1768 (plates in *Beauties of England and Wales*, xiii. pt. ii. p. 83, and in Owen and Blakeway, *Shrewsbury*, i. frontispiece). Gwynn also designed the bridge over the Severn at Atcham four miles below Shrewsbury, the first stone of which was laid 27 July 1769. The bridge at Worcester, executed under his direction, was begun 25 July 1771, completed in 1780, and opened to the public 17 Sept. 1781. The design was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1770 (drawn plan and elevation in King's Library dated 24 July 1770, engraved by J. Ross in Nash, *Worcestershire*, ii. App. p. cxv). Gwynn planned several approaches to the bridge, and in December 1783 was presented with the freedom of the city of Worcester in testimony of the general appreciation of his works. On 14 May 1771 he received the appointment of surveyor at Oxford to the new board of commissioners of the Oxford Paving Act. In this capacity he directed the demolition of the east and north gates, the Bocardo (civic prison) and the old Magdalen bridge [see Gwynn's Plans in King's Library, Brit. Mus.], and the construction of temporary bridges over the two arms of the Cherwell. The new and handsome Magdalen bridge was erected from his designs. A drawing of it was in the Royal Academy in 1772. Gwynn's appointment was 'for three years certain and for one year more if necessary,' at a salary of 150*l.* per annum. The bridge was begun in 1772 and completed in 1782, but Gwynn was probably not employed on it after 1779 (Dallaway, *Anecdotes of the Arts*, pp. 121–2; plan and elevation engraved by M. A. Rooker in *New Oxford Guide* (1780 ?), p. 8). This bridge has been widened within the last few years and the approaches have been awkwardly managed. The general workhouse, or house of industry, at Oxford was built under Gwynn's direction in 1772 (drawn plan and elevation in King's Library, October 1771, signed J. G.), and the new market in 1774 (drawn plan and elevation as approved 2 Oct. 1773, in King's Library, engraved by M. A. Rooker in *New Oxford Guide*, p. 9). The colonnade surrounding the market was afterwards removed.

Gwynn died on or about 27 Feb. 1786 at Worcester, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Oswald's Hospital. In his will, dated 25 Feb. 1786, made when he was very ill, he mentioned a brother, Richard Gwynn of Liverpool, and made provision for the maintenance and education of a natural son Charles. Failing him the money was to go to the Royal Society and the Royal Academy. Charles Gwynn died in 1795. Gwynn's works show him to have possessed considerable culture and a keen sense of beauty. Owen (in Chambers, *Biog. Illustr. of Worcester*, p. 504) described him from personal recollection as 'lively, quick, and sarcastic, of quaint appearance and odd manners,' and Boswell called him 'a fine, lively, rattling

fellow' (see account of his journey to Oxford with Johnson; Boswell, *Life*, p. 481). An excellent portrait of him was painted by Zoffany.

Among his published works are: 1. 'An Essay upon Harmony as it relates chiefly to Situation and Building,' 1734, 1739. 2. 'The Art of Architecture,' a poem in imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry, 1742. 3. 'Rupert to Maria, an heroic epistle with Maria's genuine answer' (in verse), 1748. 4. 'An Essay on Design, including proposals for erecting a public academy,' 1749. In this work he called attention to the deficiencies of art training in England, and to 'what a small sum compared with the annual revenue of the crown would suffice to support an academy for improving the arts of design.' 5. 'Qualifications of a Surveyor, in a letter to the Earl of . . .,' 1752. At the end of the book is advertised for sale by the same author 'An Enquiry after Virtue,' 2 parts. 6. 'A second letter with some further remarks,' 1752. 7. 'Thoughts on the Coronation of George III,' 1761, to which Johnson 'lent his friendly assistance to correct and improve' (Boswell, p. 122). 8. 'London and Westminster Improved, to which is prefixed a discourse on publick magnificence,' 1766; the dedication to the king was written by Johnson (*ib.* p. 181), and the work sums up Gwynn's views on art training. His plans for improvements have gained for him almost a prophetic reputation (see *Literary Gazette*, 1826, pp. 92, 202, 203; T. F. Hunt, *Exemplars of Tudor Architecture*, p. 23 *n.*; Smirke, *Suggestions*, p. 23; note by Croker in Boswell's *Johnson*, p. 181; *Quarterly Review*, 1826, p. 183). In the last work only does Gwynn's name appear on the title-page.

[An excellent memoir of Gwynn by Mr. Wyatt Papworth in the Builder, 1863 pp. 454–7, 1864 pp. 27–30; authorities quoted in the text; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dict. of Architecture; J. Chambers's Biog. Illustr. of Worcestershire, p. 505; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers (Graves's edit.); Mulvany's Life of James Gaudon, pp. 162–3; Sandby's Hist. of the Royal Academy, pp. 28, 29, 34, 39, 40, 49, 50, 72; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Catalogues of Society of Artists of Great Britain, 1760–7; Catalogues of Royal Academy, 1769–72; Cat. of Prints and Drawings in the King's Library (Brit. Mus.); Camden's Britannia (Gough), ii. 417; Green's Hist. of Worcester, ii. 16; Wade's Walks in Oxford, pp. 430, 441; Gent. Mag. 1768, p. 240; Cat. of Library of Royal Institute of British Architects; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Printed Books.] B. P.

GWYNNE, JOHN (*fl.* 1660), captain, a Welshman, was the grandson of Edward Gwynne, barrister-at-law. He was a retainer in the household of Charles I, and was employed in training the royal family in military exercises. He rose to be a captain in the king's regiment of guards. During the civil war he seems to have distinguished himself by his personal courage and activity. After the king's execution he followed the fortunes of Charles II. Gwynne was with Montrose in his last unhappy attempt in 1650, and joined the forces of General John Middleton in 1654. When that enterprise also failed he served James, duke of York, and was with him at the fight before Dunkirk in 1658, and in Flanders. Upon the Restoration Gwynne seems to have been passed over and left to embarrassment, if not to want. He accordingly drew up a statement of the battles, skirmishes, and adventures in which he had exhibited his loyalty. The manuscript is a very neat one, and is preceded by several letters to persons of consequence whose interest the author was desirous of securing. Whether he proved successful or otherwise in his application is unknown. The manuscript was presented to Sir Walter Scott by the Rev. John Grahame of Lifford, near Strabane, Ireland, into whose hands it fell by accident. Scott published it as 'Military Memoirs of the Great Civil War. Being the Military Memoirs of John Gwynne,' &c., 4to, Edinburgh, 1822.

[Scott's Preface to Military Memoirs; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1660–1, p. 443.] G. G.

GWYNNE, NELL. [See Gwyn, Eleanor.]

GWYNNE, ROBERT (*fl.* 1591). [See Gwin.]

GWYNNETH, JOHN, (*fl.* 1557), catholic divine and musician, was son of David ap Llewelyn ap Ithel of Llyn, brother to Robert ap Llewelyn ap Ithel of Castelmarch, Carnarvonshire, ancestor of Sir William Jones, knight. He was educated at Oxford, and being a poor man he was, says Wood, 'exhibited to by an ecclesiastical Mecænas,' in the hope that he would write against the heretics. In due course he was ordained priest, and on 9 Dec. 1531 he supplicated the university for leave to practise in music and for the degree of doctor of music, as he had composed all the responses for a whole year 'in cantis chrispis aut fractis, ut aiunt,' and many masses, including three masses of five parts and five masses of four parts, besides hymns, antiphons, and divers songs for the use of the church (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 167). This request was granted conditionally on his paying to the university twenty pence on the day of his admission, and he was forthwith licensed to proceed

(Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 86). He was presented by the king to the provostship or rectory *sine curâ* of Clynog fawr upon the death of Dr. William Glyn. Bishop John Capon, who was consecrated 19 April 1534, would not admit him, but instituted Gregory Williamson, a kinsman of Cromwell, earl of Essex, to the living. Gwynneth brought his *quare impedit* against the Bishop of Bangor in July 1541, and during the vacancy of the see by the translation of John Bird to Chester he got himself instituted to Clynog in October 1541 by the commissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury. After this there was a great controversy between Gwynneth and Bishop Bulkley in the Star-chamber, and in 1543 Gwynneth obtained judgment in his favour on the *quare impedit* (Cal *Vindiciæ Acad. Oxon.* ed. Hearne, ii. 666). He appears to have resigned the living shortly afterwards, as on 19 Sept. 1543 he was admitted to the rectory of St. Peter, Westcheap, in the city of London, which he resigned before 19 Nov. 1556 (Newcourt, *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*, i. 522). In 1554 he was vicar of Luton, Bedfordshire. Probably he died before the end of Queen Mary's reign.

His works are: 1. 'My Love mourneth,' music and words in a book, 'Bassus,' beginning 'In this boke are conteynyd xx songes,' 1530, obl. 4to. 2. 'The confutacyon of the fyrst parte of Frythes boke, with a disputacyon before, whether it be possyble for any heretike to know that hymselfe is one or not, And also another, whether it be wors to denye directely more or lesse of the fayth,' St. Albans, 1536, 16mo. 3. 'A Manifeste Detection of the notable falshed of that Part of Frythes boke which he termeth his Foundation, and bosteth it to be invincible,' 2nd edition, London, 1554, 8vo. 4. 'A Playne Demonstration of John Frithes lacke of witte and learnynge in his understandynge of holie Scripture, and of the olde holy doctours, in the Blessed Sacrament of the Aulter, newly set foorthe,' St. Albans, 1536, 4to; London, 1557, 4to, written in the form of a dialogue. 5. 'A Declaration of the State wherein all Heretickes dooe leade their lives; and also of their continuall indever and propre fruictes, which beginneth in the 38 Chapiter, and so to thende of the Woorke,' London, 1554, 4to. 6. 'A brief Declaration of the notable Victory given of God to oure soueraygne lady, quene Marye, made in the church of Luton, the 23 July, in the first yere of her gracious reign,' London [1554], 16mo.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert), pp. 799, 875, 1436; Bale, De Scriptoribus, ii. 105; Cat. of Music in Brit. Mus.; Davis's Hist. of Luton, p. 202; Dibdin's Typogr. Antiq. iv. 404, 543; Dodd's Church Hist. i. 208; Gillow's Bibl. Dict.; Pits, De Scriptoribus, p. 735; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 365; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 246.]

T. C.

GYBSON. [See Gibson.]

GYE, FREDERICK, the elder (1781–1869), entertainment manager, was born in 1781. In 1806 he was a printer in partnership with G. Balne at 7 Union Court, Broad Street, in the city of London. The firm having some business connection with Thomas Bish, the lottery agent, obtained a contract for printing the state lottery tickets. On one occasion a number of tickets which had not been placed fell into Gye's hands, either in part payment of his account or from some other cause, and the fortunate printer drew a prize of thirty thousand pounds. With the money he established in 1817 the London Wine Company, at 44 Southampton Row, Holborn, London. This business was transferred to 141 Fleet Street in 1822, and carried on there till 1836, when, with the printing business, it came to an end. With another portion of the money he commenced, 5 Nov. 1818, the London Genuine Tea Company, which had stores at 23 Ludgate Hill, 148 Oxford Street, and 8 Charing Cross. The handsome saloon in the house at Charing Cross was decorated with Chinese views and figure subjects painted by Clarkson Stanfield and David Roberts. The customers were for the most part tea dealers, wholesale and retail, from the country. The wine company and the tea company being successful, he next entered into partnership with William Hughes, and in 1821 purchased Vauxhall Gardens for 28,000*l.* from the Tyers family. Here, during nineteen years, Gye amused the public with a variety of novel entertainments, such as ballets, concerts, fireworks, acrobats, &c. Visitors were allowed to dance on a large platform. In 1822 Ramo Samee, the sword swallower, was the chief attraction. In the following year a shadow pantomime was introduced, invented by a carpenter in the gardens, and was a great success. During the season 137,279 visitors produced receipts of 29,590*l.* In 1825 Madame Vestris, by her singing of 'Cherry Ripe,' rendered it the favourite song of the day. On 12 June 1826 'Frederick Gye, Esq., of Wood Green, in the county of Middlesex,' was elected member of parliament for Chippenham in Wiltshire. The trade of that town had suffered much distress owing to the stoppage of the cloth manufactories, and Gye had obtained great popularity by his liberal promises respecting the future trade, and by sending in shortly before the election two wagon-loads of wool to set the principal

manufactory immediately at work. He continued to represent Chippenham till 24 July 1830. The battle of Waterloo, with horses, foot soldiers, and set scenes, was presented at Vauxhall in 1827 and 1828. Sir Henry Bishop was the musical director in 1830, and in the succeeding year Gye invented and introduced some ingenious optical illusions. The visitor saw a basket of fruit which retreated as he advanced to touch it; and looking through a telescope at a dead wall, beheld a living person who was nowhere else to be seen. In 1834 Vauxhall Gardens were open three alternate nights a week, and the proprietors took singers, musicians, fireworks, and lamps to Sydney Gardens, Bath, on the alternate nights. In 1836 the gardens were opened for the first time with day fêtes, of which balloon ascents formed the chief attraction. At this time Charles Green [q. v.] built for the proprietors of the establishment the Great Nassau balloon, a machine much larger and of superior make to any previously seen (Turnor, *Astra Castra*, 1865, pp. 139–140, 158, 166, 361). In 1837 Gye brought from Paris and introduced to the public 'poses plastiques;' and it was on 24 July in this year that Cocking was killed in attempting to descend in a parachute from the Great Nassau balloon [see Green, Charles].

In 1836 the wine company, owing to an unfortunate speculation in port, in which the principal part of a bad vintage had been bought, proved a failure, and in 1840 the tea company was sold. A long series of mishaps, including a succession of wet seasons, compelled Gye to give up Vauxhall in 1840. He then retired from business and lived at Brighton. He died of influenza at 2 Lansdowne Street, Hove, Brighton, 13 Feb. 1869, aged 88. His son Frederick is separately noticed.

[Historical Account of Vauxhall, published by the proprietors, Gye and Balne, 1822; Edwards's Lyrical Drama, 1881, pp. 15–30; Era Almanac, 1870, pp. 9–16, by E. L. Blanchard; Vauxhall Gardens, a Collection of Bills, 1824–1845, in British Museum.] G. C. B.

GYE, FREDERICK, the younger (1810–1878), director of Italian opera, son of Frederick Gye the elder [q. v.], was born at Finchley, Middlesex, in 1810, and educated at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He assisted his father in the management of Vauxhall Gardens from about 1830, and at the same period had a contract for lighting some of the government buildings. He was afterwards associated with Monsieur L. G. A. J. Jullien in the Covent Garden promenade concerts in 1846, and was his acting-manager when that gentleman opened Drury Lane Theatre as an English opera house in 1847. When Edward Delafield became lessee of the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, in 1848, Gye was appointed business manager. On 14 July 1849 Delafield was made a bankrupt; Gye, in conjunction with the artists, carried on the house for the remainder of the season as a joint-stock undertaking. In September 1849 he was the acknowledged lessee, having obtained a lease for seven years, and receiving a salary of 1,500*l.* per annum as manager. On 24 July in that year he produced Meyerbeer's 'Le Prophète,' but it never became a favourite piece in England. In 1851 the repertory of Covent Garden included thirty-three operas, three of which were by Meyerbeer. On 9 Aug. Gounod's 'Sappho' was played, the first opera by that composer that was heard in England, but it was a failure. Johanna Wagner, a German prima donna, breaking her contract with Benjamin Lumley in 1852, engaged to sing for Gye. Legal proceedings ensued, and in the queen's bench on 20 Feb. 1853 judgment was given in favour of Lumley, but without costs (Lumley, *Reminiscences of the Opera*, 1864, pp. 328–33; Ball, *Leading Cases on the Law of Torts*, 1884, pp. 135–52). In 1853 Verdi's 'Rigoletto' and Berlioz's 'Benvenuto Cellini' were given for the first time in England. Covent Garden had now become a success, good operas, with the best artists, and Michael Costa as conductor, serving to draw paying audiences; but on 5 March 1856 the house was destroyed by fire [see Anderson, John Henry]. Gye received 8,000*l.* from the insurance offices for the properties in the house, which were valued at 40,000*l.*

The opera during the seasons of 1856 and 1857, commencing 15 April 1856, was held in the Lyceum Theatre, where in the first season forty operas were given, and advertised as being under Gye's direction. The renters and proprietors of Covent Garden finding themselves unable to collect the money to rebuild that theatre, Gye with great energy raised or became accountable for 120,000*l.*, the sum which the new structure cost. The opera house, from the designs of Edward Barry, R.A., was commenced and completed in the short period of six months (Walford, *Old and New London*, iii. 236–7). In 1857 Gye obtained a new ground lease from the Duke of Bedford for ninety years at a rent of 850*l.*, and opened the house 15 April 1858, when the novelty was Flotow's 'Martha.' In the following year Meyerbeer's 'Dinorah' was added to the repertory. In 1860 concerts were given in the newly built Floral Hall, adjoining Covent Garden Market. The notable event of 1861 was the appearance on 14 May of Adelina Maria Clorinda Patti as Amina in 'La Sonnambula.'

In 1863 Pauline Lucca was first seen, but she did not make her name until 1865, when she returned to play Sèlika in 'L'Africaine.' Gye failed entirely to appreciate Gounod's 'Faust,' declining over and over again to mount it until obliged to do so by its great success at Her Majesty's in 1863. An attempt was made in 1865 to amalgamate Her Majesty's and Covent Garden into the Royal Italian Opera Company, Limited, when Gye was to have had 270,000*l.* for his interest in the latter house, but the project came to nothing. In 1869, however, the two establishments were joined under the management of Gye, and a season commencing on 30 March left a profit of 22,000*l.* Mapleson, the lessee of Her Majesty's, and Gye dissolved their partnership in the autumn of 1870, when there is said to have been a mortgage of 150,000*l.* on Covent Garden. Gye had much litigation between 1861 and 1872 with Brownlow William Knox, his partner in the Italian opera, who filed a bill in chancery against him (20 March 1861) for a dissolution of partnership and a production of accounts. The action was finally settled in Gye's favour by a judgment of the House of Lords on 8 July 1872 (*Law Reports*, 5 House of Lords, 656–688, 1872). In 1871 the Royal Italian Opera entered upon a period of prosperity, which lasted until Gye's death. During this time the profits were upwards of 15,000*l.* a year, despite increasing salaries of artists and other heavy expenses. Mdlle. Emma Albani, afterwards Mrs. Ernest Gye, made her début in 1872, and in the following year fully established her position on the stage. In 1874 eighty-one performances of thirty-one operas by thirteen composers were given. In 1875 Gye, finding that there was a growing taste for Wagner's music, produced 'Lohengrin,' and in 1876 'Tannhäuser' and 'Il Vascello Fantasma' ('Der fliegende Holländer'). During his last season (1878) the novelties were Flotow's 'Alma' and Massé's 'Paul et Virginie.' On 27 Nov. 1878 Gye was shot accidentally while a guest at Dytchley Park, Viscount Dillon's seat in Oxfordshire. He died from the effects of the wound on 4 Dec. 1878, and was buried at Norwood cemetery on 9 Dec. On the whole his management of the largest establishment of its kind in Europe was honourable to himself and advantageous to his many patrons, and, although his knowledge of music was very limited, his business abilities were great. He was probably by far the most successful lessee of any of the operatic establishments which have existed in England. On 5 Nov. 1878 he patented a new electric light, with which he proposed to illuminate the opera house. By his will he left the whole of his property, comprising Covent Garden Theatre and the Floral Hall, to his children, the management devolving on Mr. Ernest Gye and one of his brothers. Gye married Miss Hughes, by whom he had a numerous family.

[Gruneisen's The Opera and the Press, 1869; Era Almanac, 1871, pp. 16–21, by C. L. Gruneisen; Era, 8 Dec. 1878, p. 7; Times, 6 Dec. 1878, p. 11; Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, 24 June 1876, pp. 297, 302, with portrait, and 7 Dec. 1878, pp. 271, 273, with portrait; London Figaro, Supplement, 15 April 1882, pp. 1–8; The Mapleson Memoirs (1888), i. 8, &c., ii. 285.]

G. C. B.

GYLBY, GODDRED (*fl.* 1561), translator. [See under Gilby, Anthony, *d.* 1585.]

GYLES or GILES, HENRY (1640?–1709), glass painter, born about 1640, was fifth child of E[dmund?] Gyles, and resided in Micklegate, York. To him is due the revival of the art of pictorial glass painting, which had become quite extinct in England. His earliest dated window is the large west window of the Guildhall at York, painted in 1682. His best known work is the east window in the chapel of University College, Oxford, presented by Dr. Radcliffe in 1687. Gyles also presented some stained glass for the hall of the same college. He executed works for Wadham College, Oxford, and also for Trinity College and St. Catharine Hall at Cambridge. In 1700 he painted a large window for Lord Fairfax at Denton, Yorkshire. There were some figures painted by Gyles in the grammar school at Leeds, but these were disposed of in 1784 to a local antiquary. Gyles was a friend and correspondent of Ralph Thoresby [q. v.], the antiquary, whose diary and correspondence contain frequent allusions to him. His declining years were marred by ill-health, discontent, and domestic dissensions. In October 1709 he died at his house in York, and was buried in the church of St. Martin-cum-Gregory. Gyles was not particularly successful in colour or design, and little of his work can now be appreciated, owing to the perishable enamels which he employed. Francis Place [q. v.], Gyles's friend and fellow-citizen, engraved his portrait in mezzotint (copied by W. Richardson, and again for Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting'), and there is an interesting crayon drawing of him by his own hand in the print room at the British Museum.

[Robert Davies's Walks through the City of York; Thoresby's Diary and Correspondence; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, ed. Gutch; Walpole's Anecd. of Painting; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Granger's Biog. Hist.; Winston's Hints on Glass Painting.]

L. C.

GYLES, MASCAL (*d.* 1652), polemic, was vicar of Ditchling, Sussex, from 1621 till about 1644. In 1648 he became vicar of Wartling, also in Sussex, as appears by an order of the House of Lords, 2 March of that year. Gyles was buried at Wartling 14 Aug. 1652. By Sarah his wife (*d.* 1640) he had a numerous family of sons and daughters. Gyles was engaged in a controversy, carried on with the usual personalities and violent invective of the period, with Thomas Barton [q. v.], rector of Westmeston in Sussex, as to the propriety of bowing at the name of Jesus.

He wrote: 1. 'A Treatise against Superstitious Jesu-Worship. Wherein the true sense of Phil. ii. 9, 10, is opened, and from thence is plainly shewed, and by sundry arguments proved, that corporell bowing at the name Jesu is neither commanded, grounded, nor warranted thereupon,' &c., dedicated to Anthony Stapley, M.P. for Sussex, London, 1642, 4to, reprinted with Barton's reply, 1643. 2. 'A Defense of a Treatise against Superstitious Jesu-Worship, falsely called scandalous, against the truly scandalous Answer of the Parson of Westmenston [*sic*] in Sussex,' &c., dedicated to the House of Commons, London, 1643, 4to.

[Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. vi. 385; Brit. Mus. Cat.] F. W–T.

GYRTH (*d.* 1066), earl of East Anglia, fourth son of Earl Godwine [q. v.] by his wife Gytha, daughter of Thurgils Sprakaleg, shared his father's banishment in 1052, and took refuge with him in Flanders. He also shared the restoration of his father and brothers in the following year. In 1057 he succeeded Ælfgar in the earldom of East Anglia, having perhaps received 'some smaller government at an earlier time' (Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, ii. 566). It seems that when he was appointed over the whole or part of East Anglia the king told him that he would give him something more (*Vita Eadwardi*, p. 410), and he did at some later time receive the earldom of Oxfordshire also. He accompanied his elder brother Tostig and Archbishop Ealdred on their journey to Rome in 1061 (*ib.*) There is no reason to doubt that he was with his brother King Harold at the battle of Stamford Bridge on 25 Sept. 1066, though the actual authority for his presence is somewhat untrustworthy (*De Inventione Crucis*, c. 20). According to Wace, who makes Gyrth almost the hero of one part of his poem (it 'is little short of a Gyrthiad,' Freeman), he prevented Harold from wreaking vengeance on the messenger whom Duke William sent to him at London bidding him resign the throne (*Roman de Rou*, l. 11935). Before Harold left London, Gyrth advised him not to go in person against the invaders. He desired the king to remain in London and to let him lead such troops as were ready in his place. He had bound himself by no oaths, and if he fell his death would not be ruin, for the king would be left to restore the fortune of the war (William of Jumièges, vii. c. 35; Orderic, p. 500; *Gesta Regum*, i. 413; *Roman de Rou*, l. 12041). On 13 Oct., the evening before the battle, Gyrth, according to Wace's story, went out with Harold to spy on the enemy. Harold proposed to retreat, his brother reproached him with cowardice, a quarrel ensued, and Gyrth struck at the king. This is of course mere romance. Again he is represented as refusing on his brother's behalf an offer from William of a personal interview. The duke offered certain conditions to the English king, one of which is said to have been that Harold should reign north of the Humber, and that Gyrth should rule over his father's earldom (*Roman de Rou*, l. 12290; *Gesta Regum*, ii. 414). Wace also represents Gyrth as cheering the spirits of the English during the night before the battle, and as bidding Harold on the next morning not to be overhopeful of success, and reproaching him for not having taken his advice and stayed in London. It is certain that he took his stand by his brother beneath the king's standard (*Gesta Regum*, ii. 415; William of Poitiers, p. 138; *Roman de Rou*, l. 12971). After having failed in one great attack on the English line, the duke charged a second time, attacking the barricaded centre, where Harold and his brother and their following were standing. As the duke advanced at the head of his Normans, Gyrth threw a spear at him, which hit his charger and killed it. William rushed forward on foot and slew Gyrth with his own hand (Guy of Amiens, l. 471–80). According to a legend which was evidently known to Wace (*Norman Conquest*, iii. 749), Gyrth as well as Harold escaped from the battle, and in the time of Henry II was seen by the king and many others, and gave information to the Abbot of Waltham about his brother's escape (*Vita Haroldi*, p. 211). This is of no historic value.

[Freeman's Norman Conquest, vols. ii. and iii.; Vita Edwardi, Lives of Edward the Confessor (Rolls Ser.); Foundation of Waltham, or De Inventione S. Crucis, ed. Stubbs; William of Jumièges and Orderic, Duchesne; William of Poitiers, ed. Giles; Wace's Roman de Rou, ed. Pluquet; William of Malmesbury, Gesta Regum (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Guy of Amiens and Vita Haroldi, Chroniques Anglo-Normandes, vol. ii. ed. Fr. Michel.] W. H.

H

HAAK, THEODORE (1605–1690), translator, was born of Calvinist parentage at Neuhausen, near Worms, in 1605, and was educated at home. In 1625 he came to England and studied at Oxford and Cambridge for a year. After visiting some continental universities, he became a commoner of Gloucester Hall in Oxford in 1629. Here he remained three years, without, however, taking a degree, and was subsequently ordained deacon by Hall, bishop of Exeter. He never received full orders. 'In the time of the German wars,' says Wood, 'he was appointed one of the procurators to receive the benevolence money which was raised in several dioceses in England to be transmitted to Germany, which he usually said was a deacon's work.' Wood vaguely adds that his love of solitude induced him to decline some offers of employment from foreign princes. On the outbreak of the civil war he took sides with the parliament. The Westminster assembly of divines employed him to translate into English the so-called 'Dutch annotations' on the Bible, and for his encouragement the parliament, by a decree dated 30 March 1648, granted him the sole right in the translation for fourteen years from the time of publication. In the following year parliament settled on him a pension of 100*l.* a year (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 199; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1656–7, p. 280). During the Commonwealth Haak was often about the council of state. There are various entries in the order books of the council of money gifts to him on account of procuring foreign intelligence and translating documents (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–53, 1655–7). In 1657 he published his translation of the Dutch commentary as 'The Dutch Annotations upon the whole Bible; or all the Holy Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, together with, and according to, their own translation of all the text: as both the one and the other were ordered and appointed by the Synod of Dort, 1618, and published by authority, 1637. Now faithfully communicated to the use of Great Britain, in English, &c. By Theodore Haak, esq.,' 2 vols. fol. London.

About 1645 Haak suggested the meeting together of learned men, which ultimately led to the formation of the Royal Society (Weld, *Hist. of Royal Soc.* i. 31). On its constitution he was elected a fellow, 20 May 1663. He did not contribute to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' but communicated to No. 5 of Robert Hooke's 'Philosophical Collections' for February 1681–2 the criticisms of Marin Mersenne and Descartes upon Dr. John Pell's 'An Idea of Mathematicks,' together with the latter's answer. These four letters were sent to Haak by the writers, he 'being a common friend to them all.' Two of his own letters relating to the society and its progress, addressed to Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, have been printed by R. C. Winthrop in the 'Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society,' and separately, 8vo, Boston, 1878. Writing to Winthrop from London, 22 June 1670, he speaks of many troubles, including a dangerous illness, a troublesome lawsuit, and the death of his wife.

Haak died at the house of his cousin, Frederick Schloer (Anglicè Slare), M.D., near Fetter Lane, 9 May 1690, and was buried three days later in a vault under the chancel of St. Andrew's, Holborn, his funeral sermon being preached by Dr. Anthony Horneck, F.R.S. (cf. his will registered in P. C. C. 90, Dyke). His virtues and learning won for him the friendship of most of the eminent men of his day quite irrespective of party. There is a portrait of Haak in the Bodleian Gallery at Oxford, which has been engraved by S. Harding.

According to Wood, Haak 'translated into High Dutch several English books of practical divinity.' He also translated into High Dutch in blank verse half of 'Paradise Lost,' which made a great impression upon J. Seobald Fabricius. Before his death he had made ready for the press 'about three thousand proverbs out of the German into the English tongue, and as many of the German from the language of the Spaniard.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 278–80; Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, x. 257; Boyle's Works (Birch); Birch's Hist. of the Royal Society; Masson's Life of Milton, iv. 228, 229, 448, 449; Evelyn's Diary (1850–2), iii. 241; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 152.] G. G.

HAAST, Sir JOHN FRANCIS JULIUS von (1824–1887), geologist and explorer, was born at Bonn in Germany on 1 May 1824. After studying at the university of his native town, where he received some training in natural science, he travelled extensively over Europe, in order mainly to increase his knowledge of

geology and art. In 1858 he sailed to New Zealand, and there, acting as assistant to Professor Hochstetter, the geologist, he was appointed in 1859 by the provincial government to explore the south-western part of Nelson, and report upon the geology and natural history. He performed the work successfully in nine months, notwithstanding considerable danger, and discovered coal and gold fields. In 1861 he was appointed governor-general for the province of Canterbury, and soon afterwards started an exploration of the interior, which occupied ten years. He thus discovered the 'Southern Alps of New Zealand,' and drew up some valuable maps to illustrate the geology and topography of the country explored, which gained for him the honour of the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal. His principal book, the 'Geology of the Provinces of Canterbury and Westland,' was published in 1879 at Auckland. In 1866 he founded the Canterbury Museum, and, as a director, took an active interest in its conduct and success till his death. He also had a share in the success of the university of New Zealand, in which he was professor of geology and member of the senate. As a man of science Haast has frequently been quoted as a special authority on glaciation. In 1867 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and, having been appointed one of the commissioners to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1885, he was knighted by the queen in acknowledgment of his public services. Haast died of heart disease at Wellington, New Zealand, on 15 Aug. 1887.

[Athenæum, 27 Aug. 1887; Annual Register, 1887; Men of the Time.] R. E. A.

HABERSHON, MATTHEW (1789–1852), architect, born in 1789, came of a Yorkshire family. In 1806 he was articled to William Atkinson, architect, with whom he remained for some years as assistant. He was an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy between 1807 and 1827. He designed churches at Belper (1824), Minster, Bishop Ryders (all in Derbyshire), and at Kimberworth, Yorkshire. At Derby he erected the town hall, since burnt down, the county courts, and the market. Among the many private houses designed by him were Hadsor House, near Droitwich, Worcestershire, for J. Howard Galton (1827). In behalf of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews—an object which deeply interested him—he visited Jerusalem in 1842 to arrange for the erection of the Anglican cathedral and buildings connected with the mission. The cathedral is described in Johns's 'Illustrations of the Anglican Catholic Church of S. James, Mount Sion, Jerusalem,' fol., London, 1844. On his way home in 1843 Habershon had an interview with the king of Prussia, who was associated with England in the establishment of the bishopric of Jerusalem, and in the following year the king conferred on him the great gold medal for science and literature, to mark his appreciation of Habershon's work on 'The Ancient half-timbered Houses of England' [thirty-six plates, with descriptive letterpress], fol., London, 1836. Habershon died in London in 1852, and was buried in Abney Park cemetery. Two of his sons, William Gilbee and Edward, were architects. Habershon's other writings were: 1. 'A Dissertation on the Prophetic Scriptures, chiefly those of a chronological character, showing their aspect on the present times, and on the destinies of the Jewish Nation,' 8vo, London, 1834; 2nd edit. 1840. 2. 'A Guide to the Study of Chronological Prophecy, selected and abridged from . . . a Dissertation on the Prophetic Scriptures,' &c., 12mo, London, 1835. 3. 'Premillennial Hymns,' 12mo, London, 1836; 2nd edit. 1841. 4. 'An Epitome of Prophetic Truth, containing a brief Outline of . . . Prominent Subjects of Prophecy,' 16mo, London, 1841. 5. 'An Historical Exposition of the Prophecies of the Revelation of St. John, showing their connection with those of Daniel, and of the Old Testament in general, particularly in their aspect on the present times,' 12mo, London, 1841; 2nd edit. 2 vols. 1844. 6. 'Two remarkable Signs of the Times, viewed in connexion with Prophecy. First, Reasons for believing the Death of the Duke of Orleans to be the first Thunder; second, An Account of the West London Synagogue of British Jews. . . . Forming an Appendix to the third edition of "A Dissertation on the Prophetic Scriptures,"' 12mo, London, 1842. 7. 'The Shadows of the Evening; or the Signs of the Lord's speedy Return,' 12mo, London, 1845. He also wrote a memoir of the younger C. Daubuz, prefixed to the latter's 'Symbolical Dictionary,' 12mo, 1842.

[W. G. Habershon in Dict. of Architecture (Architect. Publ. Soc.), iv. 1–2; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, 1878, p. 191; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

HABERSHON, SAMUEL OSBORNE (1825–1889), physician, was born at Rotherham in 1825, and studied medicine (from 1842) at Guy's Hospital, London, where he greatly distinguished himself. He gained numerous scholarships at the university of London, where he graduated M.B. in 1848 and M.D. in 1851. After being appointed in succession demonstrator of anatomy and of morbid anatomy and lecturer in pathology, he became assistant physician in 1854, and in

1866 full physician to Guy's. He lectured there on materia medica from 1856 to 1873, and on medicine from 1873 to 1877. Having been a member of the Royal College of Physicians from 1851, and fellow from 1856, he was successively examiner, councillor, and censor, and in 1876 Lumleian lecturer, in 1883 Harveian orator, and in 1887 vice-president of the college. He was president of the Medical Society of London in 1873. In November 1880, being then senior physician to Guy's, he resigned his post, together with John Cooper Forster [q. v.], the senior surgeon. Habershon died on 22 Aug. 1889 from gastric ulcer, leaving one son and three daughters; his wife had died in April of the same year. As a physician Habershon had a high reputation, especially in abdominal diseases, which he did much to elucidate. He was the first in England to propose the operation of gastrostomy for stricture of the œsophagus, which Cooper Forster performed on a patient of Habershon's in 1858. He was amiable, high-minded, and deeply religious, and was one of the founders of the Christian Medical Association.

Habershon wrote, besides twenty-eight papers in 'Guy's Hospital Reports,' from 1855 to 1872, and others in various medical transactions and journals: 1. 'Pathological and Practical Observations on Diseases of the Abdomen,' 1857; fourth ed. 1888; American editions 1859, 1879. 2. 'On the Injurious Effects of Mercury in . . . Disease,' 1859. 3. 'On Diseases of the Stomach,' 1866; third ed. 1879; American ed. 1879. 4. 'On Some Diseases of the Liver' (Lettsomian Lectures), 1872. 5. 'On the Pathology of the Pneumogastric Nerve' (Lumleian Lectures), 1877, 2nd edit. 1885; Italian translation, 1879.

[Lancet, 31 Aug., 26 Oct. 1889; Wilks and Bettany's Biog. Hist. of Guy's Hospital.]

G. T. B.

HABINGTON, ABINGTON, or **ABINGDON, EDWARD** (1553?–1586), one of the conspirators in the plot formed by Anthony Babington [see BABINGTON, ANTHONY], was eldest son of John Habington (1515–1581) of Hindlip, Worcestershire, by his wife Catherine, daughter of John Wykes. Thomas Habington [q. v.] was a younger brother. His father held the office of under-treasurer or 'cofferer' to Queen Elizabeth (CAMDEN, *Annales*, ii. 476; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. App. p. 637 *a* and *b*). Born about 1553, Edward was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1574 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., II. ii. 33, iii. 37). On leaving the university he spent much time at court. He there made the acquaintance of Anthony Babington, a catholic courtier, who early in 1586 was maturing, at the instigation of a jesuit [see BALLARD, JOHN], a plan for a general rising of the catholics which should accomplish the murder of the queen and the liberation of Mary Stuart, at that time imprisoned at Chartley. Habington not only joined Babington's conspiracy with other young frequenters of the court, but was named one of the six conspirators charged with the contemplated murder of Elizabeth. In July 1586 the plot was discovered by Walsingham's spies [see GIFFORD, GILBERT]. Habington, found at the end of August in hiding near the residence of his family in Worcestershire, was thrown into the Tower. Brought with six others to trial on 15 Sept., he resolutely denied his guilt, and claimed to be confronted with two witnesses to his complicity, according to Edward VI's statute regulating trials for treason. But on the confession of other prisoners, and on the fragments of a confession written and subsequently torn up by himself while in prison, he was found guilty and condemned to death. On 20 Sept. 1586 he was hanged and quartered in St. Giles's Fields. In a speech from the scaffold he vehemently maintained his innocence (CAMDEN, *Annales*, ii. 484).

[Nash's Worcestershire, i. 588 (pedigree); State Trials, i. 116–22; State Paper Cal. 1581–90, p. 354; Froude's Hist. of England, xii. 227–69; Lingard's Hist. vi. 209–10.]

S. L. L.

HABINGTON or **ABINGTON, THOMAS** (1560–1647), antiquary, was a younger son of John Habington, cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, a man of good family and considerable wealth. Thomas was born at one of his father's manors, Thorpe, near Chertsey, in Surrey, on 23 Aug. 1560. At the age of sixteen he entered Lincoln College, Oxford, where he remained three years. He then went abroad and studied at Paris and Rheims, where he embraced the Roman catholic religion. On his return to England, he and his brother Edward [q. v.] joined those who plotted in behalf of Mary Queen of Scots. Edward was concerned in Babington's conspiracy and was executed on 30 Sept. 1586. At the same time Thomas was committed to the Tower, where he remained in captivity for six years. He was then permitted to retire to Hindlip, near Worcester, where his father had bought an estate and built a house which he bequeathed to his son. In his enforced retirement Habington gave himself to antiquarian research, and made a survey of the county of Worcester. He also converted his house into a hiding-place for persecuted priests, and showed great ingenuity

in constructing secret chambers. There were no fewer than eleven of them, hidden behind the wainscots of rooms, built in the form of false chimneys, or accessible only by trapdoors. The position of Hindlip, on a hill which commanded a view over a large extent of country, made it a convenient place of refuge, and Habington successfully concealed his friends. After the failure of the Gunpowder plot, Habington's chaplain, Oldcorn, sent a message to the jesuit provincial, Henry Garnett [q. v.] inviting him to take refuge there. He came accompanied by two lay brothers; but suspicion was aroused, and a neighbouring magistrate, Sir Henry Bromley, received orders to search the house. It was not till after twelve days spent in vigilant investigation that the hiding-place was discovered, 30 Jan. 1606 (JARDINE, *Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot*, p. 185, and App. i.) Though Habington had no share in the plot, he was arrested for concealing traitors, but was released owing to the intercession of Lord Monteagle. There is a tradition that the letter warning Lord Monteagle was written by Mrs. Habington, and perhaps this belief weighed in her husband's favour. After this he was forbidden to leave Worcestershire, and applied himself with increased vigour to antiquarian research. He lived to the age of eighty-seven, and died at Hindlip on 8 Oct. 1647. He married Mary, daughter of Edward, lord Morley, by Elizabeth, daughter of William, lord Monteagle. There are portraits of him and his wife engraved in Nash's 'History of Worcestershire,' vol. i.

During his imprisonment in the Tower Habington translated Gildas's 'De excidio et conquestu Britanniæ,' which was published with a preface, London, 1638 and 1641. He also wrote part of the 'Historie of Edward IV of England,' which was published by his son William, at the command of Charles I, London, 1640, reprinted in Kennett's 'History of England,' i. 429, &c. But his important works were his manuscript collections for the history of Worcestershire, civil and ecclesiastical. The ecclesiastical portion, 'The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester; to which are added Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Chichester and Lichfield,' was published, London, 1717 and 1723; but it was rapidly absorbed and superseded by William Thomas in his 'Survey of Worcester Cathedral,' published in 1736. The fortunes of his other manuscripts are described by Nash in the introduction to his 'History of Worcestershire;' they were used by Nash for that work, and are now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. An account of them is given in Ellis's 'Catalogue of MSS. of the Society of Antiquaries,' pp. 48–9. Other manuscripts of Habington's at Stamford Court, Worcestershire, are described in 'Hist. MSS. Comm.' 1st Rep. p. 53.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iii. 222–5; Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, i. 585–7; Gillow's Dict. of the English Catholics, iii. 74–6.] M. C.

HABINGTON, WILLIAM (1605–1654), poet, son of Thomas Habington [q.v.], was born at Hindlip, Worcestershire, 4 or 5 Nov. 1605. He was educated at St. Omer's and at Paris. Being pressed by the jesuits to join their order, he returned to England to escape their importunity. Wood (*Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, iii. 224) is usually quoted as the sole authority for this statement; but Wood's information was drawn from James Wadsworth's 'English Spanish Pilgrime,' 1629. Some time between 1630 and 1633 Habington married Lucy Herbert, youngest daughter of William Herbert, first baron Powis; and in 1634 he issued anonymously 'Castara,' 4to, 2 pts., a collection of poems in her praise. A second edition, to which were added three prose characters and twenty-six new poems, was published in 1635, 12mo; and in this edition the author's name occurs in the title of G. Talbot's commendatory verses. In 1640 appeared a third edition, 12mo (frontispiece by Marshall), with an additional third part containing the character of 'The Holy Man' and twenty-two devotional or meditative poems. Habington claims credit in his preface for the purity of his muse. 'In all those flames,' he writes, 'in which I burned I never felt a wanton heate, nor was my invention ever sinister from the straite way of chastity.' He also dwells upon Castara's chastity with wearisome iteration. Though they are wanting in ardour, the love-verses are elegantly written; and the elegies on his kinsman Talbot are tender and sincere. Several poems are addressed to friends of noble rank, and there is a poem to Endymion Porter. Habington is the author of one play, carefully written, but inanimate, the 'Queene of Arragon. A Tragi-Comedie,' 1640, fol., which was revived at the Restoration, when Samuel Butler contributed a prologue and epilogue. From Butler's 'Remains,' i. 185, we learn that Habington communicated the play to Philip, earl of Pembroke, who caused it 'to be acted at court, and afterwards published against the author's consent.' Habington published two prose works: (1) 'The History of Edward the Fourth, King of England,' 1640, fol. (reprinted in Kennett's 'Complete History of England,' 1706), which was chiefly compiled from materials collected by his father,

Thomas Habington, and is said to have been published at the desire of Charles I; (2) 'Observations upon Historie,' 1641, 8vo. He died 30 Nov. 1654, and was buried in the vault at Hindlip. Wood says that he took the republican side, and was not unknown to Cromwell. He left a son, Thomas Habington.

Commendatory verses by Habington are prefixed to Sir William D'Avenant's 'Albovine,' 1629; Shirley's 'Wedding,' 1629; and the 1647 folio of Beaumont and Fletcher. He was also one of the contributors to 'Jonsonus Virbius,' 1638. There are six lines to him in 'Wit's Recreations.' The best estimate of his poetical abilities is supplied by himself in the preface to 'Castara:' 'If not too indulgent to what is my owne, I think even these verses will have that proportion in the world's opinion that heaven hath allotted me in fortune; not so high as to be wondred at, nor so low as to be contemned.' 'Castara' was edited by Charles Elton, Bristol, 1816, and is included in Mr. Arber's 'English Reprints,' 1870. The 'Queene of Arragon' has been reprinted in the various editions of Dodsley's 'Old Plays.'

[Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, ii. 224–5; Add. MS. 24488, fol. 461–5 (Hunter's Chorus Vatum); Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum; Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, xiii. 323–5.] A. H. B.

HACK, MARIA (1778?–1844), authoress, was born of quaker parentage at Chichester, Sussex, about 1778. She wrote many books for the amusement and instruction of children, several of which have been frequently reprinted. She died on 4 Jan. 1844, aged 66, at Bevis Hill, Southampton (*Gent. Mag.* new ser. xxi. 219). Her writings are: 1. 'First Lessons in English Grammar. By M. H.,' 12mo, Chichester, 1812. 2. 'The Winter Scene. By M. H.,' London, 1818, 12mo. 3. 'Winter Evenings; or Tales of Travellers,' 4 vols., London, 1818, 12mo (new edit., with illustrations [1840?]). 4. 'Grecian Stories, taken from the Works of eminent Historians, with explanatory Conversations,' London, 1819, 12mo. 5. 'English Stories, illustrating . . . Events and Characters between the Accession of Alfred and the Death of John,' London, 1820, 12mo. 6. 'English Stories. Second Series, including the period between the Accession of Henry the Third and the Death of Henry the Sixth,' London, 1820, 12mo. 7. 'Harry Beaufoy; or the Pupil of Nature,' London, 1821, 12mo; 3rd edit. 1830. 8. 'Familiar Illustrations of the principal Evidences and Design of Christianity,' London, 1824, 12mo. 9. 'Grecian Stories: the explanatory remarks originally introduced in the form of conversation being now incorporated with the narrative. 2nd edit.,' London, 1824, 18mo. 10. 'English Stories. Third Series, illustrating the progress of the Reformation under the Tudor Princes,' London, 1825, 12mo. 11. 'Oriental Fragments,' London, 1828, 12mo. 12. 'Geological Sketches and Glimpses of the Ancient Earth,' London, 1832, 12mo. 13. 'Lectures at Home,' London, 1834, 12mo. 14. 'The Christian Ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper not Typical Rites,' London, 1837, 12mo. 15. 'Stories of Animals,' 16mo. 16. 'A Second Series of Stories of Animals,' 16mo. 17. 'The Child's Atlas. . . . With a Book of Definitions and Questions.' 18. 'A Geographical Panorama. . . . With a Book of Directions.'

[Joseph Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books, i. 900–902; The Friend, February 1844.] G. G.

HACKER, FRANCIS (*d.* 1660), regicide, was third son of Francis Hacker of East Bridgeford and Colston Basset, Nottinghamshire, by Margaret, daughter of Walter Whalley of Cotgrave (Briscoe, *Old Nottinghamshire*, 1st ser. p. 130). From the outbreak of the civil war Hacker vehemently supported the parliamentary cause, though the rest of his family seem to have been royalists. On 10 July 1644 he was appointed one of the militia committee for the county of Leicester, the scene of most of his exploits during the civil war (Husband, *Ordinances*, 1646, p. 521). On 27 Nov. 1643 he and several others of the Leicestershire committee were surprised and taken prisoners at Melton Mowbray by Gervase Lucas, the royalist governor of Belvoir Castle. A month later parliament ordered that he should be exchanged for Colonel Sands (*Commons' Journals*, 25 Dec. 1643). At the capture of Leicester by the king in May 1645 Hacker, who distinguished himself in the defence, was again taken prisoner (J. F. Hollings, *History of Leicester during the Civil War*, pp. 53, 62). Hacker was nevertheless attacked for his conduct during the defence, but he was warmly defended in a pamphlet published by the Leicester committee. His services are there enumerated at length, and special commendation is bestowed on his conduct at the taking of Bagworth House and his defeat of the enemy at Belvoir, where he was in command of the Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby horse. Hacker is further credited with having freely given 'all the prizes that ever he took' to the state and to his soldiers, and with having, while prisoner at Belvoir, refused with scorn an offer of 'pardon and the command of a regiment of horse to change his side.' 'At the king's taking of Leicester,' the pamphleteer proceeds, he 'was so much prized by the enemy as they offered him the

command of a choice regiment of horse to serve the king' (*An Examination Examined*, 1645, p. 15). At the defeat of the royalists at Willoughby Field in Nottinghamshire (5 July 1648) Hacker commanded the left wing of the parliamentary forces (*Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson*, ed. 1885, p. 384). During the trial of Charles I, Hacker was one of the officers specially charged with the custody of the king, and usually commanded the guard of halberdiers which escorted the king to and from Westminster Hall. He was one of the three officers to whom the warrant for the king's execution was addressed, was present himself on the scaffold, supervised the execution, and signed the order to the executioner (*Trials of the Regicides*, pp. 217–26, ed. 1660). According to Herbert he treated the king respectfully (*Memoirs of Sir Thomas Herbert*, ed. 1702, pp. 121, 132, 135). Hacker commanded a regiment under Cromwell in the Scotch war. Cromwell wrote to Hacker, 25 Dec. 1650, rebuking him for slightingly describing one of his subalterns as a better preacher than fighter, and telling him that he expects him and all the chief officers of the army to encourage preaching (Carlyle, Letter clxii). Hacker was a religious man, but a strict presbyterian and a persecutor of the quakers (Fox, *Journal*, p. 136). He confessed shortly before his death 'that he had formerly born too great a prejudice in his heart towards the good people of God that differed from him in judgment' (*A Collection of the Lives, Speeches, &c., of those Persons lately Executed*, 1661, p. 170). While Cromwell lived he was a staunch supporter of the protectorate, arrested Lord Grey in February 1655, and was employed in the following year to suppress the intrigues of the cavaliers and Fifth-monarchy men in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire (Thurloe, iii. 148, 395, iv. 248, 598, 720). In Richard Cromwell's parliament Hacker represented Leicestershire, but was a silent member. 'All that have known me,' he said at his execution, 'in my best estate have not known me to have been a man of oratory, and God hath not given me the gift of utterance as to others' (*Lives, Speeches, &c.*, p. 175).

In the troubled period preceding the Restoration he followed generally the leadership of his neighbour Sir Arthur Haslerig, whose 'creature' Mrs. Hutchinson terms him (*Memoirs*, ii. 179; *Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 53). By Haslerig's persuasion he, first of all the colonels of the army, accepted a new commission from the hands of the speaker of the restored Long parliament, and was among the first to own the supremacy of the civil power over the army (Ludlow, *Memoirs*, ed. 1751, p. 253; *Commons' Journals*, vii. 675). He opposed the mutinous petitions of Lambert's partisans in September 1659, and, after they had expelled the parliament from Westminster, entered into communication with Hutchinson and Haslerig for armed opposition (Hutchinson, *Memoirs*, ii. 234; Baker, *Chronicle*, ed. 1670, p. 691). After the triumph of the Rump he was again confirmed in the command of his regiment, and seems to have been still in the army when the Restoration took place (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 824). On 5 July 1660 he was arrested and sent to the Tower, and his regiment given to Lord Hawley (*Mercurius Publicus*, 28 June–5 July 1660, *ib.* 5–12 July). The House of Commons did not at first except him from the Act of Indemnity, but during the debates upon it in the lords the fact came out that the warrant for the execution of the king had been in Hacker's possession. The lords desired to use it as evidence against the regicides, and ordered him to produce it. Mrs. Hacker was sent to fetch it, and, in the hope of saving her husband, delivered up the strongest testimony against himself and his associates (*Journals of the House of Lords*, xi. 100, 104, 113; Hutchinson, *Memoirs*, ii. 253). The next day (1 Aug. 1660) the lords added Hacker's name to the list of those excepted, and a fortnight later (13 Aug.) the House of Commons accepted this amendment (*Journals of the House of Lords*, xi. 114; *Commons' Journals*, viii. 118). Hacker's trial took place on 15 Oct. 1660. He made no serious attempt to defend himself: 'I have no more to say for myself but that I was a soldier, and under command, and what I did was by the commission you have read' (*Trials of the Regicides*, p. 224). He was sentenced to death, and was hanged on 19 Oct. 1660. His body, instead of being quartered, was given to his friends for burial, and is said to have been interred in the church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London, the advowson of which was at one time vested in the Hacker family (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, p. 316; Briscoe, *Old Nottinghamshire*, p. 134). This concession was probably due to the signal loyalty of other members of his family. One brother, Thomas Hacker, was killed fighting for the king's cause (Briscoe, p. 134). Another, Rowland Hacker, was an active commander for the king in Nottinghamshire, and lost his hand in his service (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, p. 339; Hutchinson, i. 262, 312).

Hacker married (5 July 1632) Isabella Brunts of East Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire, by whom he had one son, Francis, an officer in his father's regiment, and a daughter, Anne.

His estate passed to the Duke of York, but

was bought back by Rowland Hacker, and is still in the possession of the Hacker family.

[Briscoe's Old Nottinghamshire, 1st ser. pp. 130–8; Some Account of the Family of Hacker, by F. Lawson Lowe; Life of Colonel Hutchinson, ed. Firth, 1885; Cal. State Papers, Dom.] C. H. F.

HACKET, GEORGE (*d.* 1756), Scotch poet. [See HALKET.]

HACKET, JAMES THOMAS (1805?–1876), astrologer, born about 1805, was a native of the south of Ireland. In early life he practised as a surveyor. He also possessed respectable mathematical knowledge, which led him about 1826 to join the London Astrological Society, of which he became secretary. In 1836 he published 'The Student's Assistant in Astronomy and Astrology. . . . Also a Discourse on the Harmony of Phrenology, Astrology, and Physiognomy.' He became more devout as a Roman catholic and eschewed astrology. Latterly he was railway correspondent to the 'Times,' and had been for many years previously reporter on the staff of Herapath's 'Railway and Commercial Journal.' To it he contributed some valuable statistical tables, and John Herapath [q. v.], the mathematician, left him a legacy of 250*l.* He died suddenly in March 1876, aged 71.

[Athenæum, 15 April 1876, pp. 535–6; Herapath's Railway and Commercial Journal, 6 May 1876, p. 518.] G. G.

HACKET, JOHN (1592–1670), bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was born in St. Martin's, Strand, 1 Sept. 1592. His father, Andrew Hacket, a prosperous tailor of Scottish extraction, was a senior burgess of Westminster, and was noted for a strong attachment to the church of England. Young Hacket, being a promising youth, obtained a nomination on the foundation of Westminster School under Mr. Ireland. He soon came to be regarded as one of the leading pupils of the school, and attracted the notice of Lancelot Andrewes [q. v.], then dean of Westminster. At the age of seventeen (1608) he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Immediately on taking his degree he was elected to a fellowship, and at once began to be a popular private tutor. Going to spend a vacation with Sir John Byron, one of his pupils, at Newstead Abbey in Nottinghamshire, Hacket occupied his spare time in composing the Latin comedy of 'Loyola,' which was afterwards twice acted before James I. This youthful performance is both coarse and tedious. Its only merit is a certain dexterity in the application of the Latin language to a strange and awkward plot. It satirises at once the jesuits, the friars, and the puritans as grossly immoral hypocrites. It was printed at London, 1648, 12mo.

Hacket was ordained by John King, bishop of London, 22 Dec. 1618, still continuing his tuition work at Cambridge. The reputation which he enjoyed as a scholar attracted the notice of Lord-keeper Williams, who invited him to become his chaplain. This was a sure road to promotion. On 20 Sept. 1621 he was instituted to the rectory of Stoke Hammond, Buckinghamshire; on 2 Nov. in the same year to that of Kirkby Underwood; 23 Feb. 1623 he was elected proctor for the diocese of Lincoln; and in the same year was made chaplain to King James. He frequently preached before the king, who appreciated his lively and incisive style, and upon one occasion he was called upon to handle the difficult topic of the Gowrie conspiracy. In 1624 his great patron, the lord keeper, presented him to the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and in the same year to that of Cheam in Surrey. The one, he was told, was given him for wealth, the other for health. Hacket divided his time between these two benefices, residing in London during the winter, and in Surrey during the summer months.

Hacket proved himself a very active parish priest in the large parish of St. Andrew's and became a very popular preacher. His church was always crowded, and among his auditory were many leading lawyers. Sir Julius Cæsar, it is said, always sent him a broad piece after hearing him preach. His patron, Bishop Williams, continued to be mindful of him. In 1623 he had given him the valuable prebend of Aylesbury in Lincoln Cathedral, and in 1631 he nominated him Archdeacon of Bedford. Hacket was very anxious to procure the rebuilding of the church of St. Andrew, and by great efforts gathered a large sum of money for this purpose. But this money was confiscated at the time of the civil war. More clear-sighted than some of his brethren, Hacket endeavoured to induce Archbishop Laud not to proceed with the canons which were enacted in the convocation of 1640. He also greatly lamented the attempt to force the liturgy upon Scotland. The disgrace into which his patron had now fallen prevented his influence having much further effect; but very soon after the opening of the Long parliament, and the rise of the temporary popularity of Williams, Hacket became very prominent. He was a member of the committee for religion appointed by the House of Lords on the motion of Archbishop Williams, 15 March 1641, the object of which was to reconcile the puritans by making large concessions both in the services and the dis-

cipline of the church. Hacket, in his 'Life of Williams,' speaks very contemptuously of the objections urged against the prayer-book by the puritans in the committee. They were, he says, 'petty and stale, older than the old Exchange.' No effect was produced by this committee, but in the discussions which took place Hacket appears to have distinguished himself, as he was soon after requested by the whole of the churchmen on the committee to represent the church at a very important crisis in the House of Commons. On 20 May 1641 the so-called 'root and branch' bill was brought into the House of Commons by Sir Edward Dering [q. v.] for the abolition of bishops and all officers connected with the episcopal form of government in the church. Leave was given for an advocate to appear in the house to plead for deans and chapters, and Hacket, at the request of the committee for religion, undertook the duty. He had only a day given him to prepare his speech, but it shows considerable tact and knowledge of his auditory. He begins by acknowledging that cathedral music needs reform, and the doing away with 'fractious and affected exquisiteness,' and that more sermons ought to be preached in cathedrals. He defends these institutions on the ground of their being useful for the superintendence of grammar schools, for holding out prizes for learning, for furnishing a council to the bishop, for keeping up the magnificent structures belonging to them. He shows that to abolish the chapters would cause the ruin of a great many persons connected with the churches, of the cathedral towns, and of the holders of leases. He points out that the cathedrals have furnished refuges for distinguished foreign divines, as Saravia, Isaac and Meric Casaubon, Primrose, Vossius, Peter Moulin. The effect of his speech was considerable, and the commons voted that the revenues of the chapters should not be taken away. A little later (15 June) they reversed this vote and agreed that deans and chapters, archdeacons, &c., should be utterly abolished. Hacket was closely interested in the bill, as he was not only an archdeacon and canon in the diocese of Lincoln, but had been just appointed residentiary canon of St. Paul's.

In the succeeding troubles Hacket does not seem to have fared so badly as some of his brethren. He was appointed a member of the Westminster Assembly of divines, but soon ceased to attend the meetings of that body, as the episcopal divines had no weight in their deliberations. On 13 Dec. 1645 his living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was sequestered, and all his church building fund confiscated; but he was allowed, eventually, though not without considerable perils, to retain the little benefice of Cheam. Here he continued, at some risk, to officiate according to the Book of Common Prayer. On one occasion a soldier entering his church presented a pistol at his breast and ordered him to stop. Hacket replied that he would do what became a divine, let the other do what became a soldier; and continued the service. He is said to have carefully committed the burial service to memory that he might use it without offending the puritans. He was at one time taken prisoner by the army of Essex and carried with them. Lord Essex used much persuasion to lead him to join the parliamentary side, but Hacket remaining obdurate, he ordered him to be dismissed. At Cheam Hacket remained during the whole period of the rebellion and protectorate occupied in learned studies. After the death of Archbishop Williams in 1650, Hacket composed an elaborate biography under the title of 'Scrinia Reserata: a Memorial offered to the Great Deservings of John Williams, D.D.' This work was not printed till 1693; abridgments appeared in 1700 (by Ambrose Philips) and 1715. It displays great learning and much wit, but has the common biographical defect of defending too indiscriminately the many questionable passages in the lord keeper's life; nevertheless, it remains one of the best biographies in the English language. Coleridge, in his 'Table Talk,' credits it with giving the most valuable insight into the times preceding the civil wars of any book he knew. After the execution of the king, Hacket declared that he would never again set foot in London, but broke his resolution so far as to attend Lords Holland and Norwich when they were condemned to death. Some letters written about this time by Hacket to Dr. Dillingham, and preserved among the Sloane MSS., represent him as a 'sickly old man' who had fallen into bad health through grief of mind. He always appears, however, full of faith and courage, and with a firm belief in the certainty of the coming of the restoration.

On the return of Charles II, Hacket at once took a prominent place. He preached before the commissioners of the Savoy conference at Croydon, and frequently before the king during 1660. He also occupied the pulpit at St. Paul's, where he had been appointed a residentiary before the troubles. In 1660 he was offered the bishopric of Gloucester, but refused to accept it; however, on 4 Nov. 1661 he was nominated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, void by the translation of Accepted Frewen to York, and was conse-

crated on 22 Dec. by Bishops Sheldon, King, Henchman, and Morley. The following spring he went to reside in his diocese, receiving an enthusiastic reception from the gentry and clergy. Nothing had yet been done for the restoration of the cathedral of Lichfield, which lay a heap of ruins. The bishop applied himself to the work of restoration with the utmost energy. His own horses were employed in carting away the rubbish, and a body of workmen was at once set to work at his own cost. He appealed earnestly to the laity of the diocese and succeeded in raising a sum of 20,000*l.*, of which 3,500*l.* came from himself and 1,000*l.* from the chapter. The dean (Wood) would contribute nothing, and steadily opposed the bishop in all his work. So contumacious did he become that the bishop was driven to excommunicate him openly in the church. The rebuilding of the cathedral occupied eight years. The whole of the roof from end to end was renewed, the timber being given by the king. On Christmas Eve, 1669, the work was sufficiently advanced to allow the bishop to dedicate the renovated church with a solemn ceremonial. On this occasion he exercised a bountiful hospitality, holding a great feast for three days. On the first day he entertained all the clergy and others connected with the church; on the second, the mayor and aldermen; on the third, the gentry of the county, male and female. Hacket also drew up a body of statutes for the cathedral, which were confirmed 23 Feb. 1693. The bishop's benefactions were very liberal. He gave 1,200*l.* to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the rebuilding of Gerard's hostel, the rents of which were to be paid to the library of the college. He also bequeathed all his books to the university library. He was a far richer man (according to his son's sworn testimony) when he succeeded to the see than at his death. The bishop was taken ill on St. Luke's day (18 Oct.) 1670, and died on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude next following (28 Oct.), aged 78.

In addition to the Latin play of 'Loyola' and his great work on the life of Archbishop Williams, a small work entitled 'Christian Consolations' (1671, republished 1840) has been incorrectly attributed to Hacket. 'A Century of Sermons on several remarkable subjects' was edited, with a memoir, by Thomas Plume in 1675. In company with Ben Jonson he translated Bacon's 'Essays' into Latin. His skill in using the Latin tongue was considerable, and his reading was varied and extensive. His biographer admits that he was of a hasty and choleric temper, but very quickly reconciled to any who had offended him. His quarrel with Dean Wood, who afterwards succeeded him as bishop, and was suspended for simoniacal practices, caused, according to Pepys, considerable scandal, but the bishop enjoyed high estimation in the opinion of all good men. He married Elizabeth, daughter of W. Stebbing of Soham, Suffolk; and after her death in 1638, Frances, daughter of Mr. Bennet of Cheshire, and widow of Dr. Bridgman, prebendary of Chester. He had several children. His eldest son, Andrew, was knighted, and was a master in chancery; he erected a recumbent effigy to his father's memory in Lichfield Cathedral. There is an engraving of this tomb and also of a portrait of Hacket in 'A Century of Sermons.'

[Plume's Life of Hacket, reprinted with additions by Mackenzie Walcot, B.D., London, 1865; Tanner MSS., Bodleian Library, vols. xxxv. cxxxi.; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, London, 1714; Diary of Samuel Pepys, vol. iii., London, 1858; Scrinia Reserata (Life of Archbishop Williams), London, 1693; Baker's Biog. Dram. i. 305–7.] G. G. P.

HACKET, HACQUET, or HECQUET, JOHN-BAPTIST (*d.* 1676), theologian, born at Fethard, co. Tipperary, Ireland, was educated in the Dominican convent at Cashel, where he became a member of that order. As professor he subsequently taught with reputation at Milan, Naples, and Rome. He received the degree of master in theology from the general chapter of the Dominican order in 1644. His character and erudition gained him the confidence of eminent dignitaries in Italy, and Cardinal Altieri, subsequently Pope Clement X, is said to have urged his promotion to the cardinalate. Intercourse with Hacket at Milan and Cremona was believed to have influenced Lord Philip Howard, afterwards cardinal, to enter the order of St. Dominic. Hacket passed the greater part of his life at Rome, and published there the following works: 1. 'Controversorium Theologicum,' folio, 1654. 2. 'Synopsis Theologica,' 4to, 1659. 3. 'Synopsis Philosophiæ,' 12mo, 1662. He died at the Minerva convent, Rome, on 23 Aug. 1676, and was interred in the convent church, in front of the altar of St. Dominic.

[Quetif's Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum, Paris, 1721, ii. 653; Ware's Writers of Ireland, 1746; Hibernia Dominicana, 1762.] J. T. G.

HACKET, ROGER (1559–1621), divine, son of Sir Cuthbert Hacket, lord mayor of London, was born in the parish of St. James, Garlick Hythe, London, obtained a scholarship at Winchester College in 1573, aged 14 (Kirby, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 145), and

was scholar of New College, Oxford, in 1575–1576. He was elected fellow in 1577 (B.A. 1579, M.A. 1583, B.D. 1590, and D.D. 1596). He was 'cried up for an eminent preacher,' and became rector of North Crawley, Buckinghamshire, 7 April 1590. He was buried at North Crawley 16 Sept. 1621. By his will, dated 21 Aug. 1621, he left several books to New College, Oxford. A son of the same names matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, 24 Oct. 1617, aged 17.

Hacket, whose fame as a preacher was widespread, preached at St. Paul's Cross in 1591, and published that and many other sermons, all of which are now rare. Wood mentions five separately printed sermons: the first dated 1591, the second 1593, the third and fourth (both) 1607, the fifth without date. A reprint of that of 1593 (dated 1628) is in the Bodleian Library, which possesses none of the others. Hacket is not represented at all in the British Museum Library.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 317; Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), ii. iii. 85, ii. 363; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. viii. 310.] S. L. L.

HACKET, WILLIAM (*d.* 1591), fanatic, born at Oundle, Northamptonshire, was a serving-man in the households successively of one Hussey, of Sir Thomas Tresham, and of Sir Charles Morrison, all Northamptonshire gentry. He married the widow of a well-to-do farmer named Moreton, and took up the business of a maltster. Riotous living gained for him the reputation of an atheist. In a fit of passion it is said that he quarrelled with a schoolmaster named Freckingham in an alehouse at Oundle, bit off Freckingham's nose, and 'after (as some haue reported) did in a most spitefull and diuelish outrage eate it up.' Suddenly he abandoned his dissolute courses and gave out that he was 'converted to religion and knowledge of the trueth.' An acquaintance at Oundle, Giles Wigginton, became his disciple. Travelling to York, Hacket announced that he was sent thither by God to prepare the way for the Messiah, but he was 'well whipped and banished the city.' At Leicester he was similarly treated, and when he began to preach in Northamptonshire villages, he attacked the queen and her chief councillors so warmly that he was arrested and sent to Northampton gaol. He was released, after many weeks' imprisonment, on giving a bond to come up for judgment when called upon. About Easter 1591 he came to London at Wigginton's suggestion, and lodged at the sign of the Castle without Smithfield. Wigginton introduced him to Edmund Coppinger [q. v.], who held a small post in the royal household, and who declared that he had been moved by God to warn the queen to reform herself, her family, commonwealth, and church. Coppinger soon convinced himself and a friend, Henry Arthington, a Yorkshire gentleman, that Hacket had an 'extraordinary calling,' and had in fact come from heaven, after anointment by the Holy Ghost, to inaugurate a new era on earth. Hacket boasted that he was immortal. Coppinger and Arthington proved credulous disciples. They talked of dethroning the queen and of setting Hacket in her place; of abolishing episcopacy, and of establishing in every congregation an 'eldership' or consistory of doctor, pastor, and lay elders. Lord-chancellor Hatton and other ministers of state were to be removed, and their offices filled by the conspirators' friends, among whom were mentioned Secretary Davison and other persons of note, reputed to be of puritan predilections. They scattered letters about London foretelling the coming changes. Hacket defaced the queen's arms which were set up in his lodgings in Knightrider Street, and mutilated a picture of her with a bodkin. On 19 July 1591 Hacket and his friends went from 'Walker's house, near Broken wharf,' to Cheapside, shouting out that Hacket was Christ, and warning the people to repent. From a cart in Cheapside they proclaimed their absurd pretensions in detail. Crowds collected, and the scene grew so tumultuous that the fanatics had to take refuge in the Mermaid tavern. But they reached Walker's house in safety. The privy council, on hearing of their conduct, directed their arrest, and they were thrown into Bridewell. Hacket was brought to trial on 26 July at the Sessions House near Newgate. To the indictment that he had declared that the queen was not queen of England he pleaded guilty; but to the second indictment, that he had defaced the queen's picture, he pleaded not guilty. His behaviour at and after the trial suggests that he was by that time quite mad. He was condemned to death, and insulted the clergyman appointed to attend him to the scaffold. He was executed near the Cross in Cheapside on 28 July, uttering 'execrable blasphemy' to the last. He was afterwards disembowelled and quartered. Coppinger wilfully starved himself to death in Bridewell, and Arthington, after a penitent apology, was released in the following year. 'A Life, Arraignment, Judgement, and Execution of William Hacket' was licensed for publication to Robert Bourne on 28 July 1591 (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. i. 105). No copy seems extant.

[A full account of Hacket's action was officially prepared by Richard Cosin (q. v.), and issued

under the title 'Conspiracie for Pretended Reformation, viz. Presbyteriall Discipline,' London, 1592. Cosin prints several letters said to have passed between Hacket, Coppinger, and other friends. Henry Arthington also issued a history of the affair, under the title 'The Seduction of Arthington by Hacket,' London, 1592, dedicated to the privy council, with an appeal for the author's release from prison. See Stow's vivid account of the riot in Cheapside in his Chronicle, 1632, f. 761; Strype's Annals, iv. 97–100; Fuller's Church Hist. ed. Brewer, pp. 159–63; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1591–4, pp. 75–6.]

S. L. L.

HACKMAN, ALFRED (1811–1874), sub-librarian at the Bodleian Library, was born at Fulham, near London, 8 April 1811. His father, Thomas Hackman, was the parochial vestry clerk, and his office brought him into connection with the Bishop of London (William Howley). Through Howley's influence Hackman matriculated as a servitor of Christ Church, Oxford, 25 Oct. 1832. He had been educated in France, and had then spent some years as usher in a boarding-school kept by his father. He graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840. Through the influence of Dean Gaisford he obtained a temporary post in the Bodleian Library in 1837, and was connected with the library for more than thirty-five years afterwards. In 1837 he also became chaplain of Christ Church, and curate to the Rev. Henry Cary at St. Paul's, Oxford. He was appointed by his college vicar of Cowley, near Oxford, in 1839, and was from 1841 to 1873 precentor at Christ Church. From 1844 to 1871 he was vicar of St. Paul's, Oxford. Here he exercised a considerable influence as a preacher, not only on his own parishioners, but also on the undergraduates of the university, who were attracted by his earnestness and quaint vivacity. Curates carefully attended to his parish, while his own time was largely occupied by his duties in the Bodleian Library, where in 1862 he was appointed sub-librarian. Failing health induced him to retire from the library and to resign his chaplaincy at Christ Church in 1873. He died, unmarried, in his brother's house at Long Ditton, Surrey, on 18 Sept. 1874. He published 'A Catalogue of the Collection of the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian,' 4to, Oxford, 1860, which is very carefully executed.

[Oxford Univ. Herald, 26 Sept. 1874; Macray's Annals of Bodleian Libr. 2nd ed., p. 387; private knowledge and information.] W. A. G.

HACKMAN, JAMES (1752–1779), murderer, the son of Lieutenant William Hackman and Mary his wife, was baptised in Holy Trinity Church, Gosport, on 13 Dec. 1752, and at an early age was apprenticed to a mercer of that town. Taking a dislike to trade he persuaded his parents to buy him a commission, and at the age of nineteen entered the army, being gazetted an ensign in the 68th regiment of foot on 20 May 1772. While with a recruiting party at Huntingdon he was invited to Lord Sandwich's house at Hinchinbroke, and there he met and fell in love with Martha Ray, the daughter of a stay-maker in Holywell Street, London. When about eighteen years of age she became the mistress of John Montagu, fourth earl of Sandwich, by whom she had several children, one of them being Basil Montagu [q. v.] According to a contemporary authority, 'her person was uncommonly elegant, and her voice musical in a high degree.' She was a favourite pupil of Giardini, and several attempts had been made to induce her to sing on the stage. Hackman was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on 10 July 1776, but left the army at the end of that year in order to prepare for the church. Having been ordained deacon on 24 Feb. 1779, and priest on the 28th of the same month at Park Street Chapel, Grosvenor Square, he was presented by Hyde Mathis of Chichester to the living of Wiveton in Norfolk, to which he was instituted by Bishop Yonge at Norwich on 1 March 1779. During these years Hackman still continued his attentions to Miss Ray, in spite of her refusal of his offer of marriage. At length, in a fit of jealous despair, he shot her through the head with a pistol, while she was quitting Covent Garden Theatre, after the performance of 'Love in a Village,' on 7 April 1779. She fell dead instantly, and Hackman, with another pistol, endeavoured to kill himself. He fell wounded to the ground, and vainly tried to dash out his brains with the butt-ends of the pistols. On the following day Hackman was committed by Sir John Fielding to Tothill Fields Bridewell, and a verdict of wilful murder against him was brought in by the coroner's jury, 'after sitting several hours.' On 14 April the remains of Miss Ray (whose age, according to her coffin-plate, was thirty-four) were buried in the chancel of Elstree Church (Cussans, *Hertfordshire*, 'Hundred of Cashio,' p. 84). On the 16th Hackman was tried at the Old Bailey before Mr. Justice Blackstone and found guilty. In his defence Hackman declared that, though he had determined to kill himself, the murder of Miss Ray was unpremeditated. On Hackman asking Lord Sandwich's pardon, Sandwich sent him word that as he 'look'd upon his horrid action as an act of frenzy, he forgave it, that he received the stroke as coming from Providence which he ought to submit to, but that he had robb'd him of all comfort in this world'

(*Autobiog. of Mrs. Delaney*, 2nd ser. ii. 423–424). On the 19th he was hanged at Tyburn. Boswell attended the trial, and appears to have ridden to Tyburn with Hackman in the mourning coach (Boswell, *Johnson*, ed. G. B. Hill, iii. 383–4). According to some authorities Hackman was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, but his name is not to be found either in the admission register of the college or in the matriculation books of the university. From the Wiveton registers it would appear that Hackman probably never officiated there. The question whether the fact of Hackman having two pistols in his possession at the time of the murder was a proof that he meant to shoot two persons formed the subject of a violent altercation between Johnson and Beauclerk (*ib.* pp. 384–385). Sir Herbert Croft, in 1780, published a number of fictitious letters purporting to have been written by Hackman and Miss Ray, under the title of 'Love and Madness —a story too true; in a Series of Letters between parties whose names would perhaps be mentioned were they less known or less lamented' (anon., London, 12mo). A portrait of Miss Ray, by Gainsborough, is preserved at Hinchinbroke House, and several engravings of Hackman are referred to in the 'Catalogues' of Bromley and Evans.

[Sessions Papers, lv. 207–10; Case and Memoirs of the late Rev. James Hackman, 6th edit. 1779; Case and Memoirs of Miss Martha Ray, 1779 (?); Burke's Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy, 1849, pp. 393–426; Celebrated Trials, &c., 1825, v. 1–43; Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham, vii. 199–1, 194, 338–9; Jesse's George III, ii. 240–1; Jesse's George Selwyn and his Contemporaries, 1844, iv. 59–68, 78–86; Morning Chronicle for 9, 17, 20 April 1779; Morning Post for same dates; Army Lists, 1773–7; Gent. Mag. 1779, xlix. 210, 212, 213; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iv. 186, 232–3, 4th ser. iii. 339, 447, 488–9, 514, iv. 147, viii. 369, 7th ser. vi. 87, 212, vii. 172, 296, 392; information from Dr. Luard, Dr. Bensly, and the Rev. H. N. D'Almaine.] G. F. R. B.

HACKSTON or HALKERSTONE, DAVID (*d.* 1680), covenanter, was sprung from the Hackstons or Halkerstones of Rathillet, in the parish of Kilmany, Fifeshire. 'It is not known whether he was born at the family seat. The records of the kirk-session do no go back so far' (*New Statistical Account of Scotland*, ix. 539). In his youth he is said to have been a profligate, but a 'field preaching' led him to cast in his lot with the covenanters, and he became one of their most trusted leaders. He was asked to lead the party which had resolved to assassinate Archbishop Sharp, but declined 'upon account of a difference subsisting betwixt Sharp and him in a civil process, wherein he judged himself to have been wronged by the primate, which deed he thought would give the world ground to think it was rather out of personal pique and revenge, which he professed he was free of' (*Scots Worthies*). He agreed, however, to stand by the rest and take the consequences. Accordingly he sat at some distance on his horse, with his cloak about his face, while, led by Balfour of Burley [see under Balfour, John], the others despatched Sharp (3 May 1679). He now fled into the west country, and took part in drawing up and publishing 'The Declaration and Testimony of the true Presbyterian Party in Scotland,' which was affixed to the market cross of Rutherglen on 29 May 1679, the anniversary of the Restoration. He was one of the leaders of the covenanters at the battle of Drumclog on 1 June 1679, and again at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. A reward of ten thousand merks was now offered for his apprehension, and he was obliged to keep in hiding. At length on 22 July 1680 he and a number of others were surprised by a body of dragoons at Aird's Moss in Ayrshire. A skirmish ensued in which the covenanters were worsted, and Hackston, after fighting bravely, was taken prisoner. He was carried to Edinburgh, was condemned, and on 30 July 1680 was executed there with sickening cruelty and barbarity.

[Wodrow's Hist. of the Sufferings; Scottish State Trials, x. 791 et seq.; Howie's Scots Worthies.] T. H.

HACOMBLEN, ROBERT, D.D. (*d.* 1528), provost of King's College, Cambridge, was educated at Eton, where he was admitted a scholar of King's in 1472. He served the office of proctor in 1483, and succeeded Richard Lincoln as vicar of Prescot in Lancashire on 7 Aug. 1492. He became D.D. in 1507, and in 1509, on the death of Dr. Richard Hatton, was elected to the provostship of his college, which he held for nineteen years, dying on 8 Sept. 1528. As provost he was party to the contract entered into in 1526 for filling the windows of King's College chapel with stained glass. He gave the magnificent brass lectern still in use in the chapel, which bears his name, and fitted up the chantry, the second from the west on the south side, in which, in accordance with his will, dated 21 Oct. 1528, he was buried. His memorial brass represents him in doctor's robes, with the legend issuing from his mouth, 'Vulnera Christe tua mihi dulcis sint medicina,' and penitential prayers on the label running round the slab. In the window is

his shield in painted glass, 'vert, a saltire between four lilies slipped argent.' Hacomblen was a man of learning of the standard of his day, and of some accomplishments, being the probable author of a musical setting of 'Salve Regina' for Eton Chapel, *c.* 1500. He was the author of commentaries on the first seven books and part of the eighth of the 'Ethics' of Aristotle, which 'continues to slumber in manuscript in the library of his college,' the text being the traditional Latin text of the schoolmen (MULLINGER, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambr.* i. 426). Some laudatory verses by Hartwell, who entered the college in 1559, are written at the foot of the manuscript.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 34; Mullinger l. c.; Cole MSS. i. 80, 85, 119. xiii. 82; J. W. Clark's Arch. Hist. of Cambr. i. 486, 500, 524, 591.] E. V.

HADDAN, ARTHUR WEST (1816–1873), ecclesiastical historian, born at Woodford in Essex on 31 Aug. 1816, was son of Thomas Haddan, solicitor, and Mary Ann his wife and second cousin, whose maiden name was also Haddan. Thomas Henry Haddan [q. v.] was his brother. He received his early education at a private school kept by a Mr. Fanning at Finchley, and while there learnt Italian out of school hours; he acquired a knowledge of German in later life. In 1834 he entered Brasenose College, Oxford, as a commoner, and in the November of that year stood unsuccessfully for a scholarship at Balliol, but was elected scholar of Trinity 15 June 1835. He graduated B.A. in 1837, obtaining a first-class in classics and a second in the mathematics, proceeded M.A. in due course, and took the degree of B.D. After graduating he applied himself to theology, and in 1839 was elected to the (university) Johnson theological scholarship, and to a fellowship at his college. He was deeply affected by the high-church revival at Oxford, and was much influenced by the Rev. Isaac Williams, then a tutor of Trinity. At Trinity the special effect of the movement was to lead its more distinguished adherents to the study of history in order, in the first instance, to maintain the historical position and claims of the church. From the first Haddan never swerved from his loyalty to the church, or faltered in his defence of its apostolic character. Having been ordained deacon on his fellowship in 1840, he acted for about a year as curate of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, to the Rev. J. H. Newman, afterwards cardinal. He was ordained priest in 1842, and on being appointed to succeed Williams as classical tutor of his college, resigned his curacy. He was dean of the college for several years and afterwards vice-president, and was pro-proctor to William Henry Guillemard [q. v.] when in 1845 the proctors put their veto on the proceedings against Newman. While his influence and work at Trinity were of the highest value, he was not very popular with the younger men, except among the scholars; he was reserved in manner; his devotion to study and his high moral standard caused him to view offences in a specially serious light; and, though kind-hearted and sympathetic, he was caustic in reproof and severe in counsel. For some time after his ordination he was engaged in work for the 'Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology,' and his two contributions to that series are admirable specimens of scholarly editing. From the date of its first publication in 1846 he wrote much for the 'Guardian' newspaper, and he also sent many reviews to the 'Christian Remembrancer.' The judgment on the Gorham case in 1850 troubled him, and for a while he doubted whether he could conscientiously accept a benefice. He found complete satisfaction through studying the foundation of the church's claims. Some of the results of his studies on this subject were afterwards embodied in his book on the apostolic succession in the church of England. In this work, which is the final authority on the subject, besides stating the nature of the doctrine, its importance, and its scriptural basis, he refutes the 'Nag's Head' fable, which he had already worked out exhaustively, although more briefly, in his edition of Archbishop Bramhall's works, and ends by proving the validity of anglican orders. In 1847 Haddan was one of the secretaries of Mr. W. E. Gladstone's election committee, and supported him on the three other occasions when he sought election as a member for the university. He acted not so much for political reasons as because he believed that Mr. Gladstone was a fitting representative of the university as a scholar and a churchman. On like grounds he voted for Lord Derby's election as chancellor in 1852. In 1857 he accepted the small college living of Barton-on-the-Heath in Warwickshire, and left Oxford to reside there with two sisters. He took pleasure in his parochial duties, and fulfilled them, as he did all others, to the utmost. He was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1863, and contemplated taking as his subject the value and authority of the creeds. He was, however, forced to resign the appointment by ill-health. Early in 1869 he brought out, in conjunction with Professor Stubbs, now bishop of Oxford, the first volume of the great work, 'Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents,' founded on the collections

of Spelman and Wilkins. For the contents of this volume he was mainly responsible, and during that and the following year he assisted in the preparation of the third volume; but his health was failing, and the publication of the second volume, which fell to him, was delayed. The part of this volume which is devoted to the early Irish church, and therefore required much research into language as well as history, occupied him during his last days. At the same time he was writing valuable articles on church organisation in the first volume of Smith's 'Dictionary of Christian Antiquities.' He died at Barton-on-the-Heath on 8 Feb. 1873, at the age of fifty-six.

While Haddan will be remembered chiefly for his works on ecclesiastical history, his attainments were also great in biblical criticism, theology, philosophy, and classical scholarship. All that he produced is marked by extreme accuracy and peculiar keenness of perception. What he knew was known thoroughly; his assertions are never uncertain or obscurely expressed. All inaccuracy was abhorrent to him (CHURCH). He was a man of singular modesty and unselfishness. Although respected at Oxford, the university at large seems scarcely to have recognised his true position. He never received any preferment save the poorly endowed living which came to him from his college, and the barren title of honorary canon of Worcester.

His published works are: 1. An edition of the works of John Bramhall, archbishop of Armagh, with life, Anglo-Catholic Library, 5 vols., 1842–5. 2. An edition of Herbert Thorndike's 'Theological Works,' with life, Anglo-Catholic Library, 6 vols., 1844–56. 3. Two sermons preached before the university of Oxford, issued separately, 1850 and 1862. 4. Essay No. 6 in 'Replies to Essays and Reviews,' 'Rationalism,' a reply to M. Pattison's essay, 1862. Pattison, who was one of his intimate friends, read the proofs of this article for him. 5. 'Apostolical Succession in the Church of England,' 1869, 1879, 1883. 6. Essay No. 6 in the 'Church and the Age,' 'English Divines of the 16th and 17th Centuries,' 1870. 7. 'Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents,' i. ii. pts. 1 and 2, iii., in conjunction with Dr. Stubbs, now bishop of Oxford, 1869–73. 8. A translation of St. Augustine's 'De Trinitate,' Clark's 'Edinburgh Series,' vol. vii., 1871. 9. A short paper on 'Registration and Baptism.' He also wrote various articles and reviews. Many of his shorter writings are collected in 'Remains of A. W. Haddan,' edited by A. P. Forbes, bishop of Brechin, 1876, with a short 'Life' by Haddan's brother Thomas, an obituary article from the 'Guardian' newspaper of 12 Feb. 1873 by the Very Rev. R. W. Church, dean of St. Paul's, and a list of works.

[Dean Church's article in Haddan's Remains, ed. Forbes; Guardian, 19 Feb. 1873; Saturday Review, 12 July 1873; private information from Dr. Stubbs, bishop of Oxford, the Rev. S. W. Wayte, late president of Trinity College, Oxford, and others.] W. H.

HADDAN, THOMAS HENRY (1814–1873), originator of the 'Guardian' newspaper, eldest son of Thomas Haddan, solicitor, of Lime Street Square, London, by Mary Ann, daughter of John Haddan, and brother of Arthur West Haddan [q. v.], was born in London in 1814, and educated at a private school at Finchley. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 2 July 1833, gained a scholarship there, took a double first in 1837, and graduated B.A. on 5 May in that year. He was Petrean fellow of Exeter College from 30 June 1837 until 11 Jan. 1843. His essay entitled 'The Test of National Prosperity considered' obtained the chancellor's prize in 1838. He gained an Eldon law scholarship in 1840, and a Vinerian fellowship in 1847. He proceeded M.A. 1840, B.C.L. 1844, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple 11 June 1841, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer. He was a sound lawyer, and had a steady practice at the bar. At a meeting in his chambers, 6 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, in 1846, the 'Guardian' newspaper was projected. He was a sanguine supporter of the scheme, and for a short time edited the paper, which soon attained a great success. In 1862, at the desire of the council of the Incorporated Law Society, he delivered a course of lectures on the jurisdiction of the court of chancery. His writings were: 1. 'Remarks on Legal Education with reference to Legal Studies in the University of Oxford,' 1848. 2. 'The Limited Liability Act with Precedents and Notes,' 1855. 3. 'Outlines of Administrative Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery,' 1862. He also wrote an interesting memoir of his brother Arthur, which was printed in A. P. Forbes's 'Remains of Rev. A. W. Haddan,' 1876, Introduction, pp. xix–xxix. Having gone to Vichy for the benefit of his health he died there rather suddenly on 5 Sept. 1873, and was buried on 6 Sept.; but his body was afterwards removed to Highgate cemetery. He married, 3 Oct. 1861, Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Bradley, a captain in the royal navy, by whom he left five children.

[Law Times, 20 Sept. 1873, pp. 384–5, 15 Nov. p. 44; Guardian, 10 Sept. 1873, p. 1162; Boase's Exeter College, 1879, p. 132.] G. C. B.

HADDEN, JAMES MURRAY (*d.* 1817), surveyor-general of the ordnance, a son of Captain John Hadden of the marines, entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet, 2 April 1771, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 2nd battalion royal artillery in 1776. His subsequent commissions were: first lieutenant, 7 July 1779; captain-lieutenant, 21 Nov. 1783; captain, 17 Jan. 1793; brevet-major, 1 March 1794; brevet-lieutenant-colonel, 1 Jan. 1798; regimental major, 1 Aug. 1800; regimental lieutenant-colonel, 27 May 1801; colonel, 1 June 1806; major-general, 4 June 1811. Hadden embarked for Quebec 4 May 1776, arrived there 12 July, and in the following October commanded a gunboat in the operations on Lake Champlain. He commanded a detachment of two guns with Burgoyne's army the year after, and distinguished himself and was wounded in the battle of Freeman's Farm, 19 Sept. 1777 (DUNCAN, i. 315). He was among the prisoners at Saratoga, but must have been exchanged before 1781, as his name is given in Gaine's 'Universal Register,' 1782, p. 113, as one of the artillery officers of Clinton's force. He was appointed adjutant of the 1st battalion at Woolwich in 1783, and in 1793 was one of the officers specially selected for command of the new troops of royal horse artillery. His troop, the old D troop, was raised in 1793, and disbanded in 1816. In 1797 he was appointed adjutant-general of the British troops in Portugal. He was secretary to the Duke of Richmond when master-general of the ordnance in 1794–5, and was surveyor-general of the ordnance from 1804 to 1810. Hadden, who was married and left a family, died at Harpenden, Hertfordshire, 29 Oct. 1817. According to an obituary notice, 'he lived honest and died poor' (*Morning Chron.* 5 Nov. 1817). A brother of Hadden, Colonel John Hadden, many years in the 11th foot, who was paymaster-general of British troops in Portugal in 1797, and afterwards in the Mediterranean, predeceased him on 24 Sept. 1817 (*Gent. Mag.* 1817, pt. ii. 473). According to a family tradition, John Hadden, when a child eight years old, scaled the defences of Belle Isle in front of the troops at the famous siege (PORTLOCK, p. 11).

A manuscript journal kept by James Murray Hadden in America from 4 March 1776 to the date of the battle of Freeman's Farm, and eight manuscript order-books of the royal artillery for 1776–8, all of which after Hadden's death were at one time in possession of William Cobbett, were purchased some years ago by Henry Stevens on behalf of an American publishing house. They were printed at Albany, N.Y., in 1884, with copious annotations by Brevet-brigadier-general Horatio Rogers, United States volunteers, as volume xii. of 'Munsell's Historical Series.'

[Kane's List of Officers Roy. Artillery, Woolwich, revised ed. 1869; Duncan's Hist. Roy. Art. i. 179, 315, 399, ii. 35, 83; Portlock's Memoir of the Life of Major-General Colby, R.E., London, 1869, pp. 9–12; Hadden's Journal and Order Books.] H. M. C.

HADDENSTON, JAMES (*d.* 1443), prior of St. Andrews. [See HALDENSTOUN.]

HADDINGTON, EARLS OF. [See HAMILTON.]

HADDINGTON, VISCOUNT. [See RAMSAY, SIR JOHN, *d.* 1626.]

HADDOCK. [See also HAYDOCK.]

HADDOCK, NICHOLAS (1686–1746), admiral, youngest son of Sir Richard Haddock [q. v.], entered the navy on 19 May 1699, as a volunteer on board the Portland, under the command of his kinsman, Captain (afterwards Sir Edward) Whitaker [q. v.] In 1702 he was a midshipman of the Ranelagh, one of the ships engaged in the expedition to Cadiz, and at the destruction of the French-Spanish fleet at Vigo, in which, as his old father proudly wrote, he 'behaved himself with so much bravery and courage that he hath gained the good report of the Duke of Ormonde, . . . and was the first man that boarded one of the galleons' (THOMPSON, p. 43). His passing certificate is dated 29 Dec. 1702. In June 1704 he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Crown, from which he was moved in the following December to the Royal Anne, and in December 1705 to the St. George. In her he was present at the relief of Barcelona under Sir John Leake [q. v.] and the Earl of Peterborough, of which operation he wrote an interesting account to his father (*ib.* p. 49). On 6 April 1707 he was promoted to be captain of the Ludlow Castle, 'being then,' according to Charnock, 'little more than twenty years old.' On 30 Dec. 1707, while cruising in the North Sea, he had the fortune to come up with and recapture the Nightingale, a small frigate which had been captured by the French a few months before, and had been fitted out under the command of Thomas Smith, a renegade Englishman, who was now sent to London and duly hanged as a traitor (*Engl. Historical Review*, iv. 78). Haddock afterwards commanded the Chatham in 1710, the Exeter in 1715, the Shrewsbury in 1717, and on 14 March 1717–18 was appointed to the

Grafton, which went to the Mediterranean in the fleet under Sir George Byng [q. v.], and was the leading ship in the action off Cape Passaro, where Haddock, by his brilliant conduct, largely contributed to the completeness of the success (Corbett, *Expedition of the British Fleet to Sicily*, 2nd edit. p. 19). In 1721 he commissioned the Torbay, and was still commanding her in 1726, when Sir Charles Wager [q. v.] hoisted his flag on board her as commander-in-chief in the Baltic, and afterwards, in 1727, at the relief of Gibraltar. In 1728 he was again appointed to the Grafton, in which, in 1731, he accompanied Wager to the Mediterranean, and in 1732 was commander-in-chief at the Nore. In March 1734 he was appointed to the Britannia, but on 4 May was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue, when he hoisted his flag on board the Namur, as third in command of the grand fleet under Sir John Norris [q. v.] In May 1738, being then rear-admiral of the red, he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and on the breaking out of the war with Spain in the following year blockaded the Spanish coast, more especially Barcelona and Cadiz, making also many rich prizes, including two treasure-ships reputed to be worth two million dollars. On 11 March 1740–1 he was advanced to be vice-admiral of the blue, and during 1741, as through 1740, he kept Cadiz closely sealed. The Spanish admiral, Navarro, was meantime eagerly waiting for an opportunity to escape, in order to convoy the transports from Barcelona to Italy; and in December 1741, on Haddock's being forced to go to Gibraltar to refit, he succeeded in slipping through the Straits. Haddock immediately followed, and on 7 Dec. came up with the Spanish fleet off Cape Gata, but only in time to see it effecting a junction with the French fleet, which had come south to meet it. England was not then at war with France; but the attitude of the French admiral, M. de Court, as well as many previous instances of ill-will [cf. Barnett, Curtis], left no doubt in Haddock's mind that an attack on the Spaniards would be resisted by the whole combined force, to which his own was very inferior. He accordingly retired to Port Mahon, while the combined fleets convoyed the Spanish troops to Italy, and drew back to Toulon, where they were blockaded for the next two years. Haddock's health had been severely tried by the anxious service of the two years preceding; and the vexation of this eventual failure aggravated the symptoms of his illness, and compelled him to resign the command [see Lestock, Richard] and return to England, May 1742. He had no further employment, but was promoted, on 19 June 1744, to be admiral of the blue, and died 26 Sept. 1746, 'in the sixtieth year of his age.' He, as well as his brother Richard, was buried with his forefathers in the churchyard of Leigh, Essex. Some twenty years later a white marble tablet to his memory was put up on the exterior wall of the church; but in the course of 'restoration,' in 1837, it was destroyed. His portrait, a half-length by George Knapton, is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich. In the parliaments of 1734 and 1741 Haddock was one of the representatives of the city of Rochester, and latterly resided principally at Wrotham in Kent, where he had purchased a property in 1723. By his wife Frances, who died in 1735, he had five sons—two of them named Richard—of whom three survived him. The younger Richard died a captain in the navy on 6 Jan. 1749–50; Nicholas, the eldest son, died in 1781; Charles, the youngest, was living at Wrotham and corresponding with Captain William Locker in 1792. 'Here,' says Mr. Thompson (p. vii), 'the male line of the Haddocks fails.' There were, however, younger Haddocks, presumably of the same family; and the name of one, Edward, a lieutenant in the navy, appeared in the 'Navy List' as late as 1819.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. iii. 383; Thompson's Correspondence of the Family of Haddock (Camden Miscellany, vol. viii.); Egerton MSS. 2520–1, 2528–32; official letters and other documents in the Public Record Office; Dunkin's Archæological Mine, ii. 41–51; Benton's Hist. of Rochford Hundred, p. 350 et seq.] J. K. L.

HADDOCK, Sir RICHARD (1629–1715), admiral, one of a seafaring family settled for many centuries at Leigh in Essex, was the son of William and grandson of Richard Haddock, both captains in the State's navy under the parliament. William Haddock commanded the Hannibal of 44 guns in the engagements off Portland and the mouth of the Thames in February, June, and July 1653, and afterwards in the Mediterranean under Blake. Richard was probably with his father, as lieutenant of the Hannibal, in 1653; afterwards, in 1657–8, he commanded the Dragon frigate in the Downs and before Dunkirk [see Goodsonn, William]. From 1661 to 1666 he commanded the Supply merchant ship, trading to the Mediterranean, and in August 1666 was appointed to command the king's ship Portland, in which he took part in the attack on Vlie and Schelling [see Holmes, Sir Robert]. A few months later, when the fleet was put out of commission, he returned to the merchant service, and during the next five years commanded the Bantam, of which he was part owner, in

voyages to the Levant. In 1672 he was appointed captain of the Royal James, carrying the flag of the Earl of Sandwich [see Mountagu, Edward, first Earl of Sandwich]. In the battle of Solebay, on 28 May, the Royal James was closely engaged and grappled with by two of the enemy's ships. The contest was extremely warm. According to Haddock's own narrative: 'About twelve o'clock I was shot in the foot with a small shot, I supposed out of Van Ghent's maintop, which pressed me after a small time to go down to be dressed;' and then describing how they got loose from the ships that had grappled them, he concludes: 'At that time the surgeon was cutting off the shattered flesh and tendons of my toe, and immediately after we were boarded by the fatal fireship that burnt us' (Thompson, p. 19). The Royal James presently blew up, some half-dozen only of her crew being saved, among whom were Haddock and his lieutenant, Thomas Mayo, who had been with him in the Bantam as second mate (*Egerton MS.* 2524; Charnock, *Biog. Nav.* i. 348). On his return to London Haddock was presented to the king, who took off the cap he was wearing and placed it on Haddock's head. The cap was still preserved in the family at the end of last century. Haddock was afterwards appointed to command the Lion, having with him, as lieutenant, his brother Joseph, who had been purser of the Bantam (*Egerton MS.* 2524; Charnock, *Biog. Nav.* i. 230 *n.*; Thompson, p. 37). In 1673 he was chosen by Prince Rupert [q. v.] as captain of his flagship, the Royal Charles, and of the Sovereign after the action of 29 May. When the war came to an end he was nominated a commissioner of the navy. He was knighted on 3 July 1675, and in June 1682 was appointed captain of the Duke and commander-in-chief at the Nore. In 1683 he became first commissioner of victualling, and so remained till 1690, when, after the battle off Beachy Head [see Herbert, Arthur, Earl of Torrington], he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet, jointly with Henry Killigrew [q. v.] and Sir John Ashby [q. v.] On their return after the reduction of Cork and Kinsale, the joint admirals resigned their command to Admiral Russell, and Haddock was then appointed comptroller of the navy, which office he appears to have held till his death, on 26 Jan. 1714–15. He was buried in the churchyard of Leigh, in the same grave as his grandfather, father, and other members of his family. A black marble slab records that he was 'aged 85.'

Haddock was twice married, and left issue, besides three daughters, two sons, of whom the elder, Richard, after being comptroller of the navy for many years, was superannuated in June 1749, and died in 1751; the younger, Nicholas [q. v.], died admiral of the blue in 1746. A third son, William, predeceased him in 1697. Another Richard, who was in 1667 second mate of the Bantam, and who commanded a fireship in 1672 and 1673, appears to have been a younger uncle (Thompson, pp. iv, 19), though Charnock, referring to a manuscript which cannot now be traced, thinks that he was a nephew (*Biog. Nav.* i. 334). It is very possible that they were two different men. The number of Haddocks serving in the navy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was very great; and among the many of them who were named Richard it is difficult or impossible to avoid confusion.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. i. 229; Egerton MSS. 2520–4; commissions, letters, accounts, &c., of different members of the family, a selection of which, under the title Correspondence of the Family of Haddock, 1657–1719, has been edited by E. Maunde Thompson for the Camden Society (Camden Miscellany, vol. viii.); Dunkin's Archæological Mine, ii. 41–51; Benton's Hist. of Rochford Hundred, p. 350.] J. K. L.

HADDON, JAMES (*fl.* 1556), divine, brother of Walter Haddon [q. v.], proceeded B.A. in 1541 and M.A. in 1544 at Cambridge, and was one of the original fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1546. In March 1550–1 he became a licensed preacher, and about the same time was chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk, and tutor to his daughter, Lady Jane Grey. Some interesting particulars of the household of his patron are given in his letters to Bullinger of Zurich (*Orig. Lett.* Parker Soc.) In August 1552 he was preferred to a prebend in Westminster, and in October was granted the deanery of Exeter, the patent of which was not signed till 8 Jan. in the following year (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* iv. 272–4). He left Suffolk's household with regret (*Orig. Lett.* p. 289). He preached before the court in Lent 1553, when, as Knox relates, 'he most learnedly opened the causes of the bypast plagues, affirming that worse were to follow unless repentance should shortly be found' (Laing, *Knox*, iii. 177). On the accession of Mary he was one of the six champions in the convocation of October 1553 who maintained the cause of the reformation in five days' disputation on the real presence. In the long contest Haddon got the better of Thomas Watson, afterwards bishop of Lincoln. (Haddon's part in this controversy is given briefly in Philpot's narrative, which was printed shortly after, and was reprinted by Foxe; see Philpot, *Examinations*, Parker Soc. But a

much more extensive account has been recently printed in DIXON'S *Hist. of Ch. of Engl.* vol. iv., from the Foxii MSS. in the Harleian Library. This original is entitled 'Part of the Disputation upon the Sacrament, an. 1553, between Watson and Haddon.') In 1554 Haddon left England, with a letter to Bullinger from the imprisoned Hooper, in which Hooper highly commends him (*Orig. Lett.* p. 103). He went, however, not to Zurich, but to Strasburg, whence he forwarded Hooper's letter to Bullinger (*ib.* p. 291). To Bullinger he continued to write from Strasburg for two or three years down to March 1556. He complains of the poverty to which he was reduced in exile. The date of his death is unknown. His epitaph was written by his brother Walter (*Poemata*, p. 100), with whom he has been occasionally confounded (cf. PHILPOT, *Examinations*, published by the Parker Society). His name is omitted by Le Neve in the list of deans of Exeter, and he may perhaps never have entered upon that dignity. Among the manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is a letter 'De Matrimonio' addressed to him, probably by Bucer (NASMITH, *Catalogue*, p. 134).

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 164, 549; works cited.] R. W. D.

HADDON, WALTER, LL.D. (1516–1572), civilian, son of William Haddon, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Paul Dayrell, and brother of James Haddon [q. v.], was born in Buckinghamshire in 1516. He was educated at Eton under Richard Cox [q. v.], ultimately bishop of Ely. In 1533 he was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge. He declined an invitation to Cardinal College, newly founded by Wolsey at Oxford, and proceeded B.A. at Cambridge in 1537. He was one of the promising scholars who about this period attended the Greek lecture read in the university by Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Smith. He excelled as a writer of Latin prose, commenced M.A. in 1541, and read lectures on civil law for two or three years. He sent to his friend Cox, the prince's tutor, an interesting account of a hasty visit paid to Prince Edward at Hatfield about 1546. He was created doctor of laws at Cambridge in 1549, and served the office of vice-chancellor in 1549–50 (COOPER, *Athenæ Cantabr.* i. 299). He was 'one of the great and eminent lights of the reformation in Cambridge under King Edward' (STRYPE, *Life of Parker*, ii. 365, fol.) With Matthew Parker, then master of Benet College, he acted as an executor of his friend Martin Bucer, and both delivered orations at his funeral in March 1550–1. Soon afterwards he was dangerously ill, and received a pious consolatory letter from John Cheke (19 March). Two days later he was appointed regius professor of civil law, in accordance with a petition from the university, drawn up by his friend Roger Ascham.

Haddon and Cheke were chiefly responsible for the reform of the ecclesiastical laws, prepared under Cranmer's superintendence, and with the advice of Peter Martyr, in accordance with the act of 1549, which directed that the scheme should be completed by 1552. The work was not finished within the specified time. A bill introduced into the parliament of 1552 for the renewal of the commission was not carried, and Edward's death put an end to the scheme, but Haddon and Cheke's 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum' appeared in 1571. On the refusal of Bishop Gardiner, master of Trinity Hall, to comply with the request of the Duke of Somerset, lord protector, to amalgamate that college with Clare Hall, the king in February 1551–2 appointed Haddon to the mastership of Trinity Hall (*Addit. MS.* 5807, f. 106). On 8 April 1552 he, Parker, Ralph Aynsworth, master of Peterhouse, and Thomas Lever, master of St. John's, were commissioned to settle a disputed claim to the mastership of Clare Hall (STRYPE, *Life of Parker*, i. 30, fol.) When Cheke was lying desperately ill in 1552, he recommended Haddon to the king as his successor in the provostship of King's College.

At Michaelmas 1552 the king and council removed Owen Oglethorp, president of Magdalen College, Oxford, who was opposed to further religious changes, and Haddon was appointed to succeed him. The fellows in vain petitioned the king against this flagrant breach of the college statutes. Oglethorp, finding the council inflexible, made an amicable arrangement with Haddon. He resigned on 27 Sept., and Haddon was admitted president by royal mandate on 10 Oct., Michael Renniger, one of Oglethorp's strongest opponents, addressing him in a congratulatory oration. The new president 'contrived, during his short and unstatutable career, to sell as many of the precious effects of the chapel as were valued at about a thousand pounds for 52*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, which sum he is said to have consumed on alterations, as also nearly 120*l.* of the public money' (INGRAM, *Memorials of Oxford, Magd. Coll.*, p. 16 *n.*) Some libellous verses against the president, affixed to various parts of the college, were attributed to Julius Palmer [q. v.], who was expelled on the ground of 'popish pranks.'

On Mary's accession (August 1553) Haddon wrote some Latin verses congratulating her majesty (STRYPE, *Eccl. Memorials*, iii. 14,

15, and Append. p. 6, fol.) On 27 Aug. 1553 he prudently obtained leave of absence from college for a month on urgent private affairs. The following day letters were received from the queen commanding that all injunctions contrary to the founder's statutes issued since the death of Henry VIII should be abolished; and Haddon having retired, Oglethorp was re-elected president on 31 Oct. A commission for Haddon's admission to practise as an advocate in the arches court of Canterbury was taken out on 9 May 1555 (TANNER, *Bibl. Brit.* p. 367; COOTE, *English Civilians*, p. 41). He was admitted a member of Gray's Inn in 1557, and was one of the members for Thetford, Norfolk, in the parliament which assembled 20 Jan. 1557–8 (FOSTER, *Gray's Inn Register*, p. 27; *Official List of Members of Parliament*, i. 397). In 1557 he translated into Latin a supplicatory letter to Pope Paul IV from the parliament of England, to dissuade his holiness from revoking Cardinal Pole's legatine authority. His sympathy with protestantism was, however, displayed in a consolatory Latin poem addressed to the Princess Elizabeth on her afflictions. On her accession he was summoned to attend her at Hatfield, congratulated her in Latin verse, and was immediately constituted one of the masters of the court of requests. In spite of his protestant opinions he was an admirer of the learning of Bishop Cuthbert Tunstal, and composed the epitaph placed on his tomb in 1559. On 20 June in that year he was appointed one of her majesty's commissioners for the visitation of the university of Cambridge and the college of Eton; and on 18 Sept. following the queen granted him a pension of 50*l.* per annum. He was in the commission for administering oaths to ecclesiastics (20 Oct. 1559); was also one of the ecclesiastical commissioners; and received from his friend, Archbishop Parker, the office of judge of the prerogative court (STRYPE, *Life of Parker*, p. 365, fol.) In 1560 a Latin prayer-book, prepared under the superintendence of Haddon, who took a former translation by Aless (see ALESIUS, ALEXANDER) as a model, was authorised by the queen's letters patent for the use of the colleges in both universities and those of Eton and Winchester (CLAY, *Liturgical Services in the Reign of Elizabeth*, pref. p. xxiv). On 22 Jan. 1560–1 he was one of the royal commissioners appointed to peruse the order of lessons throughout the year, to cause new calendars to be printed, to provide remedies for the decay of churches, and to prescribe some good order for collegiate churches in the use of the Latin service. He was one of the learned men recommended by Bishop Grindal in December 1561 for the provostship of Eton College, but the queen's choice fell upon William Day. In June 1562 he and Parker, at the request of the senate, induced Cecil to abandon his intention of resigning the chancellorship of the university of Cambridge (*Life of Parker*, i. 118).

In 1563 Jerome Osorio da Fonseca, a Portuguese priest, published in French and Latin an epistle to Queen Elizabeth, exhorting her to return to the communion of the catholic church. Haddon, by direction of the government, wrote an answer, which was printed at Paris in 1563 through the agency of Sir Thomas Smith, the English ambassador. In August 1564 Haddon accompanied the queen to Cambridge, and determined the questions in law in the disputations in that faculty held in her presence (COOPER, *Annals of Cambridge*, ii. 196). In the same year the queen granted him the site of the abbey of Wymondham, Norfolk, with the manor and lands pertaining to that monastery. He was employed at Bruges in 1565 and 1566 with Viscount Montacute and Dr. Nicholas Wotton, in negotiations for restoring the ancient commercial relations between England and the Netherlands. In November 1566 he was a member of the joint committee of both houses of parliament appointed to petition the queen about her marriage (*Parliamentary History*, 1763, iv. 62).

Osorio, who had been meanwhile created bishop of Silves, published in 1567 a reply to Haddon, and the latter commenced a rejoinder. It was left unfinished at the time of his death, but was ultimately completed and published by John Foxe. There appeared, probably at Antwerp, without date, 'Chorus alternatim canentium,' a satire in verse on the controversy between Haddon and Osorio, attached to a caricature in which Haddon, Bucer, and P. V. Vermigli are represented as dogs drawing a car whereon Osorio is seated in triumph. According to Dr. Edward Nares the English jesuits at Louvain sought to deter Haddon from proceeding with his second confutation of Osorio, 'endeavouring to intimidate him by a prophetic denunciation of some strange harm to happen to him if he did not stop his pen.' He died, adds Nares, in Flanders, whence the warning came, and his death naturally raised suspicions of foul play (*Life of Lord Burghley*, ii. 306, 307). The Rev. George Townsend says that Haddon died at Bruges after being threatened with death if he continued the controversy with Osorio (*Life of Foxe*, pp. 209–11). As a matter of fact, however, Haddon died in London on 21 Jan. 1571–2, and was interred on the 25th at Christ Church,

Newgate Street, where, previously to the great fire of London, there was a monument to his memory, with a Latin inscription preserved by Weever (*Funerall Monuments*, p. 391).

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Clere of Ormesby, Norfolk, by whom he had a son, Clere Haddon, who was drowned in the river Cam, probably in 1571; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Sutton, who survived him, and remarried Sir Henry Cobham, whom she also survived.

Queen Elizabeth being asked whether she preferred Buchanan or Haddon, adroitly replied, 'Buchannum omnibus antepono, Haddonem nemini postpono.' In his own day unqualified encomiums were bestowed on his latinity. Hallam, however, remarks of his orations: 'They seem hardly to deserve any high praise. Haddon had certainly laboured at an imitation of Cicero, but without catching his manner or getting rid of the florid, semi-poetical tone of the fourth century.' Of the 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum,' the work of Haddon and Cheke, Hallam says: 'It is, considering the subject, in very good language' (*Literature of Europe*, i. 501, 502). Apparently Haddon was not very courtly in his manners. On coming into Queen Elizabeth's presence her majesty told him that his new boots stunk. He replied: 'I believe, madam, it is not my new boots which stink, but the old petitions which have been so long in my bag unopened.'

Subjoined is a list of his works: 1. 'Epistola de Vita et Obitu Henrici et Caroli Brandoni, Fratrum Suffolciensium,' London, 1551, 4to. 2. 'Cantabrigienses: siue Exhortatio ad literas,' London (Richard Grafton), 1552, 12mo. This was furtively sent to the press by Thomas Wilson, afterwards knighted, who, in his dedication to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, says the theft was a 'pium facinus.' The work is reprinted in 'Lucubrationes.' 3. 'Oratio Jesu Christi Salvatoris nostri qua Populum affatus est cum ascendisset Montem. Item, Epistola Sancti Jacobi. Ad hæc Psalmus Davidis centesimus tertius. Omnia hæc comprehensa versibus,' London, 1555, 8vo. Reprinted in 'Lucubrationes.' 4. 'Liber Precum Publicarum,' London, 1560, 4to. 5. 'Oratio Funebris in honorem Martini Buceri,' Strasburg, 1562, 8vo, and in 'Buceri Scripta Anglicana;' also in Sir John Cheke's 'De Obitu doctissimi et sanctissimi Theologi Doctoris M. Buceri,' London, 1551, 4to. 6. 'Gualtheri Haddoni pro Reformatione Anglicana Epistola Apologetica ad Hier. Osorium, Lusitanum,' Paris (Stephens), 1563. Reprinted in 'Lucubrationes' and in Gerdes's 'Scrinium Antiquarium, sive Miscellanea Groningana Nova,' 1752, iii. 492–522. Translated into English by Abraham Hartwell [q. v.], under the title of 'A Sight of the Portugall Pearle,' London [1565], 16mo. A reply to Haddon, by Emanuel Dalmada, bishop of Angra, was published in Latin at Antwerp, 1566, 4to. 7. 'Lucubrationes passim collectæ et editæ: studio et labore Thomæ Hatcheri, Cantabrigiensis,' London, 1567, 4to—a collection containing, besides the oration on Bucer and many Latin letters addressed to Henry, duke of Suffolk, John, duke of Northumberland, Sir John Cheke, George Day, bishop of Chichester, provost of King's College, Cambridge, and the vice-provost and seniors of that college, Dr. Richard Cox, Dr. Thomas Wilson, Robert, earl of Leicester, Sir Thomas Heneage, and John Sturmius, the following orations: (*a*) 'De laudibus eloquentiæ oratio.' (*b*) 'In Admissione Bacchalaureorum Cantabrigiensium, Anno Domini, 1547, Oratio.' (*c*) 'De Laude Scientiarum oratio habita Oxoniæ.' (*d*) 'Oratio Theologica habita in regio collegio.' (*e*) 'Oratio quam habuit, cum Cantabrigiæ legum interpretationem ordiretur.' (*f*) 'Oratio habita Cantabrigiæ cum ibi inter alios Visitator regius versaretur.' (*g*) 'Oratio ad pueros Ætonenses.' 8. 'Poemata, studio et labore Thomæ Hatcheri, Cantabrigiensis, sparsim collecta et edita,' London, 1567, 4to. 9. 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum ex Authoritate primum Henrici 8 inchoata: deinde per Regem Edouardum 6 prouecta, adauctaque in hunc Modum, atque nunc ad pleniorem ipsarum Reformationem,' London, 1571, 4to. Translated into Latin by Haddon and Sir John Cheke. 10. 'Poematum sparsim collectorum Libri duo,' London, 1576, 12mo. In this work, which is of extreme rarity, there are some pieces not included in the collection of 1567; also poems on Haddon's death. Wood mentions a very doubtful edition, London, 1592, 8vo. 11. 'Contra Hieron. Osorium, ejusque odiosas insectationes pro Evangelicæ veritatis necessaria Defensione, Responsio Apologetica. Per clariss. virum Gualt. Haddonum inchoata: Deinde suscepta et continuata per Joan. Foxum,' London, 1577, 4to. An English translation by James Bell appeared at London, 1581, 4to, and is reprinted in vol. viii. of the 'Fathers of the English Church,' edited by the Rev. Legh Richmond, London, 1812, 8vo.

[Addit. MS. 5872 f. 5, 19400 ff. 86, 95, 24489 p. 508, 33271 f. 37; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert), pp. 535, 541, 603, 605, 663, 669, 689, 698, 704, 837, 903, 946, 1610, 1624; Beloe's Anecdotes, v. 217; Biog. Brit.; Bloxam's Magd. Coll. Reg. ii. l–lvii, lxvi, 10, 320–2, iii. 101, 114, iv. pp. xxviii, 56, 77, 91 *n.*; Churton's Life

of Nowell, pp. 13, 42, 145, 338, 393, 409; Cole's Hist. of King's Coll. Cambr. i. 225; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, ii. 54, 59, 63, 150, 153, 161, 174, 182, 196, 205; Lit. Remains of Edward VII (Nichols), ii. 612; Fuller's Worthies (Bucks); Harleian MSS. 6164, art. 1, 6990, arts. 4, 5, 47; Harwood's Alumni Eton. pp. 151, 181; Holinshed's Chronicles, 1586-7, p. 1510 (castrated part); Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 1781, i. 29; Nathaniel Johnston's King's Visitatorial Power asserted, pp. 311, 312, 342-5; Kennett's MS. 47, p. 100; Lansdowne MSS. ii. art. 84, iii. arts. 5–11, 13, 21, 22, 32-6, v. art. 21, vii. art. 23, x. arts. 3, 65-7, xii. arts. 13, 45, 92, civ. art. 59; Lloyd's State Worthies; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), pp. 967, 1736; Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. C. MSS. pp. 92, 93, 104, 109, 115, 160, 161, 177, 203; Parker Society's Publications (general index); Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, 4to edit. pp. 252, 260, 266, 268, 269; Rymer's Fœdera, xv. 541, 546; Sloane MS. 2442 p. 55; Smith's Autographs; Calendars of State Papers, Dom. 1547–80, pp. 42, 196, 202, 273, 312, 324, 385, 386, Addenda 1566-79, pp. 68, 337; Strype's Works (general index); Willis's Buckingham Hundred, p. 218; Wood's Annals, ii. 121, 147; Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 316; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), i. 137; Wright's Elizabeth, i. 128, 161, 172, 182.] T. C.

HADENHAM, EDMUND OF (*fl.* 1307), chronicler, was a monk of Rochester, to whom is ascribed, on the authority of William Lambard, the Kentish topographer, an historical work preserved in the Cottonian Library (Nero, D. II.) in the British Museum. This manuscript, according to Wharton, contains a chronicle in one handwriting down to 1307, which is a copy of Matthew of Westminster, excepting that it contains a number of interspersed notices relating to the history of Rochester. These Rochester annals are printed in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra,' i. 341–355 (1691). After 1307 there is a continuation in another hand, extending to 1377, but not dealing with Rochester affairs. The manuscript formerly belonged to John Joscelin, who, however, was ignorant of the authorship ('Catal. Hist.' in ROBERT OF AVESBURY, *Hist. Edw. III*, p. 293, ed. Hearne); and it may be presumed that Lambard, in attributing the work to Hadenham, had a different copy before him, which is not now known to exist.

[Wharton's Anglia Sacra, pref. xxxi–xxxiii; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 368.] R. L. P.

HADFIELD, CHARLES (1821–1884), journalist, son of Charles and Anne Hadfield, was born at Glossop, Derbyshire, 14 Oct. 1821, and being taken to Manchester when only one year old, was brought up to the trade of a house-painter and decorator, becoming specially skilled in graining, and able to imitate the grain of the oak with great perfection. At an early age he wrote verses in the 'Manchester Times,' and his tastes soon led him to adopt literature as a profession. In 1861 he edited a monthly paper in connection with trades unions, called 'Weekly Wages,' of which only five numbers appeared. He then, in 1861, accepted an offer of Joseph Cowen, M.P., to join the staff of the 'Newcastle Chronicle,' and to act as lecturing agent for the Northern Reform Union. Returning to Manchester in January 1862, he became connected with the commercial department of the 'Manchester Examiner and Times.' After this he was employed as a writer for the 'Manchester City News,' and subsequently edited that paper from 1865 to 1867, and remained connected with it as a contributor for two or three years longer. He next went to Glasgow, where for a short time he was on the staff of the 'Glasgow Herald,' and then took the editorship and management of the 'Warrington Examiner' and other papers connected with it, including the 'Mid-Cheshire Examiner.' After several years in this position he was presented with a testimonial. Finally in 1880 he was editor of the 'Salford Weekly News,' in which position he remained to the beginning of 1883. As a journalist his strength lay in his great knowledge of the habits, the wants, and the aspirations of the working classes, and on these subjects his writings were always thoughtful and suggestive. From 22 Dec. 1867 to 4 July 1868 he contributed to the 'Free Lance,' and from 25 July 1868 to 28 Oct. 1871 to 'The Sphinx,' two Manchester literary, artistic, and humorous journals. He was an advocate of the Manchester Fine Art Gallery, and took part in securing the Saturday half-holiday, and in providing public baths and washhouses. After his retirement he was confined to his room by ill-health, and died at 3 Chester Road, Stretford, 4 June 1884. He was the author of two prize essays: 1. 'The Best Means of Enlarging the Usefulness of Mechanics' Institutions,' 1850. 2. 'Suggestions for Improving the Homes of the Working Classes,' about 1857. On 24 Dec. 1843 he married Emily Frances, daughter of John Pontey and Mary Ann Kemp.

[Manchester City News, 7 and 14 June 1884; Manchester Guardian, 9 June 1884, p. 5; Momus, 8 Dec. 1881, with portrait; Axon's Annals of Manchester, 1886, p. 405; Sutton's Lancashire Authors, 1876, p. 47; information from Mr. J. H. Nodal, The Grange, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.] G. C. B.

HADFIELD, GEORGE (*d.* 1826), architect, was the son of an hotel-keeper at Leghorn in Italy, who is variously represented

as an Irishman and a native of Shrewsbury. He studied in the schools of the Royal Academy, and in 1784 won the Academy gold medal for his 'Design for a National Prison.' Elected in 1790 to the travelling studentship, he went to Rome in that year. With Signor Colonna he made in 1791 drawings for a restoration of the temple at Palestrina, which are now in the collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects. These, with drawings of the temples of Mars and Jupiter Tonans, he exhibited at the Academy on his return to London in 1795. A drawing by him of the interior of St. Peter's, Rome, was much admired at the time. About 1800 he accepted an invitation to America to assist in the erection of the capitol at Washington. A dispute with the city commissioners led to his quitting this employment, but he continued to practise on his own account, and designed several buildings at Washington (Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts, &c.*, i. 336). Hadfield died in America in 1826. He was a brother of Mrs. Maria Cecilia Louisa Cosway [q. v.]

[Dict. of Architecture (Architect. Publ. Soc.), iv. 2; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, 1878, p. 191; cf. art. Cosway, Maria C. L., supra.] G. G.

HADFIELD, GEORGE (1787–1879), member of parliament and author, son of Robert Hadfield, manufacturer, by Anne, daughter of W. Bennett, was born at Sheffield 28 Dec. 1787. He served his articles with John Sherwood of Sheffield, and was admitted an attorney in January 1810. For over forty years he practised in Manchester, in partnership first with James Knight, next with James Grove, and lastly with his son, George Hadfield, jun. He contested Bradford in the liberal interest 12 Jan. 1835, but was defeated by John Hardy, the father of Lord Cranbrook. Subsequently Hadfield took a prominent part in the formation of the Anti-Cornlaw League. Many years of his life were spent in litigation and controversy respecting the alienation of Lady Hewley's and other charities, a dispute which was only settled by the passing of the Dissenters' Chapels Act of 1844. In the framing of this enactment he gave much assistance. On 7 July 1852 he was sent to parliament by his native town, and continued to represent it to 29 Jan. 1874. In parliament he acted with the advanced liberal party. He was a frequent speaker in the House of Commons, where his advice was much appreciated on questions of legal reform. He introduced the act relating to the registration of judgments, gave great help in passing the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, and was the author of the Qualification for Offices Abolition Act of 1866. He was a prominent member of the congregational church. In 1864 he offered 1,000*l.* a year for five years on condition that during that time fifty independent chapels should be built. He afterwards repeated the offer with the same success. In association with Dr. Thomas Raffles and William Roley he established the Lancashire Independent College, first at Blackburn and then at Whalley Range, where in 1840 he laid the foundation-stone of the new building, and gave 2,000*l.* towards the cost of the erection. He was the editor of: 1. 'The Report of H. M. Commissioners on Charities. With Notes and an Appendix by G. Hadfield,' 1829. 2. 'The Attorney-General *versus* Shore. An Historical Defence of the Trustees of Lady Hewley's Foundations. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter,' 1834; this refers to Hadfield's notes on the report. 3. 'The Debate on Church Reform,' republished by Hadfield, 1867. 4. 'The Expediency of Relieving the Bishops from Attendance in Parliament,' 1870. He died at his residence, Victoria Park, Manchester, 21 April 1879, and his personalty was sworn under 250,000*l.* on 28 June. He married in 1814 Lydia, daughter of Samuel Pope of Cheapside, London.

[Times, 22 April 1879, p. 5; Leeds Mercury, 22 April 1879, p. 5; Solicitors' Journal, 26 April 1879, p. 503; Law Times, 17 May 1879, p. 52; Sutton's Lancashire Authors, 1876, p. 47.] G. C. B.

HADFIELD, MATTHEW ELLISON (1812–1885), architect, born at Lees Hall, Glossop, Derbyshire, 8 Sept. 1812, was eldest son of Joseph Hadfield and of his wife, a sister of Michael Ellison, agent to the Duke of Norfolk. Hadfield was educated at Woolton Grove academy, Liverpool, and from 1827 to 1831 worked with his uncle Ellison at Sheffield in the Norfolk estate office. In October 1831 he was articled to Messrs. Woodhead & Hurst of Doncaster, and after three years went to London as pupil of P. F. Robinson. On returning to Sheffield he entered into partnership with J. G. Weightman; they were joined by G. Goldie in 1850, and by Hadfield's son Charles in 1864. The firm of Hadfield & Son directly contributed to the revival of mediæval and Gothic architecture. They designed many important churches and public and private buildings erected in Sheffield and other midland and north-country towns. Among them may be noted St. Mary's Church at Sheffield, the Roman catholic cathedral of St. John at Salford, the Great Northern Railway Hotel at Leeds, alterations and additions to Arundel

Castle, Newstead Abbey, Glossop Hall, &c. A devoted Roman catholic, Hadfield enjoyed the patronage of the leading catholic families, and served four dukes of Norfolk in succession. He was a prominent citizen of Sheffield, acted as a town councillor, and was connected with many charitable institutions. He took a great interest in the school of art, and was president from 1878 to 1880. He married Sarah, daughter of William Frith of Angel Street, Sheffield. He died 9 March 1885, leaving one son and three daughters. Some illustrations of his architectural work will be found in the 'Builder' for 11 April 1885.

[Tablet, 14 March 1885; Builder, 14 March and 11 April 1885; Athenæum, 14 March 1885.] L. C.

HADFIELD, WILLIAM (1806–1887), writer on Brazil, born in 1806, entered commercial life in South America at a very early age, and spent some of the most important years of his life there. He was the first secretary of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern railway, secretary to the South American General Steam Navigation Company, and both by literary and commercial effort did much to open up South America to British enterprise and capital. This was without pecuniary benefit to himself, as in 1847, in consequence of an execution levied on his goods, he was driven to bankruptcy (*Some Remarks on a Pamphlet called Mr. Rowson's Statement of Facts respecting Recent Occurrences at New Brighton*, Liverpool, 1847). In 1863 Hadfield founded in London 'The South American Journal and Brazil and River Plate Mail' (the first number was published 7 Nov.), of which he was chief editor till his death, 14 Aug. 1887. He was buried at St. Peter's, Walthamstow, beside his wife, who had predeceased him.

Hadfield wrote: 1. 'Brazil, the River Plate, and the Falkland Islands, with the Cape Horn Route to Australia,' 1854. 2. 'Brazil and the River Plate in 1868, their Progress since 1853,' 1869. He also edited 'Brazil. Stray Notes from Bahia,' by Vice-consul James Wetherell, 1860.

[South American Journal, 20 Aug. 1887, p. 480; Athenæum, 27 Aug. 1887, p. 280; Brit. Mus. Cat.] F. W–r.

HADLEY, GEORGE (1685–1768), scientific writer, born in London on 12 Feb. 1685, was a younger brother of John Hadley (1682–1744) [q. v.], who invented the reflecting quadrant. George entered Pembroke College, Oxford, 30 May 1700, and on 13 Aug. 1701 became a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar 1 July 1709, but appears to have been more occupied with mechanical and physical studies than in professional work. An anonymous pamphlet in the British Museum which describes the quadrant was written by him, according to a manuscript note on the margin, and he is most probably the author of a Latin version of the same tract which has been bound up with it.

His main claim to notice is that he first clearly formulated the present theory of trade winds. Galileo, Halley, and Hooke had discussed air-currents, and the two latter had attributed them to the rarefying power of the sun's heat, but Hadley was the first who adequately studied the direction of these currents. Being elected a fellow of the Royal Society 20 Feb. 1735, it was on 22 May of the same year that he presented his paper 'Concerning the Cause of the General Trade Winds' (*Phil. Trans.* xxxix. 58). After showing how the earth's diurnal rotation must be considered in explaining the trade winds, Hadley clearly sets forth first, the motion of the lower atmosphere from north and south towards the equator, with the causes of this motion; secondly, how the air 'as it moves from the tropicks towards the æquator, having a less velocity' of diurnal rotation 'than the parts of the earth it arrives at, will have a relative motion contrary to that of the earth in those parts, which being combined with the motion towards the æquator, a N.E. wind will be produced on this side of the æquator, and a S.E. on the other.'

This simple statement exactly represents the theory of the trade winds as still held by physicists, yet in Hadley's time and for sixty years after the date of his paper the truth and value of his explanation were unacknowledged. In 1793 Dalton, referring to one of his essays, says: 'The theory of the trade winds was, as I conceived when it was printed off, original; but I find since that they are explained on the very same principles and in the same manner by George Hadley, F.R.S.' (*Meteorolog. Observations*, &c. preface).

Hadley was for at least seven years in charge of the meteorological observations presented to the Royal Society, and drew up an 'Account and Abstract of the Meteorological Diaries communicated for the years 1729 and 1730.' On 9 Dec. 1742 he communicated a similar paper on the meteorology of 1731–5. After leaving London, he for some time lived with a nephew at East Barnet, but most of his later years were spent at Flitton in Bedfordshire, where his nephew, Hadley Cox, was vicar. Hadley died at Flitton on 28 June 1768. The vicar, who died in 1782, speaks affectionately of him in his will, and bequeaths to his son 'my reflecting telescope

upon the condition that he never part with it, being the first of the sort that ever was made, invented by my late uncle, John Hadley, Esq., and made under the direction and with the assistance of his two brothers, George and Henry.'

[A Biographical Account of John Hadley, Esq., V.P.R.S. . . . and his brothers George and Henry (anonymous, a copy is in Trinity College Library, Cambridge); Phil. Trans. ut supra and xl. 154, xlii. 243; Dalton's Meteorolog. Observations, ut supra; Cass's Hist. East Barnet, pp. 74, 80.] R. E. A.

HADLEY, GEORGE (*d.* 1798), orientalist, was appointed a cadet in the East India Company's service in 1763, and gained his first commission on the Bengal establishment on 19 June of that year. He became lieutenant on 5 Feb. 1764, and captain on 26 July 1766, and retired from the service on 4 Dec. 1771 (Dodwell and Miles, *Indian Army List*, 1760–1834, pp. 124-5). Finding it impossible to properly discharge his duty as a commander of a company of sepoys without a knowledge of their language, Hadley reduced their dialect to a grammatical system in 1765. A copy of his manuscript grammar fell into the hands of a London publisher; it was printed very incorrectly in 1770, and was circulated in Bengal. Hadley thereupon published a correct edition, entitled 'Grammatical Remarks on the practical and vulgar Dialect of the Indostan Language commonly called Moors. With a Vocabulary, English and Moors,' 8vo, London, 1772; 4th edit., enlarged, 1796. He published also 'Introductory Grammatical Remarks on the Persian Language. With a Vocabulary, English and Persian,' 4to, Bath, 1776. Hadley died on 10 Sept. 1798 in Gloucester Street, Queen Square, London (*Gent. Mag.* 1798, pt. ii. p. 816). In 1788 Thomas Briggs, a printer, of Kingston-upon-Hull, persuaded Hadley to put his name to a wretched compilation called 'A New and Complete History of the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull,' 4to.

[Hadley's Prefaces; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

HADLEY, JOHN (1682–1744), mathematician and scientific mechanist, born on 16 April 1682, was the son of George Hadley, deputy-lieutenant and afterwards, in 1691, high sheriff of Hertfordshire; his mother was Katherine FitzJames. In early manhood he was already skilled in practical mechanics. Desaguliers, when describing the waterworks put up at London Bridge, near the beginning of the eighteenth century, says that 'the contrivance for raising and falling the waterwheel was the invention of Mr. Hadley, who put up the first of that kind at Worcester, and for which a patent was granted him' (Desaguliers, *Lectures*, ii. 528). On 21 March 1717 Hadley became a fellow of the Royal Society. On 1 May in the following year he drew up a report on an abstruse mathematical question, which had been proposed apparently by Maclaurin, with the conclusion 'that the writer had shown the formation of several trajectories in which bodies might move about a gravitating centre, the gravitating power being as any dignity of the distance, either integer or fracted.' This is evidence of Hadley's knowledge of advanced mathematics, which is confirmed by an analysis which he drew up of Bianchini's work on the planet Venus (*Phil. Trans.* xxxvi. 158).

In 1719–20 Hadley obtained his first great success by the improvement he effected in the reflecting telescope, which had been left imperfect by both Newton and Gregory, and thus produced the first instrument of that kind which had sufficient size and accuracy to be of service to astronomers. His first large reflector was shown on 12 Jan. 1721 to the Royal Society, who 'ordered their hearty thanks to be recorded,' and state in their journals that 'the force [of the telescope] was such as to enlarge an object near two hundred times, though the length thereof scarcely exceeds six feet.' The reflecting metallic mirror was about six inches in diameter, with a focal length of over five feet two inches. Dr. Bradley reported that with it he had seen 'the transits of Jupiter's satellites and their shadows over the disc, the black list in Saturn's ring, and the edge of the shadow of Saturn cast on the ring . . . also several times the five satellites of Saturn.' Hadley's new telescope was praised in equally high terms by Dr. Halley, the astronomer royal, who tested it 'on the bodies and satellites of the superior planets,' and on 6 April in the same year Hadley communicated a series of observations which he himself had made on the transit of Jupiter's satellites, &c. (*ib.* xxxii. 384).

Hadley's success with his first reflector and a second equally large led him to effect great improvements in the Gregorian telescope. His friend Dr. Bradley also acquired a taste for constructing these instruments, and the result of their efforts was that reflecting telescopes speedily came into general use, and have since been supplied regularly by opticians (Brewster, *Life of Newton*, i. 55).

From 1726 till his death Hadley was annually elected member of the council of the Royal Society, and on 12 Feb. 1728 he was sworn into the office of vice-president.

In the summer of 1730 he made his second great success by the invention of the reflecting quadrant, a simple but invaluable improvement of Hooke's instrument. Hooke's octant lacked precisely the quality which makes Hadley's instrument so indispensable at sea, and though Sir Isaac Newton undoubtedly wrote a description to Halley of what was wanting, it is scarcely possible to doubt that Hadley's discovery was reached independently. On 13 May 1731 he read a paper to the Royal Society entitled 'Description of a new Instrument for taking Angles, by John Hadley, Vice-Pres. R.S.' (*Phil. Trans.* xxxvii. 147–57). This gives a full and exact account of the improved quadrant, the mathematical principles on which it is based, and its special fitness for angle-measurement on board ship. By means of two small mirrors on a portable instrument it was now for the first time possible to easily note the angle subtended by two distant objects independently of small changes of place in the centre of observation. Dr. Whewell, referring to Hadley's 'sextant,' says: 'That invaluable instrument in which the distance of two objects is observed by bringing one to coincide apparently with the other' (*Ind. Science*, ii. 278). The circular arc of the instrument being originally one-eighth of a circumference, it was called 'octant,' and as the double reflection makes one degree on the arc represent two degrees between the objects observed, the octant was therefore a measure of ninety degrees, and thus obtained the name quadrant. In the same way, when Captain Campbell in 1757 first proposed to extend the circular arc to one-sixth of a circumference in order to be able to measure up to 120 degrees, Hadley's instrument then became a sextant (Grant, *Phys. Astr.* p. 487).

In November 1730 Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, proposed an improvement of the quadrant similar to that of Hadley, but there is clear evidence that the latter had the priority in point of time (Rigaud, *Corresp. of Scientific Men*, i. 286, 288).

Soon after the announcement of Hadley's invention, the lords of the admiralty ordered a series of observations to be made 'on board the Chatham yacht' to test the instrument (*Phil. Trans.* xxxvii. 147). In 1734 Hadley effected a further improvement by fixing a spirit level to his quadrant so as to take a meridian altitude at sea when the horizon is not visible (*ib.* xxxviii. 167–72). In the following year he wrote his 'proposition relating to the combination of transparent lenses with reflecting planes,' the object being to measure angular distances by the motion of a reflecting plane which transmitted the rays of light without any second reflection in the telescope. We also read (*Royal Society Journals*, 1734) of a letter 'from M. Godin since his return to Paris, wherein he says he produced Mr. Hadley's instrument for taking angles or distances before a meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences.'

In 1734 John Hadley married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hodges, F.R.S., who had been attorney-general for Barbadoes. Besides his home at Enfield Chase, near East Barnet, Hadley had a house in Bloomsbury, London, and was a neighbour and intimate friend of Sir Hans Sloane. On a tombstone in East Barnet churchyard is the record, 'John Hadley of East Barnet, Esq., dyed the 14 of February 1743 [i.e. 1743–4], aged 61 years.' His only son John, born in 1738, showed none of the talent of his family, but after inheriting a large fortune in land and houses, died in poverty and obscurity, February 1816.

[Biographical Account of John Hadley, esq., V.P.R.S. . . . and of his brothers George and Henry (anonymous, a copy is in Trinity College Library, Cambridge); Phil. Trans. ut supra (vols. xxxii–xl.), and Dr. Hutton's Abridg. vi. 646; Cass's Hist. East Barnet, pp. 74, 79, 80; Gent. Mag. 1744, p. 108; Scots Mag. vi. 98; Musgrave's Obituary Notices, Addit. MSS. 5727–49; Browne's Translation of Gregory's Optics, App. pp. 252, 285.] R. E. A.

HADLEY, JOHN, M.D. (1731–1764), professor of chemistry at Cambridge, eldest son of Henry Hadley (brother of John Hadley, mathematician [q. v.]) and Ann Hoffman (?), was born in London in 1731, and entered Queens' College, Cambridge, in May 1749. He was fifth wrangler, was elected fellow of Queens' in January 1753, and proceeded B.A. in the same year, M.A. in July 1756, and M.D. in 1763. He became professor of chemistry in 1756, and published the 'Plan of a Course of Chemical Lectures,' 1758. He also wrote 'An Introduction to Chemistry, being the Substance of a Course of Lectures read two years successively at the Laboratory in Cambridge,' 1759; the manuscript is in possession of Professor Cumming of Cambridge. In 1758 he became F.R.S., and became, in 1760, assistant physician at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1763 he was elected physician to the Charterhouse, and also became fellow of the College of Physicians. He died of fever at the Charterhouse 5 Nov. 1764.

The fifty-fourth volume of the 'Philosophical Transactions' contains an account, which Hadley drew up, of 'a mummy inspected in London in 1763,' communicated to Dr. William Heberden. This paper was read 12 Jan. 1764, and on 2 Feb. 'he presented to the society an elegant drawing of

the left foot of the society's mummy, the sole of the foot, with the bulbous root applied to it, being presented to the view.' He is mentioned in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (1814, pt. i. p. 427) as an intimate friend of the poet Gray. Dr. Plumptre, president of Queens' College, in recording the vacancy of the fellowship caused by his death, adds: 'He was an ingenious, worthy, and agreeable man, and died much lamented by all that knew him.' There is a portrait of Hadley, engraved after his death in mezzotint by Fisher, from a painting by B. Wilson, dated 1759.

[A Biographical Account of John Hadley, esq., V.P.R.S., the Inventor of the Quadrant, and of his brothers George and Henry (no date); Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, ii. 259.]

N. D. F. P.

HADOW, JAMES (1670?–1747), controversial writer, was born in the parish of Douglas, Lanarkshire, probably before 1670. If he be identical with the James Hadow who published two Latin theses at Utrecht in 1685 and 1686 respectively, he was educated abroad. He was ordained minister of the 'second' charge of Cupar-Fife in 1692, and transferred to the 'first' 30 Oct. 1694. He became professor of divinity in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, 5 April 1699, and principal in 1707. He died 4 May 1747, and in 1748 his son, George Hadow, was admitted professor of Hebrew in the same college.

Hadow was involved in very many public controversies in the church. In 1720 he took a leading part in the Marrow controversy. This controversy bore on the views contained in 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity,' published in England by E. F. in 1645, and republished in 1718 by a Scotch minister, James Hog [q. v.] of Carnock, Dunfermline [see Boston, Thomas, the elder, and Fisher, Edward, 1627–1655]. Hadow presided over a sub-committee for preserving purity of doctrine, appointed by the assembly in 1720. Six so-called antinomian paradoxes were extracted from the work, and the assembly condemned it, 20 May 1720. Some of the 'Marrowmen' seceded, but the rest, after a time, were silently permitted to promulgate their views. Hadow acted against John Simson, divinity professor at Glasgow, who, being accused of Socinian views, was suspended from his professorship in 1729.

Hadow wrote: 1. 'Remarks upon the Case of the Episcopal Clergy and those of the Episcopal persuasion considered as to granting them a Toleration and an Indulgence,' 1703 (this was anonymous; it is attributed to Hadow in the catalogue of the Advocates' Library, but in Scott's 'Fasti' it is attributed to the Rev. James Ramsay, minister of Kelso). 2. 'A Survey of the Case of the Episcopal Clergy and of those of the Episcopal persuasion.' 3. 'The Doctrine and Practice of the Church of Scotland anent the Sacrament of Baptism vindicated from the charge of gross error exhibited in a print called "The Practice and Doctrine of the Presbyterian Preachers about the Sacrament of Baptism examined,"' 1704 (also anonymous; referred to approvingly in Cunningham's 'Zwingli and the Doctrine of the Sacraments'). 4. 'The Record of God and Duty of Faith. A Sermon on 1 John v. 11, 12. Before the Synod of Fife at St. Andrews, April 7, 1719.' 5. 'The Antinomianism of the Marrow of Modern Divinity detected. Wherein the Letter to a private Christian about believers receiving the Law as the Law of Christ is specially considered,' 1721 (the title of this book brought to Hadow the sobriquet of 'The Detector,' i.e. 'Detective'). 6. 'An Inquiry into Mr. Simson's Sentiments about the Trinity from his Papers in Process,' 1730. 7. 'A Vindication of the Learned and Honourable Author of the History of the Apostles' Creed, from the false Sentiment which Mr. Simson has injuriously imputed to him,' 1731.

[Scott's Fasti; Wodrow's Correspondence; Cunningham's Hist. of the Church of Scotland; C. G. M'Crie's Studies in Scottish Ecclesiastical Biography, in British and Foreign Evangelical Review, October 1884; Christian Instructor, xxx. 393, 394; T. M'Crie's Story of the Scottish Church, p. 455.]

W. G. B.

HADRIAN IV, pope (*d.* 1159). [See Adrian IV.]

HADRIAN de Castello. [See Adrian de Castello, 1460?–1521?]

HAGGARD, JOHN (1794–1856), civilian, third son of William Henry Haggard of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, who died in 1837, by Frances, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Amyand, was born at Bradfield, Hertfordshire, in 1794, and educated at Westminster School. He entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, as a pensioner 9 June 1807, was elected a fellow 1 Dec. 1815, and held his fellowship until his marriage on 20 July 1820 to Caroline, daughter of Mark Hodgson of Bromley, who died 21 Nov. 1884, aged 88. He took his LL.B. degree in 1813, and his LL.D. in 1818, and on 3 Nov. in the latter year was admitted a fellow of the College of Doctors of Law, London. In 1836 he was appointed chancellor of Lincoln by his college friend Dr. John Kaye, the bishop, and accompanied him in the visitation of his diocese. He was nominated chancellor of Winchester in June 1845, and

two years afterwards commissary of Surrey in the same diocese. In 1847 he received the appointment of chancellor of Manchester from James Prince Lee, the first bishop of the diocese. As an advocate he was cautious and of sound judgment, and as a man he was liberal, just, and generous. He edited the following useful works: 1. 'Reports of Cases argued in the Consistory Court of London, containing the Judgments of Sir W. Scott,' 1822, 2 vols. 2. 'Reports of Cases argued in the Court of Admiralty during the time of Lord Stowell,' 1822–40, 3 vols. 3. 'A Report of the Judgment of Dew *v.* Clarke,' 1826. 4. 'Reports of Cases argued in the Ecclesiastical Courts at Doctors' Commons and in the High Court of Delegates,' 1829–32, 4 vols. 5. 'Digest of Cases argued in the Arches and Prerogative Courts of Canterbury and contained in the Reports of J. Haggard,' 1835. Haggard died at Brighton 31 Oct. 1856.

[Gent. Mag. 1856, pt. ii. p. 784; Times, 6 Nov. 1856, p. 5; Manchester Guardian, 4 Nov. 1856, p. 3; information from Edward Haggard, esq.] G. C. B.

HAGGART, DAVID (1801–1821), thief and homicide, was born at Golden Acre, near Edinburgh, 24 June 1801. A gamekeeper's son, he was taken twice as a gillie to the highlands, received a good plain education, but had already begun to commit petty thefts when, in July 1813, he enlisted as a drummer in the Norfolk militia, then stationed at Edinburgh Castle. George Borrow [q. v.], who probably saw him in Edinburgh, gave a very fanciful sketch of him in 'Lavengro.' Borrow's 'wild, red-headed lad of some fifteen years, his frame lithy as an antelope's, but with prodigious breadth of chest,' was then only twelve years old. Next year, when the regiment left for England, David got his discharge, and after nine months' more schooling was bound a millwright's apprentice. The firm was bankrupt in April 1817, and having no employment he soon became a regular pickpocket—burglar sometimes, and shoplifter—haunting every fair and race-course between Durham and Aberdeen. His luck varied, but was never better than during the first four months, when he and an Irish comrade shared more than three hundred guineas. Six times imprisoned, he four times broke out of gaol; and on 10 Oct. 1820, in his escape from Dumfries tolbooth, he felled the turnkey with a stone, and killed him. He got over to Ireland, and was sailing at one time for America, at another for France, but in March 1821 was arrested for theft at Clough fair, recognised, and brought, heavily ironed, from Kilmainham to Dumfries, and thence to Edinburgh. There he was tried on 11 June 1821, and hanged on 18 July. Twelve days before the trial he was visited in prison by George Combe [q. v.], the phrenologist, and between the trial and his execution he partly wrote, partly dictated, an autobiography, which was published by his agent, with Combe's phrenological notes as an appendix, and Haggart's own comments. It is a curious picture of criminal life, the best, and seemingly the most faithful, of its kind, and possesses also some linguistic value, as being mainly written in the Scottish thieves' cant, which contains a good many genuine Romany words. Lord Cockburn, writing from recollection in 1848, declares the whole book to be 'a tissue of absolute lies, not of mistakes, or of exaggerations, or of fancies, but of sheer and intended lies. And they all had one object, to make him appear a greater villain than he really was.' On the other hand, the contemporaneous account of the trial, so far as it goes, bears out Haggart's narrative; Cockburn is certainly wrong in describing Haggart as 'about twenty-five,' and in stating that the portrait prefixed professed to be 'by his own hand.'

[Life of David Haggart, written by himself; Borrow's Lavengro, chaps. vii. and viii.; Edinb. Mag. August and September 1821; Lord Cockburn's Circuit Journeys, p. 339.] F. H. G.

HAGHE, LOUIS (1806–1885), lithographer and water-colour painter, born at Tournay in Belgium on 17 March 1806, was son of an architect there, from whom as a child he received instruction in drawing, with a view to practising the same profession. He also attended a drawing academy at Tournay, and from ten to fifteen years of age studied at the college there. Haghe's right hand was deformed from his birth, and his works were executed entirely with the left hand. On leaving college he received lessons in water-colour painting from Chevalier de la Barrière, a French emigrant. The latter, though not a lithographer himself, set up a lithographic press at Tournay in conjunction with M. Dewasme, and Haghe was invited to assist. Haghe made drawings for a series of 'Vues Pittoresques de la Belgique,' prepared by J. B. De Jonghe, the landscape-painter, for production at this press, and on the return of De la Barrière to France, helped De Jonghe to carry the work through. He was then only seventeen. A young Englishman, named Maxwell, who came to study lithography under De la Barrière, but was instructed by Haghe, persuaded Haghe to go with him to England. This Haghe did, and thenceforth England was his home.

Becoming acquainted with William Day, the publisher in Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, he entered into a kind of partnership with him. A series of works were produced by them, which raised lithography to perhaps the highest point to which it ever attained. Haghe was a first-rate draughtsman, and his facility and ingenuity made his lithographs works of art in themselves, and not mere reproductions of the original paintings. Among the works published by him and Day were Vivian's 'Spanish Scenery' and 'Spain and Portugal,' Lord Monson's 'Views in the Department of the Isère,' Atkinson's 'Views and Sketches in Afghanistan,' and David Roberts's 'Holy Land and Egypt' (a work which occupied from eight to nine years). He often visited Belgium, and many of the architectural sketches which he brought back were published in lithography, in three sets, entitled 'Sketches in Belgium and Germany.' His last work in lithography was published in 1852, being a set of views of St. Sophia at Constantinople. He had just before completed a large and elaborate lithograph of David Roberts's 'Destruction of Jerusalem,' which unfortunately failed in the printing.

Haghe was also continually occupied in water-colour painting, and in 1835 was elected a member of the New Society (now the Royal Institute) of Painters in Water-colours. He was the society's chief supporter in its early years, but did not produce any important work till 1852. At that date he forsook lithography altogether for water-colour painting, and rapidly won for himself as high a place among water-colour painters as he already held among lithographers. In 1854 he exhibited 'The Council of War at Courtray,' which passed into the Vernon collection, was engraved in the 'Art Journal' for 1854 (by J. Godfrey), and is now in the National Gallery. He continued to exhibit regularly until his death. His favourite subjects were old Flemish interiors, which gave plenty of scope for his architectural training, but at the same time he was often occupied by Italian subjects and scenes from English history. He was president of the society from 1873 till 1884. In 1856 he made his first venture in oil, sending to the British Institution 'The Choir of Santa Maria Novella at Florence,' but he never attained the same success in that method. Haghe received in 1834 the gold medal at Paris for lithography, in 1847 was elected an associate member of the Belgian Academy, and later a member of the Antwerp Academy; he also received the cross of the order of Leopold, the second-class gold medal at Paris in 1855 for water-colour painting, and the gold medal of the Manchester Academy. He died at Stockwell Green, Brixton, 9 March 1885, leaving two sons and a daughter. Haghe's personal character secured for him the affection of his fellow-artists. Examples of his work are at the South Kensington Museum and in the print room at the British Museum. A fine set of drawings by him of St. Peter's, Rome, are in the Bethnal Green Museum.

Charles Haghe (*d.* 1888), lithographer, an artist of great merit, was younger brother of the above, and devoted his life to helping in his brother's work. He died 24 Jan. 1888.

[Art Journal, 1859, p. 13; Printing Times and Lithographer, 15 Oct. 1877; Athenæum, 14 March 1885; Champlin and Perkins's Dict. of Artists; Immerzeel's Dict. of Dutch and Flemish Artists, and Kramm's continuation of the same; Ottley's Dict. of Recent and Living Painters; Arnold's Library of the Fine Arts, i. 201.] L. C.

HAGTHORPE, JOHN (*fl.* 1627), poet, was undoubtedly the son of Rowland Hagthorpe (*d.* 1593) of Nettlesworth in the parish of Chester-le-Street, Durham, by his first wife, Clare, daughter of Sir Ralph Hedworth, knt., of Harraton in the same county. He was baptised 12 Feb. 1585 (Surtees, *Durham*, ii. 204). In his writings he refers to the time when he lived in Scarborough Castle, Yorkshire. He married Judith, daughter of Anthony Wye, who had a lawsuit in 1605 with Elizabeth Saltonstall, mother of Wye Saltonstall, the poet (Hunter, *Chorus Vatum*, i. 105). In 1607 he sold his manor and estate of Nettlesworth to John Claxton. On 27 Feb. 1608, being then of Whixley, Yorkshire, he surrendered certain copyhold lands in Chester-le-Street to the use of Henry Thompson and Jane his wife, who was his father's widow. In 1611 license was granted to him and Judith, his wife, to alienate to Francis Wright the half of Greenbury Grange in the parish of Scorton, near Scarborough. He does not seem to have profited by these transactions, for he complains bitterly in the dedication of his 'Divine Meditations' to James I of poverty caused by lawsuits in which he had been worsted. Fearing that he might be compelled to emigrate with his family to Virginia, he entreated the king to procure for his son a presentation to Charterhouse School. He added that there was not a man named Hagthorpe in England 'beside myself and mine.' If this statement be literally true he must be identical with the Captain John Hagthorpe who, on 22 April 1626, was certified by Robert Hemsworth as a fit person to

command 'one of the ships to waft the cloth fleet to the East land' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1625–6, p. 316). During the same year Captain Hagthorpe did good service in protecting the Hull ships bound for Holland against the attacks of the 'Dunkirkers' (*ib.* 1625–6, pp. 352, 405, 420). He had also taken part in the Cadiz expedition of 1625, and with four other captains petitioned Buckingham on 20 Sept. 1626 for payment of the king's gratuity of one hundred nobles (*ib.* 1625–6, p. 433). A week later he was charged by William Hope, gunner of the Rose of Woodbridge, with illegally selling ship's stores (*ib.* 1625–6, p. 438), a course he was probably driven to adopt on account of the persistent neglect of the admiralty to furnish him with victuals and beer. Captain Hagthorpe was alive in January 1630, when he presented a petition to the admiralty (*ib.* 1629–31, p. 179).

John Hagthorpe the poet was the author of: 1. 'Divine Meditations and Elegies,' 16mo, London, 1622. A selection from this tiny volume was presented to the Roxburghe Club in 1817 by Sir S. E. Brydges under the clumsy title of 'Hagthorpe Revived; or Select Specimens of a forgotten Poet.' The 'Meditations' are laboured, but the lyrics 'To Earth,' 'To Time,' and 'To Death' have much charm. 2. 'Visiones Rervm. The Visions of Things, or foure Poems,' 16mo, London, 1623, dedicated to Charles, prince of Wales, to whom he renews the suit addressed in his former volume to the king. 3. 'Englands-Exchequer, or a Discovrse of the Sea and Navigation, with some things . . . concerning plantations,' &c., 4to, London, 1625, an eloquently written prose tract, with poetry interspersed, inscribed to the Duke of Buckingham. He has also laudatory verses prefixed to Captain John Smith's 'Sea Grammar,' 1627. In the sale catalogue of William Roscoe's library (1816) 'The Divine Wooer; composed by I. H.,' 8vo, London, 1673, is attributed to Hagthorpe (p. 153, lot 1392).

[Hunter's Chorus Vatum, Addit. MS. 24487, ff. 105, 107, xviii.; British Bibliographer, i. 236; Ellis's Specimens of Early English Poets, iii. 139.] G. G.

HAGUE, CHARLES (1769–1821), professor of music at Cambridge, was born in 1769 at Tadcaster in Yorkshire, and was taught music and the violin by an elder brother. In 1779 he removed with his brother to Cambridge, where he studied the violin under Manini and thorough-bass and composition under Hellendaal the elder. Here he rapidly acquired celebrity as a violin-player, which led to a friendship with Dr. Jowett, then regius professor of civil law. Manini dying in 1785, Hague removed to London and studied under Salomon and Dr. Cooke. On his return to Cambridge he took pupils, among whom was Dr. William Crotch [q. v.], and in 1794 proceeded Mus.B. In 1799 he succeeded Dr. Randall as professor of music, and in 1801 proceeded Mus.D. His principal works are: 1. 'By the Waters of Babylon. An Anthem composed for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, and performed 29 June 1794.' 2. 'Glees.' 3. 'Twelve Symphonies by Haydn, arranged as Quintets.' 4. 'The Ode as performed in the Senate-house at Cambridge at the Installation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University.' This ode was written by William Smyth, professor of history. He also assisted Mr. Plumptre, fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, in the publication of 'A Collection of Songs,' 1805.

Hague died at Cambridge 18 June 1821. His eldest daughter, Harriot, an accomplished pianist, who published in 1814 'Six Songs, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte,' died in 1816, aged 23.

[Dict. of Musicians, 1824, i. 312; Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians, 1879, i. 643 (from preceding); Fétis's Biographie Universelle des Musiciens, 1839, v. 15.] N. D. F. P.

HAIGH, DANIEL HENRY (1819–1879), priest and antiquary, son of George Haigh, calico printer, was born at Brinscall Hall, near Chorley, Lancashire, on 7 Aug. 1819. Before he had completed his sixteenth year he lost his parents, and was placed in a position of responsibility as the eldest of three brothers who had inherited a large fortune. He spent some time in business at Leeds, but soon resolved to take orders in the church of England. He went to live with the clergy of St. Saviour's Church, Leeds, contributing liberally towards various parochial objects and buildings, and when the four clergymen of this church joined the Roman catholic church Haigh followed their example, and was admitted at St. Mary's, Oscott, on 1 Jan. 1847. He ascribed his own conversion to the writings of Bede. Before taking this step he had in great part built a new church, dedicated to All Saints, in York Road, Leeds. He studied at St. Mary's College, Oscott, was admitted to the priesthood on 8 April 1848, and immediately afterwards laid the foundation-stone of St. Augustine's Church, Erdington, near Birmingham, on the erection and endowment of which he spent 15,000*l.* He lived near this church until 1876, much loved by the large population of poor Roman

catholics among whom he worked. He made his house an asylum for orphans. On resigning his Erdington mission he went to live in the college at Oscott, and died there on 10 May 1879, aged 59. He had suffered much from chronic bronchitis.

Haigh's varied learning embraced Assyrian lore, Anglo-Saxon antiquities, numismatics, and biblical archæology. He was the chief authority in England on runic literature, and was of much assistance to Professor G. Stephens, who dedicated the English section of his work on 'Runic Monuments' to him. The bulk of his literary work is preserved in the transactions of societies, especially in the 'Numismatic Chronicle,' 'Archæologia Cantiana,' 'Archæologia Æliana,' 'Royal Irish Academy,' 'Yorkshire Archæological Journal,' 'Archæological Journal,' 'Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society,' British Archæological Association (Winchester Congress, 1845), and 'Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde.' He published also the following independent works: 1. 'An Essay on the Numismatic History of the Ancient Kingdom of the Angles,' Leeds, 1845, 8vo. 2. 'On the Fragments of Crosses discovered in Leeds in 1838,' Leeds, 1857, 8vo. 3. 'The Conquest of Britain by the Saxons,' &c., 1861, 8vo. 4. 'The Anglo-Saxon Sagas; an examination of their value as aids to History,' 1861, 8vo.

[Tablet, 24 May 1879, p. 659; Yorkshire Arch. and Topogr. Journal, vi. 53; Gillow's Bibl. Dict. of English Catholics, iii. 84; C. Roach Smith's Retrospections, ii. 78; Palatine Note-book, September 1881.] C. W. S.

HAIGH, THOMAS (1769–1808), violinist, pianist, and composer, was born in London in 1769 (Brown), and studied composition under Haydn in 1791 and 1792. Haigh's numerous compositions, which deserve some praise, show Haydn's influence very distinctly. They include sonatas for pianoforte solo and for pianoforte and violin or flute, serenatas, capriccios, and arrangements. Some of them were reprinted at Paris and others at Offenbach. The better known of them are: Two sets of three sonatas, each for pianoforte, dedicated to Haydn, 1796 (?); three sonatas for pianoforte, with accompaniment for violin or flute, London, 1798 (?); three sonatas for pianoforte, airs by Giardini introduced, Op. 13, 1800 (?); sonata for pianoforte, with air from 'Beggar's Opera' introduced, Op. 28, 1800 (?); sonata, with air Viva tutte, accompaniment flute or violin, 1812 (?); sonata, pianoforte, dedicated to Miss Bain, 1817 (?); grand sonata, dedicated to Miss Heathcote, 1819; 'Yesterday,' 'Whan you told us,' and other ballads, about 1800. A violin concerto and a parody on the overture to 'Lodoiska,' or 'Clementi's Cat,' for flute are also ascribed to Haigh in the 'Dictionary of Music' of 1827. From 1793 to 1801 Haigh lived in Manchester, where he probably had family connections. He died in London in April 1808 (Brown).

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 644; Brown's Dict. of Musicians, p. 296; Gerber's Tonkünstler-lexikon, 1812, p. 483; Haigh's musical works in British Museum Library.] L. M. M.

HAIGHTON, JOHN (1755–1823), physician and physiologist, was born in Lancashire about 1755, and, after being a pupil of Else at St. Thomas's Hospital, became a surgeon to the guards, but resigned on being appointed demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's, under Henry Cline [q. v.] He had already become a skilful surgeon. He was so promising an anatomist that John Hunter (1728–1793) [q. v.] had almost concluded an agreement for him to assist him in his lectures. Haighton, however, was not so agreeable and accessible to students as his junior, Astley Paston Cooper [q. v.], whose developing talent and influence hindered his advancement. Consequently Haighton resigned his demonstratorship in 1789 and turned his attention to physiology (in which he succeeded Dr. Skeete as lecturer in 1788 or 1789) and to midwifery, in which he at first lectured in conjunction with Dr. Lowder. Both these courses were for the united hospitals, St. Thomas's and Guy's. He never succeeded to a physiciancy, though he obtained the degree of M.D. He was somewhat suspicious, irritable, and argumentative, but a good lecturer on physiology and an excellent obstetric operator. For his physiological experiments, which were certainly ruthless and numerous, he was called by his opponents 'the Merciless Doctor' (see *Pursuits of Literature*, p. 419). When Sir Astley Cooper disputed the result of some of Haighton's experiments, the latter killed a favourite spaniel, on which he had previously operated, in order to prove Sir Astley in the wrong. He often presided at the meetings of the Physical Society at Guy's Hospital, was joint editor of 'Medical Records and Researches' (1798), and assisted Dr. William Saunders in his 'Treatise on the Liver' (1793). The silver medal of the Medical Society of London for 1790 was adjudged to him for his paper on 'Deafness.' In later years he suffered much from asthma, and his nephew, Dr. James Blundell [q. v.], began to assist him in his lectures in 1814, and took the entire course from 1818. Haighton died on 23 March 1823. Blundell describes him

as kind-hearted, generous, and scrupulously truthful, and a cautious and able physician. Dr. Blundell's nephew, Dr. G. A. Wilks of Torquay, has a good portrait of Haighton.

Haighton's original papers, which are all of interest, are: 1. 'The History of Two Cases of Fractured Olecranon,' in 'Medical Commentaries' (vol. ix.), 1785. 2. 'An Attempt to Ascertain the Powers concerned in the Act of Vomiting,' in 'Memoirs of the Medical Society of London' (ii. 250), 1789. 3. 'Two Experiments on the Mechanism of Vomiting' (*ib.* p. 512). 4. 'A Case of Original Deafness' (*ib.* iii. 1), 1792. 5. 'Experiments made on the Laryngeal and Recurrent Branches of the Eighth Pair of Nerves' (*ib.* p. 422). 6. 'An Experimental Inquiry concerning the Reproduction of Nerves,' in 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1795, and 'Medical Facts and Observations,' vol. vii. His method in this paper is to test the repair of nerves by the recovery of their physiological function after division; the first paper of the kind. 7. 'An Experimental Inquiry concerning Animal Impregnation,' in 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1797. In this paper he relates many experiments on rabbits, most skilfully varied, but producing an unsound conclusion owing to the lack of microscopic knowledge at that time. 8. 'A Case of Tic Douloureux,' in 'Medical Records,' 1798 (p. 19). 9. 'An Inquiry concerning the True and Spurious Cæsarian Operation' (*ib.* p. 242).

He also published extended syllabuses of his courses of lectures at various dates. The manuscript of his lectures on physiology and natural philosophy, 1796, is in the library of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

[Georgian Era; Life of Sir Astley Cooper, pp. 119–28, 197–202, 279, and elsewhere; Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery, i., in notice of Blundell, p. 3; Wilks and Bettany's Biog. Hist. of Guy's Hospital.] G. T. B.

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